

CHAPTER 58
FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST,
AND TAX CREDITS

[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—58.1(422) Who must file. Every financial institution as defined in 701—subrule 57.1(2), regardless of net income, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer. If the financial institution was inactive or not doing business within Iowa, although qualified to do so, during the taxable year, the return must contain a statement to that effect.

58.1(1) *Income tax of financial institutions in liquidation.* When a financial institution is in the process of liquidation, or in the hands of a receiver, the franchise tax returns must be made under oath or affirmation of the persons responsible for the conduct of the affairs of such financial institutions, and must be filed at the same time and in the same manner as required of other financial institutions.

58.1(2) *Franchise tax returns for financial institutions dissolved.* Financial institutions which have been dissolved during the income year must file franchise tax returns for the period prior to dissolution which has not already been covered by previous returns. Officers and directors are responsible for the filing of the returns and for the payment of taxes, if any, for the audit period provided by law.

Where a financial institution dissolves and disposes of its assets without making provision for the payment of its accrued Iowa franchise tax, liability for the tax follows the assets so distributed and upon failure to secure the unpaid amount, suit to collect the tax may be instituted against the stockholders and other persons receiving the property, to the extent of the property received, except bona fide purchasers or others as provided by law.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.60 and 422.61.

701—58.2(422) Time and place for filing return.

58.2(1) *Returns of financial institutions.* A return of income for all financial institutions must be filed on or before the delinquency date. The delinquency date for all financial institutions is the day following the last day of the fourth month following the close of the taxpayer's taxable year, whether the return is made on the basis of the calendar year or the fiscal year; or the day following the last day of the period covered by an extension of time granted by the director. When the last day prior to the delinquency date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, the return will be timely if it is filed on the first business day following the Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. If a return is placed in the mails, properly addressed and postage paid in ample time to reach the department on or before the delinquency date for filing, no penalty will attach should the return not be received until after that date. Mailed returns should be addressed to Franchise Tax Processing, P.O. Box 10413, Des Moines, Iowa 50306.

58.2(2) *Short period returns.* Where under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code, a financial institution is required to file a tax return for a period of less than 12 months, a short period Iowa franchise tax return must be filed for the same period. The delinquency date for the short period return is 45 days after the federal due date not considering any federal extension of time to file.

58.2(3) *Extension of time for filing returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991.* See 701—subrule 39.2(4).

58.2(4) *Extension of time for filing returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986.* Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.24, 422.62, and 422.66.

701—58.3(422) Form for filing.

58.3(1) *Use and completeness of prescribed forms.* Returns shall be made by financial institutions on forms supplied by the department. Taxpayers not supplied with the proper forms shall make application for same to the department in ample time to have their returns made, verified and filed on or before the delinquency date. Taxpayers shall carefully prepare their returns so as to fully and clearly set forth the data required. For lack of a prescribed form, a statement made by a taxpayer disclosing the taxpayer's

gross income and the deductions therefrom may be accepted as a tentative return, and if verified and filed within the prescribed time, will relieve the taxpayer from liability to penalties, provided that without unnecessary delay such a tentative return is replaced by a return made on the proper form. Each question shall be answered and each direction complied with in the same manner as if the forms and instructions were embodied in these rules.

Failure to receive the proper forms does not relieve the taxpayer from the obligation of making any return required by the statute.

Returns received which are not completed, but merely state “see schedule attached” are not considered to be a properly filed return and may be returned to the taxpayer for proper completion. This may result in the imposition of penalties and interest due to the return being filed after the due date.

58.3(2) Form for filing—financial institutions. Financial institutions as defined by Iowa Code section 422.61(1) shall include a true and accurate copy of their federal corporation income tax return as filed with the Internal Revenue Service with the filing of their Iowa return. At a minimum this return includes the following federal schedules: income statement, balance sheet, reconciliation of income per books with income per return, analysis of unappropriated retained earnings per books, dividend income and special deductions, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, work opportunity credit computation, foreign tax credit computation, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a financial institution whose income is included in a consolidated federal income tax return files an Iowa return, federal consolidating income statements as properly computed for federal income tax purposes showing the income and expenses of each member of the consolidated group shall be required together with the following additional schedules on a separate basis:

- a. Capital gains.
- b. Dividend income and special deductions.
- c. Work opportunity credit computation.
- d. Foreign tax credit computation.
- e. Holding company tax computation.
- f. Alternative minimum tax computation.
- g. Schedules detailing other income and other deductions.

58.3(3) Amended returns. If it becomes known to the taxpayer that the amount of income reported to be federal net income or Iowa taxable income subject to franchise tax was erroneously stated on the Iowa return, or changed by Internal Revenue Service audit, or otherwise, the taxpayer shall file an amended Iowa return along with supporting schedules, to include the amended federal return and a copy of the federal revenue agent’s report if applicable. A copy of the federal revenue agent’s report and notification of final federal adjustments provided by the taxpayer will be acceptable in lieu of an amended return. The assessment or refund of tax shall be dependent on the statute of limitations as set forth in 701—subrule 57.2(1) and rule 701—60.3(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.62, 422.66 and 422.73.

701—58.4(422) Payment of tax.

58.4(1) Quarterly estimated payments. Effective for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1977, financial institutions are required to make quarterly payments of estimated franchise tax. Rules pertaining to the estimated tax are contained in 701—Chapter 61.

58.4(2) Full estimated payment prior to original delinquency date. Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

58.4(3) Penalty and interest on unpaid tax. See rule 701—10.6(421) for penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991. See rule 701—10.8(421) for statutory exemptions to penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

Interest shall accrue on tax due from the original due date of the return. Interest on refunds of any portion of the tax imposed by statute which has been erroneously refunded and which is recoverable by the department shall bear interest as provided by law from the date of payment of the refund, with each

fraction of a month considered to be an entire month. See rule 701—10.2(421) for the statutory interest rate.

All payments shall be first applied to the penalty and then to the interest, and the balance, if any, to the amount of tax due.

58.4(4) *Payment of tax by uncertified checks.* The department will accept uncertified checks in payment of franchise taxes, provided such checks are collectible for their full amount without any deduction for exchange or other charges. The date on which the department receives the check will be considered the date of payment, so far as the taxpayer is concerned, unless the check is dishonored. If one check is remitted to cover two or more financial institutions' taxes, the remittance must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal stating:

- a. The name of the drawer of the check;
- b. The amount of the check;
- c. The amount of any cash, money order or other instrument included in the same remittance;
- d. The name of each financial institution whose tax is to be paid by the remittance; and
- e. The amount of payment on account of each financial institution.

58.4(5) *Procedure with respect to dishonored checks.* If any check is returned unpaid, all expenses incidental to the collection thereof will be charged to the taxpayer. If any taxpayer whose check has been returned by the depository bank uncollected should fail at once to make the check good, the director will proceed to collect the tax as though no check had been given. A taxpayer who tenders a certified check in payment for taxes is not relieved from the taxpayer's obligation until the check has been paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 422.

701—58.5(422) Minimum tax.

58.5(1) Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.5(2) For tax years beginning after 1997, a small business corporation or a new corporation, that is a financial institution, for its first year of existence, that through the operation of Internal Revenue Code Section 55(e) is exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax, is not subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax. A small business corporation that is a financial institution may apply any alternative minimum tax credit carryforward to the extent of its regular Iowa franchise tax liability.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the minimum tax is imposed only to the extent that it exceeds the taxpayer's regular tax liability computed under Iowa Code section 422.63. The minimum tax rate is 60 percent of the maximum franchise tax rate rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent or 3 percent. Minimum taxable income is computed as follows:

	State taxable income as adjusted by Iowa Code sections 422.35 and 422.61(4)
Plus:	Tax preference items, adjustments and losses added back
Less:	Allocable income including allocable preference items
	Subtotal
Times:	Apportionment percentage
	Result
Plus:	Income allocable to Iowa including allocable preference items
Less:	Iowa alternative tax net operating loss deduction \$40,000 exemption amount
Equals:	Iowa alternative minimum taxable income

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the items of tax preference are the same items of tax preference under Section 57 except for Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income. The adjustments to state taxable income are those adjustments required by Section 56 except for Subsections (a)(4), (c)(1), (d), and (g) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income computed without adjustments and the \$40,000 exemption. The state alternative tax net operating loss deduction shall be

substituted for the amounts in Section 56(g)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1988, in making the adjustment under Section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from state and other political subdivisions and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code shall be subtracted net of amortization of any discount or premium. Losses to be added are those losses required to be added by Section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code in computing federal alternative minimum taxable income.

- a. Tax preference items are:
 1. Intangible drilling costs;
 2. Incentive stock options;
 3. Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions;
 4. Appreciated property charitable deductions;
 5. Accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987.
- b. Adjustments are:
 1. Depreciation;
 2. Mining exploration and development;
 3. Long-term contracts;
 4. Iowa alternative minimum net operating loss deduction;
 5. Book income or adjusted earnings and profits.
- c. Losses added back are:
 1. Farm losses;
 2. Passive activity losses.

Computation of Iowa alternative minimum tax net operating loss deduction.

Net operating losses computed under rule 701—59.2(422) carried forward from tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, are deductible without adjustment.

Net operating losses from tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, which are carried back or carried forward to the current tax year shall be reduced by the amount of tax preferences and adjustments taken into account in computing the net operating loss prior to applying allocation and apportionment. The deduction for a net operating loss from a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward shall not exceed 90 percent of the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

The exemption amount shall be reduced by 25 percent of the amount that the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard to the \$40,000 exemption exceeds \$150,000. The exemption shall not be reduced below zero.

EXAMPLE: The following example shows the computation of the alternative minimum tax when there are net operating loss carryforwards and carrybacks including an alternative minimum tax net operating loss.

For tax year 1987, the following information is available:

Federal taxable income before NOL	\$ 35,000
Interest exempt from federal tax	5,000
Tax preferences and adjustments	53,400
Iowa income tax expensed on federal	878
Iowa NOL carryforward	<25,000>

For tax year 1988, the following information is available:

Federal taxable income before NOL	\$ <90,000>
Interest exempt from federal tax	4,000
Tax preferences and adjustments	20,000
Iowa franchise tax refund reported on federal	878

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 before the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax	
Federal taxable income	\$ 35,000
Add interest exempt from federal tax	5,000
Add Iowa franchise tax expensed	878
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward	<u>\$ 40,878</u>
Less NOL carryforward	<u><25,000></u>
Iowa taxable income	\$ 15,878
Iowa income tax	\$ 794
Alternative Minimum Tax	
Iowa taxable income before NOL	\$ 40,878
Add preferences and adjustments	53,400
Total	<u>\$ 94,278</u>
Less NOL carryforward*	<u><25,000></u>
Iowa alternative taxable income	\$ 69,278
Less exemption amount	<u><40,000></u>
Total	\$ 29,278
Times 3%	878
Less regular tax	<u>794</u>
Alternative minimum tax	\$ 84

*Net operating loss carryforwards from tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, are deductible at 100 percent without reduction for items of tax preference or adjustments arising in the tax year.

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 after the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax	
Federal taxable income	\$ 35,000
Add interest exempt from federal tax	5,000
Add Iowa franchise tax expensed	878
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward	<u>\$ 40,878</u>
Less NOL carryforward	<u><25,000></u>
	\$ 15,878
Less NOL carryback from 1988 ¹	<u><86,878></u>
NOL carryforward	\$ <71,000>
Alternative Minimum Tax	
Iowa taxable income before NOL	\$ 40,878
Add preferences and adjustments	53,400
Total	<u>\$ 94,278</u>
Less NOL carryforward from pre-1987 tax year	<u><25,000></u>
Total	\$ 69,278
Less alternative minimum tax NOL ²	<u><62,350></u>
Total	\$ 6,928
Less exemption	<u><40,000></u>
Alternative minimum taxable income after NOL	\$ -0-

¹Computation of 1988 Iowa NOL

Federal NOL	\$ <90,000>
Add interest exempt from federal tax	4,000
Less Iowa refund in federal income	<878>
Iowa NOL	\$ <86,878>

²Computation of 1988 Alternative Minimum Tax NOL

Iowa NOL	\$ <86,878>
Add preferences and adjustments	20,000
Total	\$ <66,878>
NOL carryback limited to 90% of alternative minimum income before NOL and exemption*	\$ <62,350>
Alternative minimum tax NOL carryforward	\$ 4,528

*For purposes of the alternative minimum tax, net operating loss carryforward or carryback from tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, must be reduced by items of tax preference and adjustments, and are limited to 90 percent of alternative minimum taxable income before deduction of the post-1986 NOL and the \$40,000 exemption amount ($\$69,278 \times 90\% = \$62,350$).

58.5(3) Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986, estimated payments are required for minimum tax.

58.5(4) Alternative minimum tax credit for minimum tax paid in a prior tax year. Minimum tax paid in prior tax years commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, by a taxpayer can be claimed as a tax credit against the taxpayer's regular income tax liability in a subsequent tax year. Therefore, 1988 is the first tax year that the minimum tax credit is available for use, and the credit is based on the minimum tax paid by the taxpayer for 1987. The minimum tax credit may only be used against regular income tax for a tax year to the extent that the regular tax is greater than the tentative minimum tax for the tax year. If the minimum tax credit is not used up against the regular tax for a tax year, the remaining credit is carried to the following tax year to be applied against the regular income tax liability for that period.

a. Computation of minimum tax credit on Schedule IA 8827F. The minimum tax credit is computed on Schedule IA 8827F from information on Schedule IA 4626F for prior tax years, Form IA 1120F and Schedule IA 4626F for the current year and from Schedule IA 8827F for prior tax years.

b. Examples of computation of the minimum tax credit and carryover of the credit.

EXAMPLE 1. Taxpayer reported \$5,000 of minimum tax for 2011. For 2012, taxpayer reported regular tax of \$8,000, and the minimum tax liability is \$6,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,000 for 2012 because, although the taxpayer had an \$8,000 regular tax liability, the credit is allowed only to the extent that the regular tax exceeds the minimum tax. Since only \$2,000 of the carryover credit from 2011 was used, there is a \$3,000 minimum tax carryover credit to 2013.

EXAMPLE 2. Taxpayer reported \$2,500 of minimum tax for 2011. For 2012, taxpayer reported regular tax of \$8,000, and the minimum tax liability is \$5,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,500 for 2012 because, although the regular tax exceeded the minimum tax by \$3,000, the credit is allowed only to the extent of minimum tax paid for prior tax years. There is no minimum tax carryover credit to 2013.

c. Minimum tax credit after merger. When two or more financial institutions merge or consolidate into one financial organization, the minimum tax credit of the merged or consolidated operation is available for use by the survivor of the merger or consolidation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60.

[ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 2829C, IAB 11/23/16, effective 1/1/17]

701—58.6(422) Refunds and overpayments.

58.6(1) to 58.6(6) Reserved.

58.6(7) *Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years or periods beginning on or after January 1, 1974, and ending after July 1, 1980.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.6(8) *Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses for tax years ending on or after April 30, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.6(9) *For refund claims received by the department after June 11, 1984.* If the amount of tax is reduced as a result of a net operating loss or net capital loss, interest shall accrue on the refund resulting from the loss carryback beginning on the date a claim for refund or amended return carrying back the net operating loss or net capital loss is filed with the department or the first day of the second calendar month following the actual payment date, whichever is later.

58.6(10) *Overpayment—interest accruing before July 1, 1980.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.6(11) *Interest commencing on or after January 1, 1982.* See rule 701—10.2(421) regarding the rate of interest charged by the department on delinquent taxes and the rate paid by the department on refunds commencing on or after January 1, 1982.

58.6(12) *Overpayment—interest accruing on or after July 1, 1980, and before April 30, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.6(13) *Overpayment—interest accruing on overpayments resulting from returns due on or after April 30, 1981.* If the amount of tax determined to be due by the department is less than the amount paid, the excess to be refunded will accrue interest from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of payment or the date the return was due to be filed or was filed, whichever is the later.

701—58.7(422) Allocation of franchise tax revenues. For fiscal years prior to July 1, 2004, each quarterly distribution shall be made up of the tax shown due on the franchise tax returns received during that quarter, net of all refunds of franchise tax established during that quarter. In determining the portion of franchise tax revenues to be distributed to cities and counties for fiscal years prior to July 1, 2004, each financial institution, as defined by Iowa Code section 422.61, is required to submit the appropriate allocation data with the filing of its Iowa franchise tax return. Each financial institution shall accumulate or maintain data to properly determine the business activity ratios as prescribed in subrules 58.7(1) and 58.7(2). The allocation shall be made on the basis of business activity for each office location. The word “office” shall mean a branch office, a drive-in bank depository or any other establishment whereby the business pertaining to the financial institution is carried on.

58.7(1) *Business activity determination for a production credit association.* A production credit association shall measure its business activity on the basis of loan volume. “Loan volume” shall mean total loans originated during the taxable period. The business activity for each office location shall be that percentage of loans originated by each office to total loans originated for all office locations during the taxable period.

58.7(2) *Business activity determination for a financial institution other than a production credit association.* A financial institution, other than a production credit association, shall measure its business activity on a basis of net deposits. The business activity of each office shall be that percentage of average “savings and demand deposits net of withdrawals” for each office location to the total average “savings and demand deposits net of withdrawals” for all office locations.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.61.

701—58.8(15E) Eligible housing business tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, a financial institution may claim on the franchise tax return the pro rata share of the Iowa eligible housing business tax credit from a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust which has been approved as an eligible housing business by the economic development authority. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014, and the eligible housing business tax credit has been replaced with the workforce housing tax incentives program. See rule 701—58.22(15) for information on the tax incentives provided under the workforce housing tax incentives program. Any investment tax credit

earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014.

An eligible housing business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes in an enterprise zone. The tax credit may be taken on the tax return for the tax year in which the home is ready for occupancy. The portion of the credit claimed by the taxpayer shall be in the same ratio as the taxpayer's pro-rata share of the earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, except for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, which used low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. For these projects, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. Any eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the franchise tax liability must be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

Prior to January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of \$120,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building. Effective January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of \$140,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building.

58.8(1) Computation of credit. New investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes includes but is not limited to the following costs: land, surveying, architectural services, building permits, inspections, interest on a construction loan, building materials, roofing, plumbing materials, electrical materials, amounts paid to subcontractors for labor and materials provided, concrete, labor, landscaping, appliances normally provided with a new home, heating and cooling equipment, millwork, drywall and drywall materials, nails, bolts, screws, and floor coverings.

New investment does not include the machinery, equipment, hand or power tools necessary to build or rehabilitate homes.

If the eligible housing business fails to maintain the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B to be an eligible housing business, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a part of the tax incentives the business received. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the income tax credit may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B. This is because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority to claim the eligible housing business tax credit. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the date the project was completed, the amount of the eligible housing business tax credit, and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 58.8(2). The tax credit certificate must be included with the income tax return for the tax period in which the home is ready for occupancy. The administrative rules for the eligible housing business tax credit for the economic development authority may be found under 261—Chapter 59.

58.8(2) Transfer of the eligible housing business tax credit. For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity if low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development. In addition, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291,

or if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17. No more than \$3 million of tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas may be transferred in a calendar year, with no more than \$1.5 million being transferred for any one eligible housing business in a calendar year.

The excess of the \$3 million limitation of tax credits eligible for transfer in the 2013 and 2014 calendar years for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas cannot be claimed by a transferee prior to January 1, 2016. The eligible housing business must have notified the economic development authority in writing before July 1, 2014, of the business's intent to transfer any tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas. If a tax credit certificate is issued by the economic development authority for a housing development approved prior to July 1, 2014, that is located in a brownfield site or blighted area, the tax credit can still be claimed by the eligible business, but the tax credit cannot be transferred by the eligible business if the economic development authority was not notified prior to July 1, 2014.

EXAMPLE 1: A housing development located in a brownfield site was completed in December 2013 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling \$250,000. The \$3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. The \$250,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to ABC Bank, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, ABC Bank cannot file an amended Iowa franchise tax return for the 2013 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the \$250,000 tax credit.

EXAMPLE 2: A housing development located in a blighted area was completed in May 2014 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling \$150,000. The \$3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2014 tax year. The \$150,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to XYZ Bank and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, XYZ Bank cannot file an amended Iowa franchise tax return for the 2014 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the \$150,000 tax credit.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the economic development authority, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number, and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the economic development authority will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members or shareholders and information on how the housing business tax credit should be divided among the partners, members or shareholders. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members or shareholders. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information that was on the original certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax period for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.
[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—58.9(15E) Eligible development business investment tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, a business which qualifies as an eligible development business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the

construction, expansion or rehabilitation of building space to be used for manufacturing, processing, cold storage, distribution, or office facilities.

An eligible development business must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development prior to March 17, 2004, and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15E.193C. Effective March 17, 2004, the eligible development business program is repealed.

New investment includes the purchase price of land and the cost of improvements made to real property. The tax credit may be claimed by an eligible development business in the tax year in which the construction, expansion or rehabilitation is completed.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

If the eligible development business fails to meet and maintain any one of the requirements to be an eligible business, the business shall be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the amount of tax incentives received. For example, if within five years of project completion the development business sells or leases any space to any retail business, the development business shall proportionally repay the value of the investment credit. The proportion of the investment credit that would be due for repayment by an eligible development business for selling or leasing space to a retail business would be determined by dividing the square footage of building space occupied by the retail business by the square footage of the total building space.

An eligible business, which is not a development business, which operates in an enterprise zone cannot claim an investment tax credit if the property is owned, or was previously owned, by an approved development business that has already received an investment tax credit. An eligible business, which is not a development business, can claim an investment tax credit only on additional, new improvements made to real property that was not included in the development business's approved application for the investment tax credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.193C.

701—58.10(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit, may be claimed against a taxpayer's Iowa franchise tax liability for 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation costs to the extent the costs were incurred for the rehabilitation of eligible property in Iowa. For information related to projects with Part 2 applications approved and tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2014, see rule 701—52.18(404A,422). For information related to projects registered on or after July 1, 2014, and before August 15, 2016, see rule 701—52.47(404A,422). For information related to projects registered on or after August 15, 2016, see rule 701—52.48(404A,422). For projects registered before August 15, 2016, see also the administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the historical division of the department of cultural affairs under 223—Chapter 48. For projects registered on or after August 15, 2016, see also the administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the economic development authority under 261—Chapter 49.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, and Iowa Code section 422.60.

[ARC 1968C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 2928C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]

701—58.11(15E,422) Venture capital credits.

58.11(1) *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or qualifying business.*

a. Equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund before January 1, 2011. See rule 123—2.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity

investment in a community-based seed capital fund or an equity investment made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board, for equity investments made before January 1, 2011.

b. Equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund on or after January 1, 2011, and before July 2, 2015. For equity investments made on or after January 1, 2011, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

(1) Certificate issuance. The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued.

(2) Amount of the tax credit. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund.

(3) Year in which the tax credit may be claimed. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment, but these investments cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the franchise taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$2 million. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

(4) Carried over tax credits. If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the \$2 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the \$2 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

(5) Limitations. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

(6) Pro rata tax credit claims for certain business entities. For equity investments made in a community-based seed capital fund and equity investments made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

c. Equity investments in a qualifying business on or after July 2, 2015. For equity investments made on or after July 2, 2015, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

(1) Certificate issuance. The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued.

(2) Amount of the tax credit. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of the tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$2 million. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in a qualifying business. In any one calendar year, the amount of tax credits issued for any one qualifying business shall not exceed \$500,000.

(3) Year in which the credit may be claimed. A taxpayer shall not claim a tax credit prior to September 1, 2016. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate. For the purposes of this paragraph, an investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) Pro rata tax credit claims for certain business entities. An individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust. Any credits claimed by an individual are subject to the limitations provided in 701—paragraph 42.22(1)“c.”

(5) Carryforward period. For a tax credit claimed against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, division V, any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following three years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

(6) Refunds, transfers, and carryback prohibited. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not refundable and is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

58.11(2) *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund.* See rule 123—3.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board. This credit is repealed for investments in venture capital funds made after July 1, 2010.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when the tax credit certificates are issued. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

For equity investments made in a venture capital fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

58.11(3) *Contingent tax credit for investments in Iowa fund of funds.* See rule 123—4.1(15E) for the discussion of the contingent tax credit available for investments made in the Iowa fund of funds organized by the Iowa capital investment corporation. Tax credit certificates related to the contingent tax credits will be issued by the Iowa capital investment board.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when these tax credit certificates are issued and, if applicable, when they are redeemed. If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, the certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

58.11(4) *Innovation fund investment tax credit.* See 261—Chapter 116 for information regarding eligibility for an innovation fund, applications for the investment tax credit for investments in an innovation fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in an innovation fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date

of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the franchise taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$8 million. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the \$8 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the \$8 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

For equity investments made in an innovation fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.42, 15E.66 and 422.60 and section 15E.43 as amended by 2015 Iowa Acts, chapter 138.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9966B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 2632C, IAB 7/20/16, effective 8/24/16]

701—58.12(15) New capital investment program tax credits. Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a business which qualifies under the new capital investment program is eligible to receive tax credits. An eligible business under the new capital investment program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of 2003 Iowa Acts, chapter 125, section 4. The new capital investment program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rules 701—52.28(15) and 701—58.17(15) for information on the tax credits available under the high quality job creation program. Any tax credits earned by businesses approved under the new capital investment program prior to July 1, 2005, remain valid, and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005.

This rule is intended to implement 2003 Iowa Acts, House File 677, sections 1 to 7, and Iowa Code section 15.333 as amended by 2003 Iowa Acts, House File 677, section 8.

701—58.13(15E,422) Endow Iowa tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a taxpayer who makes an endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation may qualify for an endow Iowa tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, but before January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 25 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, a taxpayer cannot claim a deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed for Iowa tax purposes. The administrative rules for the endow Iowa tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found under 261—Chapter 47.

The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits available is \$2 million in the aggregate for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$2 million annually for the 2005-2007 calendar years, and \$200,000 of these tax credits on an annual basis is reserved for endowment gifts of \$30,000 or less. The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed \$100,000 for the 2003-2007 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years is \$2 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2010 is \$2.7 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2011 is \$3.5 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed 5 percent of the total endow Iowa tax credit amount authorized for 2008 and subsequent years. For calendar year 2012 and subsequent calendar years, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is \$300,000 (\$6 million multiplied by 5 percent). The endow Iowa tax credit cannot be transferred to any other taxpayer.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and section 422.60.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

701—58.14(15I,422) Wage-benefits tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after June 9, 2006, a wage-benefits tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit, equal to a percentage of the annual wages and benefits paid for a qualified new job created by the location or expansion of the business in Iowa is available for eligible financial institutions. For information on the eligibility for the wage-benefits tax credit, how to file applications for the wage-benefits tax credit, how the wage-benefits tax credit is computed, the repeal of the wage-benefits credit effective July 1, 2008, and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.25(15I,422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15I as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 167, and Iowa Code Supplement section 422.60(10) as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 164.

701—58.15(422,476B) Wind energy production tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, owners of qualified wind energy production facilities approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a wind energy production tax credit for qualified electricity sold by the owner against a taxpayer's Iowa franchise tax liability. For information on the application and review process for the wind energy production tax credit, how the wind energy production tax credit is computed, how the wind energy production tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.26(422,476B). See also the administrative rules for the wind energy production tax credit for the Iowa utilities board in rules 199—15.18(476B) and 199—15.20(476B).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 and chapter 476B.

701—58.16(422,476C) Renewable energy tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, a purchaser or producer of renewable energy whose facility has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a renewable energy tax credit for qualified renewable energy against a taxpayer's Iowa franchise tax liability. For information on the application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit, how the renewable energy tax credit is computed, how the renewable

energy tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.27(422,476C). See also the administrative rules for the renewable energy tax credit for the Iowa utilities board in rules 199—15.19(476C) and 199—15.21(476C).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 and chapter 476C.

701—58.17(15) High quality job creation program. Effective for tax periods ending on or after July 1, 2005, for programs approved on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality job creation program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality job creation program replaces the new jobs and income program and the new capital investment program. An eligible business under the high quality job creation program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329.

The high quality job creation program was repealed on July 1, 2009, and has been replaced with the high quality jobs program. See rule 701—52.40(15) for information on the investment tax credit under the high quality jobs program. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the high quality job creation program prior to July 1, 2009, remains valid, and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2009. The administrative rules for the high quality jobs program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

For information on what credits can be taken under this program, how the investment tax credit is computed and other details about this program, see rule 701—52.28(15). However, the research credit described in subrule 52.28(1) is not available for franchise tax filers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15.
[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

701—58.18(15E,422) Economic development region revolving fund tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but beginning before January 1, 2010, a taxpayer who makes a contribution to an economic development region revolving fund may claim a tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer's contribution to the economic development region revolving fund approved by the Iowa department of economic development. The administrative rules for the economic development region revolving fund tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 32. The tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

The total amount of economic development region revolving fund tax credits available shall not exceed \$2 million per fiscal year. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit. The economic development region revolving fund tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.232 and 422.60 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.
[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—58.19(15,422) Film qualified expenditure tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but beginning before January 1, 2012, a film qualified expenditure tax credit is available for franchise tax. The tax credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa economic development authority (the authority). For information on the qualified expenditures eligible for the credit, how the film qualified expenditure tax credit is claimed, how the film qualified expenditure tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.34(15,422). See also the authority's administrative rules for the film qualified expenditure tax credit at 261—Chapter 36.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 36.
[ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12]

701—58.20(15,422) Film investment tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but beginning before January 1, 2012, a film investment tax credit is available for franchise tax. The tax credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa economic development authority (the authority). For information on how the film investment tax credit is claimed, how the film investment tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.35(15,422). See also the authority's administrative rules for the film investment tax credit at 261—Chapter 36.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 36.

[ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12]

701—58.21(15) High quality jobs program. Effective for tax periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality jobs program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality jobs program replaces the high quality job creation program. An eligible business under the high quality jobs program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329. The tax credits available under the high quality jobs program are based upon the number of jobs created or retained that pay a qualifying wage threshold and the amount of qualifying investment. The administrative rules for the high quality jobs program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

For information on the credits that may be taken under this program, how the investment tax credit is computed and other details about the program, see rule 701—52.40(15). NOTE: The research credit described in 701—subrule 52.40(1) is not available for franchise tax filers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

701—58.22(422) Solar energy system tax credit. Effective for installations placed in service during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a solar energy system tax credit is available for business property described in Sections 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code and located in Iowa. The credit is available to financial institutions according to the same requirements, conditions, and limitations as described in rule 701—42.48(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60(12) "a."

[ARC 1666C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 5590C, IAB 4/21/21, effective 5/26/21]

701—58.23(15) Workforce housing tax incentives program. A business which qualifies under the workforce housing tax incentives program is eligible to receive tax incentives for franchise tax. For information on how the workforce housing tax incentives can be claimed, how the investment tax credit can be transferred and other details about the workforce housing tax incentives, see rule 701—52.46(15). The administrative rules for the workforce housing tax incentives program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 48.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.354 and 15.355.

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◊ Two or more ARCs