422.33 Corporate tax imposed credit.

1. A tax is imposed annually upon each corporation doing business in this state, or deriving income from sources within this state, in an amount computed by applying the following rates of taxation to the net income received by the corporation during the income year:

a. On the first twenty-five thousand dollars of taxable income, or any part thereof, the rate of six percent.

b. On taxable income between twenty-five thousand dollars and one hundred thousand dollars or any part thereof, the rate of eight percent.

c. On taxable income between one hundred thousand dollars and two hundred fifty thousand dollars or any part thereof, the rate of ten percent.

d. On taxable income of two hundred fifty thousand dollars or more, the rate of twelve percent.

"Income from sources within this state" means income from real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs in this state.

1A. There is imposed upon each corporation exempt from the general business tax on corporations by section 422.34, subsection 2, a tax at the rates in subsection 1 upon the state's apportioned share computed in accordance with subsections 2 and 3 of the unrelated business income computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and with the adjustments set forth in section 422.35.

2. If the trade or business of the corporation is carried on entirely within the state, the tax shall be imposed on the entire net income, but if the trade or business is carried on partly within and partly without the state or if income is derived from sources partly within and partly without the state, or if income is derived from trade or business and sources, all of which are not entirely in the state, the tax shall be imposed only on the portion of the net income reasonably attributable to the trade or business or sources within the state, with the net income attributable to the state to be determined as follows:

a. Nonbusiness interest, dividends, rents and royalties, less related expenses, shall be allocated within and without the state in the following manner:

(1) Nonbusiness interest, dividends, and royalties from patents and copyrights shall be allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(2) Nonbusiness rents and royalties received from real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

(3) Nonbusiness rents and royalties received from tangible personal property are allocable to this state to the extent that the property is utilized in this state; or in their entirety if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property is utilized. The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in a state is determined by multiplying the rents and royalties by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in the state during the rental or royalty period in the taxable year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all rental or royalty periods in the taxable year. If the physical location of the property during the rental or royalty period is unknown, or unascertainable by the taxpayer tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the rental or royalty payor obtained possession.

(4) Nonbusiness capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be allocated as follows:

Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of tangible personal property are allocable to this state if the property had a situs in this state at the time of the sale or disposition or if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property had a situs.

Gains and losses from the sale or disposition of intangible personal property are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

b. Net nonbusiness income of the above class having been separately allocated and deducted as above provided, the remaining net business income of the taxpayer shall be allocated and apportioned as follows:

(1) Business interest, dividends, rents, and royalties shall be reasonably apportioned within and without the state under rules adopted by the director.

(2) Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be apportioned to the state based upon the business activity ratio applicable to the year the gain or loss is determined if the corporation determines Iowa taxable income by a sales, gross receipts or other business activity ratio. If the corporation has only allocable income, capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of assets shall be allocated in accordance with paragraph *"a"*, subparagraph (4).

(3) Where income is derived from business other than the manufacture or sale of tangible personal property, the income shall be specifically allocated or equitably apportioned within and without the state under rules of the director.

(4) Where income is derived from the manufacture or sale of tangible personal property, the part attributable to business within the state shall be in that proportion which the gross sales made within the state bear to the total gross sales.

(5) Where income consists of more than one class of income as provided in subparagraphs (1) to (4) of this paragraph, it shall be reasonably apportioned by the business activity ratio provided in rules adopted by the director.

(6) The gross sales of the corporation within the state shall be taken to be the gross sales from goods delivered or shipped to a purchaser within the state regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale, excluding deliveries for transportation out of the state.

For the purpose of this section, the word *"sale"* shall include exchange, and the word *"manufacture"* shall include the extraction and recovery of natural resources and all processes of fabricating and curing. The words *"tangible personal property"* shall be taken to mean corporeal personal property, such as machinery, tools, implements, goods, wares, and merchandise, and shall not be taken to mean money deposits in banks, shares of stock, bonds, notes, credits, or evidence of an interest in property and evidences of debt.

3. If any taxpayer believes that the method of allocation and apportionment hereinbefore prescribed, as administered by the director and applied to the taxpayer's business, has operated or will so operate as to subject the taxpayer to taxation on a greater portion of the taxpayer's net income than is reasonably attributable to business or sources within the state, the taxpayer shall be entitled to file with the director a statement of the taxpayer's objections and of such alternative method of allocation and apportionment as the taxpayer believes to be proper under the circumstances with such detail and proof and within such time as the director may reasonably prescribe; and if the director shall conclude that the method of allocation and apportionment theretofore employed is in fact inapplicable and inequitable, the director shall redetermine the taxable income by such other method of allocation and apportionment as seems best calculated to assign to

the state for taxation the portion of the income reasonably attributable to business and sources within the state, not exceeding, however, the amount which would be arrived at by application of the statutory rules for apportionment.

4. In addition to all taxes imposed under this division, there is imposed upon each corporation doing business within the state the greater of the tax determined in subsection 1, paragraphs *"a"* through *"d"* or the state alternative minimum tax equal to sixty percent of the maximum state corporate income tax rate, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, of the state alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer computed under this subsection.

The state alternative minimum taxable income of a taxpayer is equal to the taxpayer's state taxable income as computed with the adjustments in section 422.35 and with the following adjustments:

a. Add items of tax preference included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 57, except subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5), of the Internal Revenue Code, make the adjustments included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 56, except subsections (a)(4) and (d), of the Internal Revenue Code, and add losses as required by section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code. In making the adjustment under section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from federal securities and interest and dividends from state and other political subdivisions and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code, net of amortization of any discount or premium, shall be subtracted.

b. Apply the allocation and apportionment provisions of subsection 2.

c. Subtract an exemption amount of forty thousand dollars. This exemption amount shall be reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the amount by which the alternative minimum taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to the exemption amount in this paragraph, exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

d. In the case of a net operating loss computed for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year, the net operating loss shall be reduced by the amount of items of tax preference and adjustments arising in the tax year which is taken into account in computing the net operating loss in section 422.35, subsection 11. The deduction for a net operating loss for a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward to the current taxable year shall not exceed ninety percent of the alternative minimum taxable income determined without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

5. *a.* The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a state tax credit for increasing research activities in this state equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to the total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit amount computed in paragraph *"a"*, subparagraph (1), a corporation may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with

the alternative incremental credit described in section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer's federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

c. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph *"b"*, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are one and sixty-five hundredths percent, two and twenty hundredths percent, and two and seventy-five hundredths percent, respectively.

d. For purposes of this subsection, *"base amount"*, *"basic research payment"*, and *"qualified research expense"* mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative incremental credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state.

For purposes of this subsection, *"Internal Revenue Code"* means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 31, 2005.

e. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on its final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following taxable year.

6. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a new jobs tax credit. An industry which has entered into an agreement under chapter 260E and which has increased its base employment level by at least ten percent within the time set in the agreement or, in the case of an industry without a base employment level, adds new jobs within the time set in the agreement is entitled to this new jobs tax credit for the tax year selected by the industry. In determining if the industry has increased its base employment level by ten percent or added new jobs, only those new jobs directly resulting from the project covered by the agreement and those directly related to those new jobs shall be counted. The amount of this credit is equal to the product of six percent of the taxable wages upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment compensation fund, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 37, times the number of new jobs existing in the tax year that directly result from the project covered by the agreement or new jobs that directly result from those new jobs. The tax year chosen by the industry shall either begin or end during the period beginning with the date of the agreement and ending with the date by which the project is to be completed under the agreement. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten tax years or until depleted in less than the ten years. For purposes of this section, *"agreement"*, *"industry"*, *"new job"* and *"project"* mean the same as defined in section 260E.2 and *"base employment level"* means the number of full-time jobs an industry employs at the plant site which is covered by an agreement under chapter 260E on the date of that agreement.

7. *a.* There is allowed as a credit against the tax determined in subsection 1 for a tax year an amount equal to the minimum tax credit for that tax year.

The minimum tax credit for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the adjusted net minimum tax imposed for all prior tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, over the amount allowable as a credit under this subsection for those prior tax years.

b. The allowable credit under paragraph *"a"* for a tax year shall not exceed the excess, if any, of the tax determined in subsection 1 over the state alternative minimum tax as determined in subsection 4.

The net minimum tax for a tax year is the excess, if any, of the tax determined in subsection 4 for the tax year over the tax determined in subsection 1 for the tax year.

The adjusted net minimum tax for a tax year is the net minimum tax for the tax year reduced by the amount which would be the net minimum tax if the only item of tax preference taken into account was that described in paragraph (6) of section 57(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

8. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a franchise tax credit. A taxpayer who is a shareholder in a financial institution, as defined in section 581 of the Internal Revenue Code, which has in effect for the tax year an election under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code shall compute the amount of the tax credit by recomputing the amount of tax under this division by reducing the taxable income of the taxpayer by the taxpayer's pro rata share of the items of income and expense of the financial institution. This recomputed tax shall be subtracted from the tax computed under this division and the resulting amount, which shall not exceed the taxpayer's pro rata share of franchise tax paid by the financial institution, is the amount of the franchise tax credit allowed.

9. *a.* The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an assistive device tax credit. A small business purchasing, renting, or modifying an assistive device or making workplace modifications for an individual with a disability who is employed or will be employed by the small business is eligible, subject to availability of credits, to receive this assistive device tax credit which is equal to fifty percent of the first five thousand dollars paid during the tax year for the purchase, rental, or modification of the assistive device or for making the workplace modifications. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. If the small business elects to take the assistive device tax credit, the small business shall not deduct for Iowa tax purposes any amount of the cost of an assistive device or workplace modifications which is deductible for federal income tax purposes.

b. To receive the assistive device tax credit, the eligible small business must submit an application to the department of economic development. If the taxpayer meets the criteria for eligibility, the department of economic development shall issue to the taxpayer a certification of entitlement for the assistive device tax credit. However, the combined amount of tax credits that may be approved for a fiscal year under this subsection and section 422.11E shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. Tax credit certificates shall be issued on an earliest filed basis. The certification shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the credit, and tax year for which the certificate applies. The taxpayer must file the tax credit certificate with the taxpayer's corporate income tax return in order to claim the tax credit. The departments of economic development and revenue shall each adopt rules to jointly administer this subsection and shall provide by rule for the method to be used to determine for which fiscal year the tax credits are approved.

c. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) *"Assistive device"* means any item, piece of equipment, or product system which is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of an individual with a disability in the workplace or on the job. *"Assistive device"* does not mean any medical device, surgical device, or organ implanted or transplanted into or attached directly to an individual. *"Assistive device"* does not include any device for which a certificate of title is issued by the state department of transportation, but does include any item, piece of equipment, or product system otherwise meeting the definition of *"assistive device"* that is incorporated, attached, or included as a modification in or to such a device issued a certificate of title.

(2) *"Disability"* means the same as defined in section 225C.46.

(3) *"Small business"* means a business that either had gross receipts for its preceding tax year of three million dollars or less or employed not more than fourteen full-time employees during its preceding tax year.

(4) *"Workplace modifications"* means physical alterations to the work environment.

10. *a.* The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit equal to the amount as computed under chapter 404A for rehabilitating eligible property. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded as provided in section 404A.4, subsection 3.

b. For purposes of this subsection, *"eligible property"* means the same as used in section 404A.1.

11. *a.* As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) *"Ethanol blended gasoline"*, *"gasoline"*, *"metered pump"*, *"retail dealer"*, *"sell"*, and *"service station"* mean the same as defined in section 422.11C.

(2) *"Tax credit"* means the designated ethanol blended gasoline tax credit as provided in this subsection.

b. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for each tax year that the taxpayer is eligible to claim the tax credit under this subsection. In order to be eligible, all of the following must apply:

(1) The taxpayer is a retail dealer.

(2) The taxpayer operates at least one service station at which more than sixty percent of the total gallons of gasoline sold and dispensed through one or more metered pumps by the taxpayer is ethanol blended gasoline.

(3) The taxpayer complies with requirements of the department required to administer this subsection.

c. The tax credit shall be calculated separately for each service station site operated by the taxpayer. The amount of the tax credit for each eligible service station is two and one-half cents multiplied by the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all metered pumps located at that service station during the tax year in excess of sixty percent of all gasoline sold and dispensed through metered pumps at that service station during the tax year.

d. Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability shall be refunded. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

12. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.43.

13. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a venture capital fund investment tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.51.

14. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an endow Iowa tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.305.

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16. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by tax credits for wind energy production allowed under chapter 476B and for renewable energy allowed under chapter 476C.

17. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by an economic development region revolving fund contribution tax credit authorized pursuant to section 15E.232.

18. The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a wage-benefits tax credit authorized pursuant

to section 15I.2.

19. *a.* The taxes imposed under this division shall be reduced by a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. A manufacturer, as defined in section 428.20, is eligible to receive a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit which is equal to the costs incurred by the manufacturer during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil. The costs eligible for the credit are limited to those costs meeting all of the following requirements:

(1) The costs were incurred after June 30, 2005, and before January 1, 2007.

(2) The costs were incurred in the first twelve months of the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil.

(3) The costs of the purchase and replacement do not exceed two dollars per gallon of soy-based cutting tool oil used in the transition. The total number of gallons used in the transition under this subparagraph shall not exceed two thousand gallons.

If the manufacturer elects to take the soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit, the manufacturer shall not deduct for Iowa tax purposes any amount of the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil which is deductible for federal tax purposes.

b. Any credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer's final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

c. For purposes of this subsection, *"soy-based cutting tool oil"* means cutting tool oil that contains at least fifty-one percent soy-based products.

d. This subsection is repealed December 31, 2007.

[C35, § 6943-f29; C39, § **6943.065;** C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 422.33; 81 Acts, ch 135, § 13; 82 Acts, ch 1023, § 12, 13, 30, 31, ch 1234, § 1]

83 Acts, ch 179, § 14, 15, 22, 25; 83 Acts, ch 207, § 90, 93; 85 Acts, ch 32, § 81; 85 Acts, ch 230, § 7; 86 Acts, ch 1007, § 28; 86 Acts, ch 1194, § 1; 86 Acts, ch 1236, § 8; 86 Acts, ch 1241, § 22; 87 Acts, ch 22, § 11; 87 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, § 6, 7; 88 Acts, ch 1028, §33; 88 Acts, ch 1099, §1; 89 Acts, ch 251, § 2022; 89 Acts, ch 285, § 5; 90 Acts, ch 1171, § 5; 90 Acts, ch 1196, § 2; 91 Acts, ch 215, §5; 92 Acts, ch 1200, § 1, 4; 93 Acts, ch 113, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1165, §19; 94 Acts, ch 1166, §8, 11; 95 Acts, ch 83, §4, 35; 95 Acts, ch 152, §5, 7; 97 Acts, ch 135, §7, 9; 98 Acts, ch 1078, § 7, 10; 99 Acts, ch 95, § 8, 9, 12, 13; 99 Acts, ch 151, § 10, 11, 89; 2000 Acts, ch 1146, §8, 9, 11; 2000 Acts, ch 1194, §1214, 21; 2001 Acts, ch 123, §3, 6; 2001 Acts, ch 127, §810; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §8, 13; 2002 Acts, ch 1069, §9, 10, 14; 2002 Acts, ch 1156, §3, 8; 2003 Acts, ch 139, §9, 11, 12; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §113, 133; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §85, 89

[2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, § 113, 133 amendment adding new subsection 15 stricken pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2004 Acts, ch 1073, §18; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §405, 418; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §8, 10, 11; 2005 Acts, ch 146, §2, 3; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §14, 62, 69; 2005 Acts, ch 160, §2, 14

Footnotes

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for
applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and

Code for that year

Ethanol blended gasoline tax credit provided in subsection 11 applies beginning on or after January 1, 2002; implementation; refunds; retroactivity; 2001 Acts, ch 123, §6; 2003 Acts, ch 167, §24

Subsection 12 takes effect February 28, 2002, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13

Subsection 13 takes effect May 8, 2002, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002; 2002 Acts, ch 1156, §8

Subsection 14 is effective June 19, 2003, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2003, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §89

For future repeal of subsection 14 effective June 30, 2010, see 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §93

2005 amendment to subsection 5, paragraph d, takes effect April 13, 2005, and applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §10, 11

Subsection 18 takes effect June 9, 2005, and applies to qualified new jobs created and to tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §69

Subsection 19 applies to tax years ending after June 30, 2005, and beginning before January 1, 2007; 2005 Acts, ch 146, §3