

CHAPTER 52
FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX,
PENALTY AND INTEREST, AND TAX CREDITS
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—52.1(422) Who must file. Every corporation, organized under the laws of Iowa or qualified to do business within this state or doing business within Iowa, 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 corporation 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.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1989, every corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real or tangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, 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.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, every corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, 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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, every corporation doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, 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.

Political organizations described in Internal Revenue Code Section 527 which are domiciled in this state and are required to file federal Form 1120POL and pay federal corporation income tax are subject to Iowa corporation income tax to the same extent as they are subject to federal corporation income tax.

Homeowners associations described in Internal Revenue Code Section 528 which are domiciled in this state and are required to file federal Form 1120H and pay federal corporation income tax are subject to Iowa corporation income tax to the same extent as they are subject to federal corporation income tax.

52.1(1) Definitions.

a. Doing business. The term “doing business” is used in a comprehensive sense and includes all activities or any transactions for the purpose of financial or pecuniary gain or profit. Irrespective of the nature of its activities, every corporation organized for profit and carrying out any of the purposes of its organization shall be deemed to be “doing business.” In determining whether a corporation is doing business, it is immaterial whether its activities actually result in a profit or loss.

b. Representative. A person may be considered a representative even though that person may not be considered an employee for other purposes such as withholding of income tax from commissions.

c. Tangible property having a situs within this state. The term “tangible property having a situs within this state” means that tangible property owned or used by a foreign corporation is habitually present in Iowa or it maintains a fixed and regular route through Iowa sufficient so that Iowa could constitutionally under the 14th Amendment and Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution impose an apportioned ad valorem tax on the property. *Central R. Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 370 U.S. 607, 82 S.Ct. 1297, 8 L.Ed.2d (1962); *New York Central & H. Railroad Co. v. Miller*, 202 U.S. 584, 26 S.Ct. 714, 50 L.Ed. 1155 (1906); *American Refrigerator Transit Company v. State Tax Commission*, 395 P.2d 127 (Or. 1964); *Upper Missouri River Corporation v. Board of Review*, Woodbury County, 210 N.W.2d 828.

d. Intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa. Intangible property does not have a situs in the physical sense in any particular place. *Wheeling Steel Corporation v. Fox*, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773 (1936); *McNamara v. George Engine Company, Inc.*, 519 So.2d 217 (La. App. 1988). The term “intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa” means generally that the intangible property belongs to a corporation with its commercial domicile in Iowa or, regardless of where the corporation which owns the intangible property has its commercial domicile, the intangible property has become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly in Iowa. *Beidler v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 282 U.S. 1, 75 L.Ed. 131, 51 S.Ct. 54 (1930); *Geoffrey, Inc. v. South*

Carolina Tax Commission, 437 S.E.2d 13 (S.C. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 550 (1993); *Kmart Properties, Inc. v. Taxation & Revenue Department of New Mexico*, 131 P. 3d 27 (N.M. Ct. App. 2001), rev'd on other issues, 131 P. 3d 22 (N.M. 2005); *Secretary, Department of Revenue v. Gap (Apparel), Inc.*, 886 So. 2d 459 (La.Ct.App. 2004); *A & F Trademark v. Tolson*, 605 S.E. 2d 187 (N.C.App. 2004), cert. denied 126 S.Ct. 353 (2005); *Lanco, Inc. v. Director, Division of Taxation*, 879 A.2d 1234 (N.J.Super.A.D. 2005), aff'd, 908 A.2d 176 (N.J. 2006) (per curiam), cert. denied 127 S.Ct. 2974 (June 18, 2007); *Geoffrey, Inc. v. Oklahoma Tax Commission*, 132 P. 3d 632 (Okla. Ct. Civ. App. 2005), cert. denied (Mar. 20, 2006), as corrected (Apr. 12, 2006); *FIA Card Services, Inc. v. Tax Comm'r*, 640 S.E.2d 226 (W. Va. 2006), cert. denied, 127 S.Ct. 2997 (June 18, 2007); *Capital One Bank v. Commissioner of Revenue*, 899 N.E.2d 76 (Mass. 2009); *Geoffrey, Inc. v. Commissioner of Revenue*, 899 N.E.2d 87 (Mass. 2009); *KFC Corporation v. Iowa Department of Revenue*, 792 N.W. 2d 308 (Iowa 2010), cert. denied 132 S. Ct. 97 (October 3, 2011). The following is a noninclusive list of types of intangible property: copyrights, patents, processes, trademarks, trade names, franchises, contracts, bank deposits including certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, mortgage loans, consumer loans, business loans, shares of stocks, bonds, licenses, partnership interests including limited partnership interests, leaseholds, money, evidences of an interest in property, evidences of debts such as credit card debt, leases, an undivided interest in a loan, rights-of-way, and interests in trusts.

The term also includes every foreign corporation which has acquired a commercial domicile in Iowa and whose property has not acquired a constitutional tax situs outside of Iowa.

52.1(2) Corporate activities not creating taxability. Public Law 86-272, 15 U.S.C.A., Sections 381-385, in general prohibits any state from imposing an income tax on income derived within the state from interstate commerce if the only business activity within the state consists of the solicitation of orders of tangible personal property by or on behalf of a corporation by its employees or representatives. Such orders must be sent outside the state for approval or rejection and, if approved, must be filled by shipment or delivery from a point outside the state to be within the purview of Public Law 86-272. Public Law 86-272 does not extend to those corporations which sell services, real estate, or intangibles in more than one state or to domestic corporations. For example, Public Law 86-272 does not extend to brokers or manufacturers' representatives or other persons or entities selling products for another person or entity.

a. If the only activities in Iowa of a foreign corporation selling tangible personal property are those of the type described in the noninclusive listing below, the corporation is protected from the Iowa corporation income tax law by Public Law 86-272.

(1) The free distribution by salespersons of product samples, brochures, and catalogues which explain the use of or laud the product, or both.

(2) The lease or ownership of motor vehicles for use by salespersons in soliciting orders.

(3) Salespersons' negotiation of a price for a product, subject to approval or rejection outside the taxing state of such negotiated price and solicited order.

(4) Demonstration by salesperson, prior to the sale, of how the corporation's product works.

(5) The placement of advertising in newspapers, radio, and television.

(6) Delivery of goods to customers by foreign corporation in its own or leased vehicles from a point outside the taxing state. Delivery does not include nonimmune activities, such as picking up damaged goods.

(7) Collection of state or local-option sales taxes or state use taxes from customers.

(8) Audit of inventory levels by salespersons to determine if corporation's customer needs more inventory.

(9) Recruitment, training, evaluation, and management of salespersons pertaining to solicitation of orders.

(10) Salespersons' intervention/mediation in credit disputes between customers and non-Iowa located corporate departments.

(11) Use of hotel rooms and homes for sales-related meetings pertaining to solicitation of orders.

(12) Salespersons' assistance to wholesalers in obtaining suitable displays for products at retail stores.

- (13) Salespersons' furnishing of display racks to retailers.
- (14) Salespersons' advice to retailers on the art of displaying goods to the public.
- (15) Rental of hotel rooms for short-term display of products.
- (16) Mere forwarding of customer questions, concerns, or problems by salespersons to non-Iowa locations.

b. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, a foreign corporation will not be considered doing business in this state or deriving income from sources within this state if its only activities within this state are one or more of the following activities:

- (1) Holding meetings of the board of directors or shareholders, or holiday parties, or employee appreciation dinners.
- (2) Maintaining bank accounts.
- (3) Borrowing money, with or without security.
- (4) Utilizing Iowa courts for litigation.
- (5) Owning and controlling a subsidiary corporation which is incorporated in or which is transacting business within this state where the holding or parent company has no physical presence in the state as that presence relates to the ownership or control of the subsidiary.
- (6) Recruiting personnel where hiring occurs outside the state.

c. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, a foreign corporation will not be considered doing business in this state or deriving income from sources within this state if its only activities within this state, in addition to the activities listed in paragraph “*b*” above, are training its employees or educating its employees, or using facilities in this state for this purpose.

d. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a foreign corporation will not be considered to be doing business in Iowa or deriving income from sources within Iowa if its only activities within Iowa, in addition to the activities listed in paragraphs “*b*” and “*c*” of this subrule, are utilizing a distribution facility in Iowa, owning or leasing property at a distribution facility in Iowa, or selling property shipped or distributed from a distribution facility in Iowa.

A distribution facility is an establishment at which shipments of tangible personal property are processed for delivery to customers. A distribution facility does not include an establishment at which retail sales of tangible personal property or returns of such property are undertaken with respect to retail customers more than 12 days in a year. However, an exception to the 12-day requirement is allowed for distribution facilities that process customer orders by mail, telephone, or electronic means, if the distribution facility also processes shipments of tangible personal property to customers, as long as no more than 10 percent of the goods are delivered or shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of books at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these books solely by mail, telephone and the Internet on behalf of A, and customers are not allowed to purchase books at the facility's site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these books, and 5 percent of the books at this facility are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. A does not conduct any other business activities in Iowa. A is not considered to be doing business in Iowa because less than 10 percent of the books at the facility are delivered to an Iowa customer.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of compact disks at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these compact disks solely by mail, telephone and the Internet on behalf of B, and customers are not allowed to purchase compact disks at the facility's site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these compact disks, and 15 percent of the compact disks at the facility are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. B does not conduct any other business activities in Iowa. B is considered to be doing business in Iowa because more than 10 percent of the compact disks at the facility are delivered to an Iowa customer.

EXAMPLE 3: C, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of doors and windows at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these windows and doors solely by mail, telephone and the Internet, and customers are not allowed to purchase these windows and doors at the facility's site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these windows and doors, and 7 percent of the windows and doors are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. C will also install these windows and doors in Iowa upon customer request.

C is considered to be doing business in Iowa even though less than 10 percent of the windows and doors are delivered to Iowa customers because C is also conducting installation activities in Iowa which are not protected under Public Law 86-272.

EXAMPLE 4: D, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of home decorating and craft kits at a facility in Iowa. The facility does not process any customer orders by mail, telephone or the Internet, and does not process any shipments of these kits directly to customers. D allows customers to come to the facility 14 days each year to directly purchase these kits, and customers must arrange for their own delivery of the kits. D is considered to be doing business in Iowa because sales to retail customers are conducted more than 12 days in a year, and the facility does not process customer orders or shipments to customers.

52.1(3) Corporate activities creating taxability. “Solicitation of orders” within Public Law 86-272 is limited to those activities which explicitly or implicitly propose a sale or which are entirely ancillary to requests for purchases. Activities that are entirely ancillary to requests for purchases are ones that serve no independent business function apart from their connection to the soliciting of orders. An activity that is not ancillary to requests for purchases is one that a corporation (taxpayer) has a reason to do anyway whether or not it chooses to allocate it to its sales force operating in Iowa (such as repair, installation, service-type activities, or collection on accounts). Activities that take place after a sale ordinarily will not be entirely ancillary to a request for purchases and, therefore, ordinarily will not be considered in “solicitation of orders.” *Wisconsin Department of Revenue v. William Wrigley, Jr. Company*, 505 U.S. 214, 120 L.Ed.2d 174, 112 S.Ct. 2447 (1992).

De minimis activities which are not “solicitation of orders” are protected under Public Law 86-272. Whether in-state nonsolicitation activities are sufficiently de minimis to avoid loss of tax immunity depends upon whether those activities establish only a trivial additional connection with the taxing state. Whether a corporation’s nonsolicitation in-state activities are de minimis should not be decided solely by the quantity of one type of such activity but, rather, all types of nonsolicitation activities of the taxpayer should be considered in their totality. *Wisconsin v. Wrigley*, 505 U.S. 214, 120 L.Ed.2d 174, 112 S.Ct. 2447 (1992). Frequency of the activity may be relevant, but an isolated activity is not invariably trivial. The mere fact that an activity involves small amounts of money or property does not invariably mean it is trivial.

If a foreign corporation has greater than a de minimis amount of Iowa nonsolicitation activity which includes activity of the types described in the noninclusive listing below, whether done by the salesperson, other employee, or other representative, it is not immunized from the Iowa corporation income tax by Public Law 86-272.

- a. Installation or assembly of the corporate product.
- b. Ownership or lease of real estate by corporation.
- c. Solicitation of orders for, or sale of, services or real estate.
- d. Sale of tangible personal property (as opposed to solicitation of orders) or performance of services within Iowa.
- e. Maintenance of a stock of inventory.
- f. Existence of an office or other business location.
- g. Managerial activities pertaining to nonsolicitation activities.
- h. Collections on regular or delinquent accounts.
- i. Technical assistance and training given after the sale to purchaser and user of corporate products.
- j. The repair or replacement of faulty or damaged goods.
- k. The pickup of damaged, obsolete, or returned merchandise from purchaser or user.
- l. Rectification of or assistance in rectifying any product complaints, shipping complaints, etc., if more is involved than relaying complaints to a non-Iowa location.
- m. Delivery of corporate merchandise inventory to corporation’s distributors or dealers on consignment.
- n. Maintenance of personal property which is not related to solicitation of orders.

- o. Participation in recruitment, training, monitoring, or approval of servicing distributors, dealers, or others where purchasers of corporation's products can have such products serviced or repaired.
- p. Inspection or verification of faulty or damaged goods.
- q. Inspection of the customer's installation of the corporate product.
- r. Research.
- s. Salespersons' use of part of their homes or other places as an office if the corporation pays for such use.
- t. The use of samples for replacement or sale; storage of such samples at home or in rented space.
- u. Removal of old or defective products.
- v. Verification of the destruction of damaged merchandise.
- w. Independent contractors, agents, brokers, representatives and other individuals or entities who act on behalf of or at the direction of the corporation (taxpayer) and who do non-de minimis amounts of nonsolicitation activities remove the corporation from the protection of Public Law 86-272. However, the maintenance of an office in Iowa or the making of sales in Iowa by independent contractors does not remove the corporation from the protection of Public Law 86-272. The term "independent contractors" means commission agents, brokers, or other independent contractors who are engaged in selling or soliciting orders for the sale of tangible personal property or perform other services for more than one principal and who hold themselves out as such in the regular course of their business activities. If a person is subject to the direct control of the foreign corporation that person may not qualify as an independent contractor.

52.1(4) *Taxation of corporations having only intangible property located or having a situs in Iowa.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, corporations whose only connection with Iowa is their ownership of intangible property located or having a situs in Iowa are subject to Iowa income tax and must file an Iowa income tax return. Intangible property is located or has a situs in Iowa if the corporation's commercial domicile is in Iowa and the intangible property has not become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly within or without Iowa. Regardless whether the corporation's commercial domicile is in or out of Iowa, intangible property is located or has a situs in Iowa if the intangible property has become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly in Iowa. *Geoffrey, Inc. v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 437 S.E.2d 13 (S.C. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 550 (1993); *Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission*, 115 Ariz. 602, 566 P.2d 1348 (Ariz. App. 1977); *KFC Corporation v. Iowa Department of Revenue*, 792 N.W. 2d 308 (Iowa 2010), cert. denied 132 S.Ct. 97 (October 3, 2011). In the event that the intangible property interest is a general or limited partnership interest, the location or situs of that partnership interest is the place(s) where the partnership conducts business. *Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission*, supra.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, has a limited partnership interest in a partnership which does a regular business in Iowa. A has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. A's interest in the limited partnership is intangible personal property. A is required to file an Iowa income tax return because A's intangible personal property limited partnership interest has a business situs in Iowa. *Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission*, supra.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns stock in a subsidiary corporation doing business regularly in Iowa. B has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. B controls the subsidiary and has a unitary relationship with it. B pledged the subsidiary stock to secure a line of credit from a bank and used the loaned funds in B's business. Under these circumstances, the subsidiary stock is not an integral part of the subsidiary's business and, therefore, the stock does not have a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, B is not required to file an Iowa income tax return as a result of any dividends received by B or capital gains received by B from the sale of the stock. *McNamara v. George Engine Company, Inc.*, 519 So.2d 217 (La. App. 1988).

EXAMPLE 3: C, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns trademarks and trade names which it, by license agreements, allows other corporations to use. Some of those other corporations do business in Iowa. The trademarks and trade names are used by these other corporations

at their Iowa stores in connection with their business activities at those stores. C has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. C is paid royalties of 1 percent of net sales of the licensed products or services. C is required to file an Iowa income tax return because C's intangible property interests in the trademarks and trade names have situs in Iowa. *Geoffrey, Inc. v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 437 S.E.2d 13 (S.C. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 550 (1993).

EXAMPLE 4: D, a corporation with a commercial domicile in Iowa, is a holding company which does not sell any tangible personal property or sell any business service but which does own the stock of five subsidiaries, all of which do business outside of Iowa. D has no physical presence outside of Iowa and has no other contact outside of Iowa. D has a unitary relationship with each subsidiary. Under these circumstances, the stock is not an integral part of each subsidiary's business so the stock does not have a location or situs outside of Iowa. The location or situs of the stock is in Iowa because D's commercial domicile is in Iowa. Accordingly, all of the dividends from the stock paid to D and any capital gains incurred as a result of D's sale of the stock are wholly taxed by Iowa.

EXAMPLE 5: E, a corporation with a commercial domicile in Iowa, owns trademarks and trade names which it, by license agreements, allows other corporations, located outside of Iowa, to use. The trademarks and trade names are used by these other corporations at their non-Iowa stores in connection with their business activities at those stores. E has no physical presence outside of Iowa and has no other contact outside of Iowa. E has business activities in Iowa. The fees and royalties paid to E are part of E's unitary business income. Under these circumstances, E is entitled to apportion its net income within and without Iowa because E's intangible property interests in the trademarks and trade names have situs outside of Iowa and E has business activities in Iowa.

EXAMPLE 6: F, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns all of the stock of a subsidiary corporation doing business in Iowa. F has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. F loans funds to the subsidiary which the subsidiary uses in its Iowa business. Under these circumstances, the interest-bearing asset is not an integral part of the subsidiary's business and, therefore, that intangible asset does not have a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, F is not required to file an Iowa income tax return. *Beidler v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 282 U.S. 1, 75 L.Ed.131, 51 S.Ct. 54 (1930).

EXAMPLE 7: G, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, earns fees from the licensing of custom computer software. G has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. G licenses the software to other corporations which do business in Iowa and which use the software in that business in Iowa. Under these circumstances, regardless whether the fees constitute royalties or something else, the license fees are earned from intangible personal property with a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, G is required to file an Iowa income tax return.

EXAMPLE 8: H, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, has no physical presence in Iowa. H has entered into a contract with an independent contractor to solicit sales of H's magazines in Iowa. The independent contractor does business in Iowa and receives payment for the magazines and deposits the funds in an Iowa bank for H's account. H earns interest on this account. Under these circumstances which are H's only contact with Iowa, H's interest-bearing account is an integral part of business activity in Iowa. Accordingly, H is required to file an Iowa income tax return and include the interest income in the numerator of the business activity formula.

EXAMPLE 9: J, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, earns income from mortgages that the corporation has purchased. J has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. J earns interest income from the mortgages on property located in Iowa. Under these circumstances, the interest income is an integral part of business activity in Iowa. Accordingly, J is required to file an Iowa income tax return and include the interest income from the mortgages related to Iowa property in the numerator of the apportionment factor.

52.1(5) Taxation of "S" corporations, domestic international sales corporations and real estate investment trusts. Certain corporations and other types of entities, which are taxable as corporations for federal purposes, may by federal election and qualification have a portion or all of their income taxable to the shareholders or the beneficiaries. Generally, the state of Iowa follows the federal provisions (with adjustments provided by Iowa law) for determining the amount and to whom the income is taxable.

Examples of entities which may avail themselves of pass-through provisions for taxation of at least part of their net income are real estate investment trusts, small business corporations electing to file under Sections 1371-1378 of the Internal Revenue Code, domestic international sales corporations as authorized under Sections 991-997 of the Internal Revenue Code, and certain types of cooperatives and regulated investment companies. The entity's portion of the net income which is taxable as corporation net income for federal purposes is generally also taxable as Iowa corporation income (with adjustments as provided by Iowa law) and the shareholders or beneficiaries will report on their Iowa returns their share of the organization's income reportable for federal purposes as shareholder income (with adjustments provided by Iowa law). Nonresident shareholders or beneficiaries are required to report their distributive share of said income reasonably attributable to Iowa sources. Schedules shall be filed with the individual's return showing the computation of the income attributable to Iowa sources and the computation of the nonresident taxpayer's distributive share thereof. Entities with a nonresident beneficiary or shareholder shall include a schedule in the return computing the amount of income as determined under 701—Chapter 54. It will be the responsibility of the entity to make the apportionment of the income and supply the nonresident taxpayer with information regarding the nonresident taxpayer's Iowa taxable income.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, S corporations which are subject to tax on built-in gains under Section 1374 of the Internal Revenue Code or passive investment income under Section 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code are subject to Iowa corporation income tax on this income to the extent received from business carried on in this state or from sources in this state.

a. The starting point for computing the Iowa tax on built-in gains is the amount of built-in gains subject to federal tax after considering the federal income limitation. The starting point for computing the capital gains subject to Iowa tax is the amount of capital gains subject to federal tax. The starting point for computing the passive investment income subject to Iowa income tax is the amount of passive investment income subject to federal tax. To the extent that any of the above three types of income exist for federal income tax purposes, they are combined for Iowa income tax purposes.

b. No adjustment is made to the above amounts for either 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal net income of the S corporation for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The 50 percent of federal income tax and Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing federal net income are adjustments to the Iowa net income which flows through to the shareholders for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, but before January 1, 2014, an adjustment is made to the above amounts for either 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal net income of the S corporation.

c. The allocation and apportionment rules of 701—Chapter 54 apply to nonresident shareholders if the S corporation is carrying on business within and without the state of Iowa.

d. Any net operating loss carryforward arising in a taxable year for which the corporation was a C corporation shall be allowed as a deduction against the net recognized built-in gain, capital gains, or passive investment income of the S corporation for the taxable year. For purposes of determining the amount of any such loss which may be carried to any of the 15 subsequent taxable years, after the year of the net operating loss, the amount of the net recognized built-in gain shall be treated as taxable income. For taxable years beginning after August 5, 1997, a net operating loss can be carried forward 20 taxable years.

e. Except for estimated and other advance tax payments and any credit carryforward under Iowa Code section 422.33 arising in a taxable year for which the corporation was a C corporation no credits shall be allowed against the built-in gains tax or the tax on capital gains or passive investment income.

For tax years beginning after 1996, Iowa recognizes the federal election to treat subsidiaries of a parent corporation that has elected S corporation status as "qualified subchapter S subsidiaries" (QSSSs). To the extent that, for federal income tax purposes, the incomes and expenses of the QSSSs are combined with the parent's income and expenses, they must be combined for Iowa tax purposes.

52.1(6) *Exempted corporations and organizations filing requirements.*

a. Exempt status. An organization that is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code, unless the exemption is denied under Section 501, 502, 503 or 504 of the Internal Revenue Code, is exempt from Iowa corporation income tax except as set forth in paragraph “e” of this subrule. The department may, if a question arises regarding the exempt status of an organization, request a copy of the federal determination letter.

b. Information returns. Every corporation shall file returns of information as provided by Iowa Code sections 422.15 and 422.16 and any regulations regarding information returns.

c. Annual return. An organization or association which is exempt from Iowa corporation income tax because it is exempt from federal income tax is not required to file an annual income tax return unless it is subject to the tax on unrelated business income. The organization shall inform the director in writing of any revocation of or change of exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service within 30 days after the federal determination.

d. Tax on unrelated business income for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1988. A tax is imposed on the unrelated business income of corporations, associations, and organizations exempt from the general business tax on corporations by Iowa Code section 422.34, subsection 2, to the extent this income is subject to tax under the Internal Revenue Code. The exempt organization is also subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed by Iowa Code section 422.33(4).

The exempt corporation, association, or organization must file Form IA 1120, Iowa Corporation Income Tax Return, to report its income and complete Form IA 4626 if subject to the alternative minimum tax. The exempt organization must make estimated tax payments if its expected income tax liability for the year is \$1,000 or more.

The tax return is due the last day of the fourth month following the last day of the tax year and may be extended for six months by filing Form IA 7004 prior to the due date. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the tax return is due on the fifteenth day of the fifth month following close of the tax year and may be extended six months if 90 percent of the tax is paid prior to the due date.

The starting point for computing Iowa taxable income is federal taxable income as properly computed before deduction for net operating losses. Federal taxable income shall be adjusted as required in Iowa Code section 422.35.

If the activities which generate the unrelated business income are carried on partly within and partly without the state, then the taxpayer should determine the portion of unrelated business income attributable to Iowa by the apportionment and allocation provisions of Iowa Code section 422.33.

The provisions of 701—Chapters 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 apply to the unrelated business income of organizations exempt from the general business tax on corporations.

e. Certain posts or organizations of past or present armed forces members may be tax-exempt corporations for tax years beginning after May 21, 2003. An organization that would have qualified as an organization exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code but for the fact that the requirement that 75 percent of the members need to be past or present armed forces members is not met because the membership includes ancestors or lineal descendants is considered to be an organization exempt from federal income tax.

This change is effective for tax years beginning after May 21, 2003.

52.1(7) *Income tax of corporations in liquidation.* When a corporation is in the process of liquidation, or in the hands of a receiver, the income tax returns must be made under oath or affirmation of the persons responsible for the conduct of the affairs of such corporations, and must be filed at the same time and in the same manner as required of other corporations.

52.1(8) *Income tax returns for corporations dissolved.* Corporations which have been dissolved during the income year must file income 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 corporation dissolves and disposes of its assets without making provision for the payment of its accrued Iowa income 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.

52.1(9) *Income tax returns for corporations storing goods in an Iowa warehouse.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, foreign corporations are not required to file income tax returns if their only activities in Iowa are the storage of goods for a period of 60 consecutive days or less in a warehouse for hire located in Iowa, provided that the foreign corporation transports or causes a carrier to transport such goods to that warehouse and that none of these goods are delivered or shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 45 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. If this is A's only activity in Iowa, A is not required to file an Iowa income tax return.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 75 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. B is required to file an Iowa income tax return because the goods were stored in Iowa for more than 60 consecutive days.

EXAMPLE 3: C, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 30 consecutive days. One percent of these goods are shipped to a purchaser in Iowa, and the other 99 percent are shipped to a purchaser outside Iowa. C is required to file an Iowa income tax return because a portion of the goods were shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

EXAMPLE 4: D, a foreign corporation, has retail stores in Iowa. D also stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 30 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. D is required to file an Iowa income tax return because its Iowa activities are not limited to the storage of goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa.

EXAMPLE 5: E, a foreign corporation, has goods delivered by a common carrier, F, into a warehouse for hire in Iowa. The goods are stored in the warehouse for a period of 40 consecutive days, and are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. If this is E's only activity in Iowa, E is not required to file an Iowa income tax return. However, F is required to file an Iowa income tax return because it derives income from transportation operations in Iowa.

52.1(10) *Deferment of income for start-up companies.* For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2002, but before January 1, 2008, a business that qualifies as a "start-up" business can defer taxable income for the first three years that the business is in operation. The deferment of income for start-up companies is repealed effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008.

a. Definition of start-up business. A start-up business for purposes of this subrule does not include any of the following:

- (1) An existing business locating in Iowa from another state.
- (2) An existing business locating in Iowa from another location in Iowa.
- (3) A newly created business which is the result of the merger of two or more businesses.
- (4) A newly created subsidiary or new business of a corporation.
- (5) A previously existing business which has been dissolved and reincorporated.
- (6) An existing business operating under a different name and located in a different location.
- (7) A newly created partnership owned by two or more of the same partners as an existing business and engaging in similar business activity as the existing business.
- (8) A business entity that reorganizes or experiences a change in either the legal or trade name of the business.

(9) A joint venture.

b. Criteria for deferment of taxable income. In order to qualify for the deferment of taxable income for a start-up business, each of the following criteria must be met:

(1) The taxpayer is a business that is a wholly new start-up business beginning operations during the first tax year for which the deferment of taxable income is claimed.

(2) The business has its commercial domicile, as defined by Iowa Code section 422.32, in Iowa.

(3) The operations of the business are funded by at least 25 percent venture capital moneys. "Venture capital moneys" means an equity investment from an individual or a private seed and venture

capital fund whose only business is investing in seed and venture capital opportunities. “Venture capital moneys” does not mean a loan or other nonequity financing from a person, financial institution or other entity.

(4) The taxpayer does not have any delinquent taxes or other debt outstanding and owing to the state of Iowa.

c. Request for deferment of income. A taxpayer must submit a request to the department for the deferment of taxable income. The request must provide evidence that all of the criteria to qualify as a start-up business have been met. The request should be made as soon as possible after the close of the first tax year of the business. The request is to be filed with the Iowa Department of Revenue, Policy Section, Compliance Division, P.O. Box 10457, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-0457. Upon determination that the criteria have been met, the department will notify the taxpayer that the deferment of taxable income is approved. If the request for deferment of taxable income is denied, the taxpayer may file a protest within 60 days of the date of the letter denying the request for deferment of taxable income. The department’s determination letter shall set forth the taxpayer’s rights to protest the department’s determination.

d. Filing of tax returns. If the request for deferment of taxable income is approved, taxable income for the first three years that the business is in operation is deferred. The taxpayer shall pay taxes on the deferred taxable income in five equal annual installments during the five tax years following the three years of deferment. Tax returns must be filed for each tax year in which the deferment is approved. If the taxpayer has a net loss during any tax year during the three-year deferment period, the loss may be applied to any deferred taxable income during that period. For purposes of assessing penalty and interest, the tax on any deferred income is not due and payable until the tax years in which the five equal annual installments are due and payable.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A qualifying start-up business reports Iowa taxable income of \$1,000 in year one, \$5,000 in year two and \$10,000 in year three. The total tax deferred is \$60 in year 1, \$300 in year two and \$600 in year three, or \$960. The taxpayer shall pay \$192 (\$960 divided by 5) in deferred tax for each of the next five tax returns. No penalty or interest is due on the deferred annual tax of \$192 if the returns for years four through eight are filed by the due date and the tax is timely paid. After the return for year three is filed, the department will issue a schedule to the qualifying business indicating that \$192 of additional tax is due annually for years four through eight, and when the additional payments of \$192 are due.

EXAMPLE 2: A qualifying start-up business reports an Iowa taxable loss of \$10,000 in year one, a loss of \$2,000 in year two and taxable income of \$22,000 in year three. The losses for year one and year two can be netted against the income in year three, resulting in deferred taxable income of \$10,000. The tax of \$600 computed on income of \$10,000 will be paid in five equal installments of \$120 for the next five tax returns. No penalty or interest is due on the deferred annual tax of \$120 if the returns for years four through eight are filed by the due date and the tax is timely paid. After the return for year three is filed, the department will issue a schedule to the qualifying business indicating that \$120 of additional tax is due annually for years four through eight and when the additional payments of \$120 are due.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21, 422.32, 422.33, 422.34, 422.34A, and 422.36 and Iowa Code section 422.24A as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2400, section 66.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—52.2(422) Time and place for filing return.

52.2(1) Returns of corporations. A return of income for all corporations must be filed on or before the due date. The due date for all corporations excepting cooperative associations as defined in Section 6072(d) of the Internal Revenue Code is the last day of the fourth month following the close of the taxpayer’s taxable year, whether the return be made on the basis of the calendar year or the fiscal year; or the last day of the period covered by an extension of time granted by the director. When the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, the return will be due 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 due date for filing, no penalty will attach should the return not be received until after that date. Mailed returns should be addressed to Corporate Income Tax Processing, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

52.2(2) *Returns of cooperatives.* A return of income for cooperatives, defined in Section 6072(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, must be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the ninth month following the close of the taxpayer's taxable year.

52.2(3) *Short period returns.* Where under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code, a corporation is required to file a tax return for a period of less than 12 months, a short period Iowa return must be filed for the same period. The short period Iowa return is due 45 days after the federal due date, not considering any federal extension of time to file.

52.2(4) *Extension of time for filing returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991.* See 701—subrule 39.2(4).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21 and 422.24.

701—52.3(422) Form for filing.

52.3(1) *Use and completeness of prescribed forms.* Returns shall be made by corporations 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 due date. Each taxpayer shall carefully prepare the taxpayer's return 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.

52.3(2) *Form for filing—domestic corporations.* A domestic corporation, as defined by Iowa Code subsection 422.32(5), is required to file a complete Iowa return for each year of its existence regardless of whether the corporation has income, loss, or inactivity. For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1999, domestic corporations are required to file a complete Iowa return only if they are doing business in Iowa, or deriving income from sources within Iowa. For tax periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012, domestic corporations must also 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, cost of goods sold, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a domestic corporation is included in the filing of a consolidated federal income tax return, the Iowa corporation income tax return shall include a schedule of the consolidating income statements as properly computed for federal income tax purposes showing the income and expenses of each member of the consolidated group, and a schedule of capital gains on a separate basis.

If a domestic corporation claims a foreign tax credit, research activities credit, alcohol fuel credit, employer social security credit, or work opportunity credit on its federal income tax return, a detailed computation of the credits claimed shall be included with the Iowa return upon filing. In those instances where the domestic corporation is involved in the filing of a consolidated federal income tax return, the credit computations shall be reported on a separate entity basis.

Similarly, where a domestic corporation is charged with a holding company tax or an alternative minimum tax, the details of the taxes levied shall be put forth in a schedule to be included with the Iowa return. Furthermore, these taxes shall be identified on a separate company basis where the domestic corporation files as a member of a consolidated group for federal purposes.

52.3(3) *Form for filing—foreign corporations.* Foreign corporations, as defined by Iowa Code subsection 422.32(6), must 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, cost of goods sold, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, research activities credit computation, work opportunity credit computation, foreign tax credit computation, alcohol fuel credit computation, employer social security credit computation, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a foreign corporation 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. Research activities credit, alcohol fuel credit and employer social security credit computations.
- d. Work opportunity credit computation.
- e. Foreign tax credit computation.
- f. Holding company tax computation.
- g. Alternative minimum tax computation.
- h. Schedules detailing other income and other deductions.

52.3(4) *Amended returns.* If it becomes known to the taxpayer that the amount of income reported to be federal net income or Iowa taxable income 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 51.2(1) and rule 701—55.3(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.21 and section 422.36 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

[ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12]

701—52.4(422) Payment of tax.

52.4(1) *Quarterly estimated payments.* Effective for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1977, corporations are required to make quarterly payments of estimated income tax. Rules pertaining to the estimated tax are contained in 701—Chapter 56.

52.4(2) *Full estimated payment on original due date.* Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

52.4(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, considering each fraction of a month as 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.

52.4(4) *Payment of tax by uncertified checks.* The department will accept uncertified checks in payment of income taxes, provided the checks are collectible for their full amount without any deduction for exchange or other charges unless requirements for electronic transmission of remittances and related information specify otherwise. 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 corporations' 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 corporation whose tax is to be paid by the remittance; and (e) the amount of payment on account of each corporation.

52.4(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 his obligation until the check has been paid.

52.4(6) *New jobs credit.* Transferred to 701—52.8(422) IAB 11/28/90, effective 1/2/91.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21, 422.24, 422.25, 422.33 and 422.86.

701—52.5(422) Minimum tax.

52.5(1) Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.5(2) For tax years beginning after 1997, a small business corporation or a new corporation for its first year of existence, which 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 may apply any alternative minimum tax credit carryforward to the extent of its regular corporation income 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 subsection 422.33(1). The minimum tax rate is 60 percent of the maximum corporate tax rate rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent or 7.2 percent. Minimum taxable income is computed as follows:

State taxable income as adjusted by Iowa Code section 422.35

Plus:	Tax preference items, adjustments and losses added back
Less:	Allocable income including allocable preference items and adjustments under Section 56 of the Internal Revenue Code including adjusted current earnings related to allocable income including the allocable preference items
	Subtotal
Times:	Apportionment percentage
	Result
Plus:	Income allocable to Iowa including allocable preference items and adjustments under Section 56 of the Internal Revenue Code including adjusted current earnings related to allocable income including the allocable preference items
Less:	Iowa alternative tax net operating less deduction
	\$40,000 exemption amount
Equals:	Iowa alternative minimum taxable income

For tax 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) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income. In making the adjustment

under Section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from federal securities net of amortization of any discount or premium shall be subtracted. 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. In making the adjustment for adjusted current earnings, subtract Foreign Sales Company (FSC) dividend income and Puerto Rican dividend income computed under Internal Revenue Code Section 936 to the extent they are included in the federal computation of adjusted current earnings. 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—53.2(422) carried forward from tax years which begin before January 1, 1987, are deductible without adjustment.

Net operating losses from tax years which begin 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 rule 701—53.2(422). 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	\$182,000
Federal NOL carryforward	<97,000>
Federal income tax	19,750
Tax preferences and adjustments	48,000
Iowa income tax expensed on federal	2,570
Iowa NOL carryforward	147,000

For tax year 1988, the following information is available:

Federal taxable income before NOL	\$<154,000>
Federal income tax refund	15,460
Tax preferences and adjustments	78,000
Iowa income tax refund reported on federal	2,570

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

Regular Iowa Tax	
Federal taxable income	\$182,000
less 50% federal tax	<9,875>
add Iowa income tax expensed	2,570
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward	<u>\$174,695</u>
less NOL carryforward	<147,000>
Iowa taxable income	\$ 27,695
Iowa income tax	\$ 1,716
Alternative Minimum Tax	
Iowa taxable income before NOL	\$174,695
add preferences and adjustments	48,000
Total	<u>\$222,695</u>
less NOL carryforward*	<147,000>
Iowa alternative taxable income	\$ 75,695
less exemption amount	<40,000>
Total	<u>\$ 35,695</u>
Times 7.2%	2,570
Less regular tax	<1,715>
Alternative minimum tax	<u>\$ 855</u>

*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	\$ 182,000
less 50% federal tax	<9,875>
add Iowa income tax expensed	2,570
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward	<u>\$ 174,695</u>
less NOL carryforward	<147,000>
	<u>\$ 27,695</u>
less NOL carryback from 1988 ¹	<148,840>
NOL carryforward	<u>\$ <121,145></u>

Alternative Minimum Tax	
Iowa taxable income before NOL	\$ 174,695
add preferences and adjustments	48,000
Total	<u>\$ 222,695</u>
less NOL carryforward from pre-1987 tax year	<u><147,000></u>
Total	\$ 75,695
less alternative minimum tax NOL ²	<u><68,126></u>
Total	\$ 7,569
less exemption	<u><40,000></u>
Alternative minimum taxable income after NOL	\$ -0-

¹Computation of 1988 Iowa NOL

Federal NOL	\$<154,000>
add 50% of federal refund	7,730
less Iowa refund in federal income	<u><2,570></u>
Iowa NOL	\$<148,840>

²Computation of 1988 Alternative Minimum Tax NOL

Iowa NOL	\$<148,840>
add preferences and adjustments	78,000
Total	<u>\$ <70,840></u>
NOL carryback limited to 90% of alternative minimum income before NOL and exemption*	<u>\$ <68,126></u>
Alternative minimum tax NOL carryforward	\$ 2,705

*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 ($\$75,695 \times 90\% = \$68,126$).

52.5(3) Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986, estimated payments are required for minimum tax.

52.5(4) Alternative minimum tax credit for minimum tax paid in a prior tax year. Minimum tax paid by a taxpayer in prior tax years commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, 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 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 8827. The minimum tax credit is computed on Schedule IA 8827 from information on Schedule IA 4626 for prior tax years, from Form IA 1120 and Schedule IA 4626 for the current year and from Schedule IA 8827 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 2007. For 2008, taxpayer reported regular tax less credits of \$8,000 and the minimum tax liability is \$6,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,000 for 2008 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 2007 was used, there is a \$2,000 minimum tax carryover credit to 2009.

EXAMPLE 2. Taxpayer reported \$2,500 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, taxpayer reported regular tax less credits of \$8,000 and the minimum tax liability is \$5,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,500 for 2008 because, although the regular tax less credits 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 2009.

c. Computation of the minimum tax credit attributable to a member leaving an affiliated group filing a consolidated Iowa corporation income tax return. The amount of minimum tax credit available for carryforward attributable to a member of a consolidated Iowa income tax return shall be computed as follows: The consolidated minimum tax credit available for carryforward from each tax year is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the separate member's tax preferences and adjustments for the tax year and the denominator of which is the total tax preferences and adjustments of all members of the consolidated Iowa income tax return for the tax year.

d. Computation of the amount of minimum tax credit which may be used by a new member of a consolidated Iowa corporation income tax return. The amount of minimum tax credit carryforward which may be used by a new member of a consolidated Iowa income tax return is limited to the separate member's contribution to the amount by which the regular income tax less credits set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.

The separate member's contribution to the amount by which the regular income tax less nonrefundable credits exceeds the tentative minimum tax shall be computed as follows:

$$\frac{\left[\frac{A}{B} \times C + D \right] \times F}{E} = \text{Separate member's contribution to the amount by which regular income tax less credits set forth in section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.}$$

A = Separate corporation gross sales within Iowa after elimination of all intercompany transactions.

B = Consolidated gross sales within and without Iowa after elimination of all intercompany transactions.

C = Iowa consolidated income subject to apportionment.

D = Separate corporation income allocable to Iowa.

E = Iowa consolidated income subject to tax.

F = The amount by which the regular income tax less credits set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.

e. Minimum tax credit after merger. When two or more corporations merge or consolidate into one corporation, the minimum tax credit of the merged or consolidated corporations is available for use by the survivor of the merger or consolidation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09]

701—52.6(422) Motor fuel credit. A corporation may elect to receive an income tax credit in lieu of the motor fuel tax refund provided by Iowa Code chapter 452A. A corporation which holds a motor fuel tax refund permit when it makes this election must cancel the permit within 30 days after the first day of the tax year. However, if the refund permit is not canceled within this period, the permit becomes invalid at the time the election to receive an income tax credit is made. The election will continue for subsequent tax years unless a new motor fuel tax refund permit is obtained.

The amount of the income tax credit must be the amount of Iowa motor fuel tax paid on qualifying fuel purchases as determined by Iowa Code chapter 452A and Iowa Code section 422.110 less any state sales tax as determined by 701—subrule 231.2(2). The credit must be claimed on the tax return covering the tax year in which the motor fuel tax was paid. If the motor fuel credit results in an overpayment of income tax, the overpayment may be refunded or may be credited to income tax due in the subsequent tax year.

Shareholders of S corporations may claim an income tax credit on their individual income tax returns for their respective shares of the motor vehicle fuel taxes paid by the corporations. The credit for a shareholder is that person's pro-rata share of the fuel tax paid by the corporation. A schedule must be attached to the individual's return showing the distribution of gallons and the amount of credit claimed by each shareholder.

The corporation must attach to its return a schedule showing the allocation to each shareholder of the motor fuel purchased by the corporation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

701—52.7(422) Research activities credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1985, taxpayers are allowed a tax credit equal to 6.5 percent of the state's apportioned share of qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities. For purposes of this credit, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities as defined for purposes of the federal credit for increasing research activities computed under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities as defined for purposes of the federal credit for increasing research activities computed under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 1998. The Iowa research activities credit is made permanent for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, even though there may no longer be a research activities credit for federal income tax purposes. The "state's apportioned share of qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities" must be the ratio of the qualified expenditures in Iowa to total qualified expenditures times total qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

52.7(1) *Qualified expenditures in Iowa are:*

- a. Wages for qualified research services performed in Iowa.
- b. Cost of supplies used in conducting qualified research in Iowa.
- c. Rental or lease cost of personal property used in Iowa in conducting qualified research. Where personal property is used both within and without Iowa in conducting qualified research, the rental or lease cost must be prorated between Iowa and non-Iowa use by the ratio of days used in Iowa to total days used both within and without Iowa.
- d. Sixty-five percent of contract expenses paid by a corporation to a qualified organization for basic research performed in Iowa.

52.7(2) *Total qualified expenditures are:*

- a. Wages paid for qualified research services performed everywhere.
- b. Cost of supplies used in conducting qualified research everywhere.
- c. Rental or lease cost of personal property used in conducting qualified research everywhere.
- d. Sixty-five percent of contract expenses paid by a corporation to a qualified organization for basic research performed everywhere.

Qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is the smallest of the amount by which the qualified research expenses for the taxable year exceed the base period research expenses or 50 percent of the qualified research expenses for the taxable year.

A shareholder in an S corporation may claim the pro-rata share of the Iowa credit for increasing research expenditures on the shareholder's individual income tax return. The S corporation must provide each shareholder with a schedule showing the computation of the corporation's Iowa credit for increasing research expenditures and the shareholder's pro-rata share. The shareholder's pro-rata share of the Iowa credit for increasing research activities must be in the same ratio as the shareholder's pro-rata share in the earnings of the S corporation.

Any research credit in excess of the corporation's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91 and 422.111 may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the estimated tax of the taxpayer for the following year.

52.7(3) *Research activities credit for tax years beginning in 2000.* Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, the taxes imposed for corporate income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities.

a. The credit equals 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 total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 52.7(3) "*a*," a taxpayer 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 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but beginning before January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year.

For purposes of this alternative incremental research credit computation, 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 1.65 percent, 2.20 percent, and 2.75 percent, respectively.

c. In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 52.7(3) "*a*," a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative simplified credit described in Section 41(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year, and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year.

For purposes of this alternative simplified research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in Section 41(c)(5)(A) and clause (ii) of Section 41(c)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code are 4.55 percent and 1.95 percent, respectively.

d. For purposes of this subrule, the terms "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 purposes of the alternative incremental credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) "*b*" and the alternative simplified credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) "*c*," such amounts are limited to research activities conducted within this state. For purposes of this subrule, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

e. A shareholder in an S corporation may claim the pro-rata share of the Iowa credit for increasing research activities on the shareholder's individual return. The S corporation must provide each shareholder with a schedule showing the computation of the corporation's Iowa credit for increasing research activities and the shareholder's pro-rata share. The shareholder's pro-rata share of the Iowa credit for increasing research activities must be in the same ratio as the shareholder's pro-rata share in the earnings of the S corporation.

Any research credit in excess of the corporation's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91 and 422.111 may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the estimated tax of the corporation for the following year.

52.7(4) Research activities credit for an eligible business. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, an eligible business may claim a tax credit for increasing research activities in this state during the period the eligible business is participating in the new jobs and income program with the Iowa department of economic development. An eligible business must meet all the conditions listed under Iowa Code section 15.329, which include requirements to make an investment of \$10 million as indexed for inflation and the creation of a minimum of 50 full-time positions. The research credit

authorized in this subrule is in addition to the research activities credit described in 701—subrule 42.11(3) or the research credit described in subrule 52.7(3).

a. The additional research activities credit for an eligible business is computed under the criteria for computing the research activities credit under 701—subrule 42.11(3) or under subrule 52.7(3), depending on which of those subrules the initial research credit was computed. The same qualified research expenses and basic research expenses apply in computation of the research credit for an eligible business as were applicable in computing the credit in 701—subrule 42.11(3) or 52.7(3). In addition, if the alternative incremental credit method was used to compute the initial research credit under 701—subrule 42.11(3) or 52.7(3), that method would be used to compute the research credit for an eligible business. Therefore, if a taxpayer that met the qualifications of an eligible business had a research activities credit of \$200,000 as computed under subrule 52.7(3), the research activities credit for the eligible business would result in an additional credit for the taxpayer of \$200,000.

b. If the eligible business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate or trust where the income from the eligible business is taxed to the individual owners of the business, these individual owners may claim the additional research activities credit allowed to the eligible business. The research credit is allocated to each of the individual owners of the eligible business on the basis of the pro-rata share of that individual's earnings from the eligible business.

52.7(5) Corporate tax research credit for increasing research activities within an enterprise zone. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, for awards made by the Iowa department of economic development prior to July 1, 2010, the taxes imposed for corporate income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities within an area designated as an enterprise zone. This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in 701—subrule 42.11(3) or the research activities credit described in subrule 52.7(3). For the amount of the credit for increasing research activities within an enterprise zone for awards made by the economic development authority on or after July 1, 2010, see subrule 52.7(6).

a. The credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Thirteen 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 research activities.

(2) Thirteen 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 the enterprise zone to total qualified research expenditures.

b. In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 52.7(5) "*a*," a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in the enterprise zone in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in Section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year. For purposes of this alternative research credit computation, 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 3.30 percent, 4.40 percent, and 5.50 percent, respectively.

c. In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 52.7(5) "*a*," a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in the enterprise zone in a manner consistent with the alternative simplified credit described in Section 41(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year. For purposes of this alternative research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in Section 41(c)(5)(A) and clause (ii) of Section 41(c)(5)(B) are 9.10 percent and 3.90 percent, respectively.

d. For purposes of this subrule, the terms “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 purposes of the alternative incremental credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) “*b*” and the alternative simplified credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) “*c*” of this rule, such amounts are limited to research activities conducted within the enterprise zone. For purposes of this rule, “Internal Revenue Code” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

e. Any research credit in excess of the corporation’s tax liability for the taxable year may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the corporation’s tax liability for the following year.

52.7(6) *Research activities credit for awards made by the Iowa department of economic development on or after July 1, 2010.* For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program by the Iowa department of economic development when an award is made on or after July 1, 2010, the taxes imposed for corporate income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities within an area designated as an enterprise zone. This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in 701—subrule 42.11(3) or the research activities credit described in subrule 52.7(3). The amount of the credit depends upon the gross revenues of the eligible business.

a. The credit equals the sum of the following for eligible businesses with gross revenues of less than \$20 million.

(1) Sixteen 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 research activities.

(2) Sixteen 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 percentage equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in the enterprise zone to total qualified research expenditures.

b. The credit equals the sum of the following for eligible businesses with gross revenues of \$20 million or more.

(1) Nine 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 research activities.

(2) Nine 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 percentage equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in the enterprise zone to total qualified research expenditures.

c. In lieu of the credit computed under paragraphs 52.7(6) “*a*” and “*b*,” a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in the enterprise zone in a manner consistent with the alternative simplified credit described in Section 41(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer’s federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year. For purposes of this alternative research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in Section 41(c)(5)(A) and clause (ii) of Section 41(c)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code depend upon the gross revenues of the eligible business.

(1) The percentages are 7 percent and 3 percent, respectively, for eligible businesses with gross revenues of less than \$20 million.

(2) The percentages are 2.1 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively, for eligible businesses with gross revenues of \$20 million or more.

d. For purposes of this subrule, the terms “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 purposes of the alternative simplified

credit described in paragraph 52.7(3)“c” of this rule, such amounts are limited to research activities conducted within the enterprise zone. For purposes of this rule, “Internal Revenue Code” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

e. Any research credit in excess of the corporation’s tax liability for the taxable year may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the corporation’s tax liability for the following year.

52.7(7) Reporting of research activities credit claims. Beginning with research activities credit claims filed on or after July 1, 2009, the department shall issue an annual report to the general assembly of all research activities credit claims in excess of \$500,000. The report, which is due by February 15 of each year, will contain the name of each claimant and the amount of the research activities credit for all claims filed during the previous calendar year in excess of \$500,000.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.335 and 422.33 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2435.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9820B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 1101C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1545C, IAB 7/23/14, effective 8/27/14]

701—52.8(422) New jobs credit. A tax credit is available to a corporation which has entered into an agreement under Iowa Code chapter 260E and has increased employment by at least 10 percent.

52.8(1) Definitions.

a. The term “*new jobs*” means those jobs directly resulting from a project covered by an agreement authorized by Iowa Code chapter 260E (Iowa Industrial New Jobs Training Act) but does not include jobs of recalled workers or replacement jobs or other jobs that formerly existed in the industry in the state.

b. The term “*jobs directly related to new jobs*” means those jobs which directly support the new jobs but does not include in-state employees transferred to a position which would be considered to be a job directly related to new jobs unless the transferred employee’s vacant position is filled by a new employee.

EXAMPLE A. A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line transfers an in-state employee to be supervisor of the new product line but does not fill the transferred employee’s position. The new supervisor’s position would not be considered a job directly related to new jobs even though it directly supports the new jobs because the transferred employee’s old position was not refilled.

EXAMPLE B. A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line transfers an in-state employee to be supervisor of the new product line and fills the transferred employee’s position with a new employee. The new supervisor’s position would be considered a job directly related to new jobs because it directly supports the new jobs and the transferred employee’s old position was filled by a new employee.

The burden of proof that a job is directly related to new jobs is on the taxpayer.

c. The term “*taxable wages*” means those wages upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment fund as defined in Iowa Code subsection 96.19(37) for the year in which the taxpayer elects to take the new jobs tax credit. For fiscal-year taxpayers, “taxable wages” shall not be greater than the maximum wage upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment fund for the calendar year in which the taxpayer’s fiscal year begins.

d. The term “*agreement*” means an agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E after July 1, 1985, an amendment to that agreement, or an amendment to an agreement entered into before July 1, 1985, if the amendment sets forth the base employment level as of the date of the amendment. The term “agreement” also includes a preliminary agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E provided the preliminary agreement contains all the elements of a contract and includes the necessary elements and commitment relating to training programs and new jobs.

e. The term “*base employment level*” means the number of full-time jobs an industry employs at a plant site which is covered by an agreement under chapter 260E on the date of the agreement.

f. The term “*project*” means a training arrangement which is the subject of an agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E.

g. The term “*industry*” means a business engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or assembling products, conducting research and development, or providing services in interstate commerce, but excludes retail, health or professional services. Industry does not include a business which closes or substantially reduces its operations in one area of the state and relocates substantially the same operation in another area of the state. Industry is a business engaged in the above listed activities rather than the generic definition encompassing all businesses in the state engaged in the same activities. For example, in the meat-packing business, an industry is considered to be a single corporate entity or operating division, rather than the entire meat-packing business in the state.

h. The term “*new employees*” means the same as new jobs or jobs directly related to new jobs.

i. The term “*full-time job*” means any of the following:

- (1) An employment position requiring an average work week of 35 or more hours;
- (2) An employment position for which compensation is paid on a salaried full-time basis without regard to hours worked; or
- (3) An aggregation of any number of part-time or job-sharing employment positions which equal one full-time employment position. For purposes of this subrule each part-time or job-sharing employment position shall be categorized with regard to the average number of hours worked each week as one-quarter, half, three-quarters, or full-time position, as set forth in the following table:

<u>Average Number of Weekly Hours</u>	<u>Category</u>
More than 0 but less than 15	$\frac{1}{4}$
15 or more but less than 25	$\frac{1}{2}$
25 or more but less than 35	$\frac{3}{4}$
35 or more	1 (full-time)

52.8(2) *How to compute the credit.* The credit is 6 percent of the taxable wages paid to employees in new jobs or jobs directly related to new jobs for the taxable year in which the taxpayer elects to take the credit.

EXAMPLE 1. A taxpayer enters into an agreement to increase employment by 20 new employees which is greater than 10 percent of the taxpayer’s base employment level of 100 employees. In year one of the agreement the taxpayer hires 20 new employees but elects not to take the credit in that year. In year two of the agreement only 18 of the new employees hired in year one are still employed and the taxpayer elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 18 remaining new employees. In year three of the agreement the taxpayer hires two additional new employees under the agreement to replace the two employees which left in year two and elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages paid to the two replacement employees. In year four of the agreement three of the employees for which a credit had been taken left employment and three additional employees were hired. No credit is available for these employees. A credit can only be taken one time for each new job or job directly related to a new job.

EXAMPLE 2. A taxpayer operating two plants in Iowa enters into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line at one of the taxpayer’s plants. The base employment level on the date of the agreement at plant A is 300 and at plant B is 100. Under the agreement 20 new employees will be trained for plant B which is greater than a 10 percent increase of the base employment level for plant B. In the year in which the taxpayer elects to take the credit, the employment level at plant A is 290 and at plant B is 120. The credit would be 6 percent of the wages of 10 new employees at plant B as 10 new jobs were created by the industry in the state. A credit for the remaining 10 employees can be taken if the employment level at plant A increases back to 300 during the period of time that the credit can be taken.

52.8(3) *When the credit can be taken.* The taxpayer may elect to take the credit in any tax year which either begins or ends 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. However, the taxpayer may not take the credit until the base employment level has been exceeded by at least 10 percent.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer enters into an agreement to increase employment from a base employment level of 200 employees to 225 employees. In year one of the agreement the taxpayer hires 20 new employees which is a 10 percent increase over the base employment level but elects not to take the credit. In year two of the agreement 2 of the new employees leave employment. The taxpayer elects to take the credit which would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 18 employees currently employed. In year three the taxpayer hires 7 new employees and elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the seven new employees.

A shareholder in an S corporation may claim the pro-rata share of the Iowa new jobs credit on the shareholder's individual tax return. The S corporation shall provide each shareholder with a schedule showing the computation of the corporation's Iowa new jobs credit and the shareholder's pro-rata share. The shareholder's pro-rata share of the Iowa new jobs credit shall be in the same ratio as the shareholder's pro-rata share in the earnings of the S corporation. All shareholders of an S corporation shall elect to take the Iowa new jobs credit the same year.

Any new jobs credit in excess of the corporation's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91, and 422.110 may be carried forward for ten years or until it is used, whichever is the earliest.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

701—52.9(422) Seed capital income tax credit. Rescinded IAB 3/6/02, effective 4/10/02.

701—52.10(15) New jobs and income program tax credits. For tax years ending after May 1, 1994, for programs approved after May 1, 1994, but before July 1, 2005, an investment tax credit under Iowa Code section 15.333 and an additional research activities credit under Iowa Code section 15.335 are available to an eligible business. The new jobs and income program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rule 701—52.28(15) for information on the investment tax credit and additional research activities credit under the high quality job creation program. Any investment tax credit and additional research activities credit earned by businesses approved under the new jobs and income program prior to July 1, 2005, remains valid, and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005.

52.10(1) Definitions:

- a. *"Eligible business"* means a business meeting the conditions of Iowa Code section 15.329.
- b. *"Improvements to real property"* includes the cost of utility lines, drilling wells, construction of sewage lagoons, parking lots and permanent structures. The term does not include temporary structures.
- c. *"Machinery and equipment"* means machinery used in manufacturing establishments and computers except point-of-sale equipment as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1. The term does not include computer software.
- d. *"New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program"* means the cost of machinery and equipment purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the cost of improvements to real property.

For the cost of improvements to real property to be eligible for an investment tax credit, the improvements to real property must have received an exemption from property taxes under Iowa Code section 15.332. Replacement machinery and equipment and additional improvements to real property placed in service during the period of property tax exemption by an eligible business qualify for an investment tax credit.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, the requirement that the improvements to real property must have received an exemption from property taxes under Iowa Code section 15.332 has been eliminated.

52.10(2) Investment tax credit. An investment tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business is available. The credit is available for machinery and equipment or improvements to real property placed in service after May 1, 1994. The credit is to be taken in the year the qualifying asset is placed in service.

For business applications received on or after July 1, 1999, for purposes of the investment tax credit claimed under Iowa Code section 15.333, the cost of land and any buildings and structures located on the land will be considered to be a new investment which is directly related to new jobs for purposes of determining the amount of new investment upon which an investment tax credit may be taken.

For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of ten years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program because this is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability.

If the eligible business, within five years of purchase, sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

- a.* One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.
- b.* Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.
- c.* Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.
- d.* Forty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.
- e.* Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward 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 an 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.

52.10(3) *Research activities credit.* An additional research activities credit of 6½ percent of the state's apportioned share of "qualifying expenditures" is available to an eligible business. The credit is available for qualifying expenditures incurred after May 1, 1994. The additional research activities credit is in addition to the credit set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33(5).

See rule 701—52.7(422) for the computation of the research activities credit.

See also subrule 52.7(3) for the computation of the research activities credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, and subrule 52.7(4) for the research activities credit for an eligible business for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier. This is in contrast to the research activities credit in Iowa Code section 422.33(5) where any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward until

used or refunded. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 1996, the additional research activities credit may at the option of the taxpayer be refunded.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an 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.

52.10(4) *Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products.* For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, an eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment credit. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, but before July 1, 2003, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporation tax return, and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development will not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year. If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The Iowa department of economic development will issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, or for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003.

For value-added agricultural projects for cooperatives that are not required to file an Iowa income tax return because they are exempt from federal income tax, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. The amount of tax credit transferred and claimed by a member shall be based upon the pro-rata share of the member's earnings in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to each member of the cooperative to whom the credit was transferred provided that tax credit certificates which total no more than \$4 million are issued during a fiscal year.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1. Corporation A completes a value-added agricultural project in October 2001 and has an investment tax credit of \$1 million. Corporation A is required to file an Iowa income tax return but expects no tax liability for the year ending December 31, 2001. Thus, Corporation A applies for a tax credit certificate for the entire unused credit of \$1 million in May 2002. The entire \$1 million is approved by the Iowa department of economic development, so the tax credit certificate is attached to the tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation A will request a refund of \$1 million on this tax return.

EXAMPLE 2. Corporation B completes a value-added agricultural project in October 2001 and has an investment tax credit of \$1 million. Corporation B is required to file an Iowa income tax return but expects no tax liability for the year ending December 31, 2001. Thus, Corporation B applies for a tax credit of \$1 million in May 2002. Due to the proration of available credits, Corporation B is awarded a tax credit certificate for \$400,000. The tax credit certificate is attached to the tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation B will request a refund of \$400,000 on this tax return. The remaining \$600,000 of unused credit can be carried forward for the following seven tax years or until the credit is depleted, whichever occurs first. If Corporation B expects no tax liability for the tax period ending December 31, 2002, Corporation B may apply for a tax credit certificate in May 2003 for this \$600,000 amount.

EXAMPLE 3. Corporation C completes a value-added agricultural project in March 2002 and has an investment tax credit of \$1 million. Corporation C is required to file an Iowa income tax return and expects a tax liability of \$200,000 for the tax period ending December 31, 2002. Thus, Corporation C applies for a tax credit certificate for the unused credit of \$800,000 in May 2002. A tax credit certificate is awarded for the entire \$800,000. The tax credit certificate for \$800,000 shall be attached to the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following the project's completion. The tax return for the period ending December 31, 2002, reports a tax liability of \$150,000. The investment credit is limited to \$150,000 for the period ending December 31, 2002, and the remaining \$50,000 can be carried forward for the following seven tax years.

EXAMPLE 4. Corporation D is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation D has an investment tax credit of \$500,000. Corporation D is not required to file an Iowa income tax return because Corporation D is exempt from federal income tax. When filing for the tax credit certificate in May 2003 for the \$500,000 unused credit, Corporation D must attach a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development will issue tax credit certificates to each member on the list based on each member's interest in the cooperative. The members can attach the tax credit certificate to their Iowa income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following project completion.

EXAMPLE 5. Corporation E is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation E has an investment tax credit of \$500,000. Corporation E is required to file an Iowa income tax return because Corporation E is not exempt from federal income tax. Corporation E expects a tax liability of \$100,000 on its Iowa income tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation E applies for a tax credit certificate for the unused credit of \$400,000 and elects to transfer the \$400,000 unused credit to its members. When applying for the tax credit certificate in May 2003, Corporation E must provide a list of its members and the pro rata share of each member's earnings in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development will issue tax credit certificates to each member of the cooperative. The members can attach the tax credit certificate to their Iowa income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following project completion.

EXAMPLE 6. Corporation F is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation F is a limited liability company that files a partnership return for federal income tax purposes. Corporation F is required to file an Iowa partnership return because Corporation F is not exempt from federal income tax. Corporation F has an investment tax credit of \$500,000 which must be claimed by the individual partners of the partnership based on their pro-rata share of individual earnings of the partnership. Corporation F expects a tax liability of \$200,000 for the individual partners. Corporation F may apply for a tax credit certificate in May 2003 for the unused credit of \$300,000. Corporation F must list the names of each partner and the ownership interest of each partner in order to allocate the investment credit for each partner. The tax credit certificate may be claimed on the partner's Iowa income tax return for the period ending December 31, 2003.

52.10(5) Corporate tax credit—certain sales taxes paid by developer. For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, the eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

a. Sales taxes eligible for the credit. The sales taxes paid by the third-party developer which are eligible for this credit include the following:

(1) Iowa sales and use tax for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the economic development area.

(2) Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center within the economic development area.

Any Iowa sales and use tax paid relating to intangible property, furniture and other furnishings is not eligible for the corporate tax credit.

b. How to claim the credit. The third-party developer must provide to the Iowa department of economic development the amount of Iowa sales and use tax paid as described in paragraph “a.” Beginning on July 1, 2009, this information must be provided to the Iowa department of revenue. The amount of Iowa sales and use tax attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment must be identified separately.

The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. In addition, the Iowa department of economic development will also issue a separate tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. Beginning on July 1, 2009, the Iowa department of revenue shall issue these tax credit certificates.

The tax credit certificate shall contain the name, address, and tax identification number of the eligible business, along with the amount of the tax credit and the year in which the tax credit can be claimed. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer’s income tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

For the tax credit certificate relating to Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment, the aggregate amount of tax credit certificates and tax refunds for Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to eligible businesses under the new jobs and income program, enterprise zone program and new capital investment program cannot exceed \$500,000 in a fiscal year. The requests for tax credit certificates or refunds will be processed in the order they are received on a first-come, first-served basis until the amount of credits authorized for issuance has been exhausted. If applications for tax credit certificates or refunds exceed the \$500,000 limitation for any fiscal year, the applications shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.331C, 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380, and 15.335.

[ARC 8605B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—52.11(422) Refunds and overpayments.

52.11(1) to 52.11(6) Reserved.

52.11(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.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.11(8) *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 on or after July 1, 1980.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.11(9) *Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years ending on or after April 30, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.11(10) *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.

52.11(11) *Overpayment—interest accruing before July 1, 1980.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.11(12) *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.

52.11(13) *Overpayment—interest accruing on or after July 1, 1980, and before April 30, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.11(14) *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.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.25.

701—52.12(422) Deduction of credits. The credits against computed tax set forth in Iowa Code sections 422.33 and 422.110 shall be claimed in the following sequence.

1. Franchise tax credit.
2. Disaster recovery housing project tax credit.
3. School tuition organization tax credit.
4. Venture capital tax credits (excluding redeemed Iowa fund of funds tax credit).
5. Endow Iowa tax credit.
6. Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.
7. Custom farming contract tax credit.
8. Film qualified expenditure tax credit.
9. Film investment tax credit.
10. Redevelopment tax credit.
11. From farm to food donation tax credit.
12. Investment tax credit.
13. Wind energy production tax credit.
14. Renewable energy tax credit.
15. Redeemed Iowa fund of funds tax credit.
16. New jobs tax credit.
17. Economic development region revolving fund tax credit.
18. Solar energy system tax credit.
19. Charitable conservation contribution tax credit.
20. Alternative minimum tax credit.
21. Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.
22. Corporate tax credit for certain sales tax paid by developer.
23. Ethanol promotion tax credit.
24. Research activities credit.
25. Assistive device tax credit.
26. Motor fuel tax credit.
27. Wage-benefits tax credit.

- 28. Refundable portion of investment tax credit, as provided in subrule 52.10(4).
- 29. E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit.
- 30. Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.
- 31. E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit.
- 32. Estimated tax and payment with vouchers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91 and 422.110.

[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 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14]

701—52.13(422) Livestock production credits. For rules relating to the livestock production income tax credit refunds see rule 701—43.8(422).

This rule is intended to implement 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1197, sections 19, 20, and 21.

701—52.14(15E) Enterprise zone tax credits. For tax years ending after July 1, 1997, for programs approved after July 1, 1997, a business which qualifies under the enterprise zone program is eligible to receive tax credits. An eligible business under the enterprise zone program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 15E.193. The administrative rules for the enterprise zone program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 59.

52.14(1) Supplemental new jobs credit from withholding. An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is allowed the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding as provided in 701—subrule 46.9(1).

52.14(2) Investment tax credit. An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is allowed an investment tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of the eligible business.

The provisions under the new jobs and income program for the investment tax credit described in rule 701—52.10(15) are applicable to the enterprise zone program with the following exceptions:

- a. The corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a developer described in subrule 52.10(5) does not apply for the enterprise zone program.
- b. For projects approved on or after July 1, 2005, under the enterprise zone program, the investment tax credit will be amortized over a five-year period, as described in subrule 52.28(2).
- c. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, an eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program whose project primarily involves biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment credit as described in subrule 52.10(4).

52.14(3) Research activities credit. An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in subrules 52.7(5) and 52.7(6).

a. *Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009.* For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program, research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the enterprise zone program and the high quality job creation program described in subrule 52.28(1) shall not exceed \$1 million in the aggregate.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.28(1) for businesses approved under the high quality job creation program, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).

b. *Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2009.* For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program, research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses

related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities.

(1) For purposes of this paragraph, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity.

(2) The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the enterprise zone program and the high quality jobs program described in subrule 52.28(1) shall not exceed \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and \$1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

(3) These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.40(1) for businesses approved under the high quality jobs program, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).

52.14(4) *Repayment of incentives.* Effective July 1, 2003, eligible businesses in an enterprise zone may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.193 and Supplement section 15E.196.
[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—52.15(15E) Eligible housing business tax credit. A corporation which qualifies as 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.

An eligible housing business is one which meets the criteria in Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

52.15(1) *Computation of tax 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.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer's corporation income tax return the pro-rata share of the Iowa eligible housing business tax credit from a partnership, limited liability company, estate, or trust. 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, or estate or trust, except for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, which used low-income housing 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 Iowa eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the corporation's tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

If the eligible housing business fails to maintain the requirements of 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 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.

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.

Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the Iowa department of economic development 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 52.15(2). The tax credit certificate must be attached to 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 Iowa department of economic development may be found under 261—Chapter 59.

52.15(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.

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 Iowa department of economic development, 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 Iowa department of economic development 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 Iowa Code Supplement section 15E.193B as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, chapter 1158.

701—52.16(422) Franchise tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, a shareholder in a financial institution as defined in Section 581 of the Internal Revenue Code which has elected to have its income taxed directly to the shareholders may take a tax credit equal to the shareholder's pro-rata share of the Iowa franchise tax paid by the financial institution.

The credit must be computed by recomputing the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.33 by reducing the shareholder's taxable income by the shareholder's pro-rata share of the items of income and expenses of the financial institution and deducting from the recomputed tax the credits

allowed by Iowa Code section 422.33. The recomputed tax must be subtracted from the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.33 reduced by the credits allowed in Iowa Code section 422.33.

The resulting amount, not to exceed the shareholder's pro-rata share of the franchise tax paid by the financial institution, is the amount of tax credit allowed the shareholder.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33, as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 95.

701—52.17(422) Assistive device tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, a taxpayer who is a small business that purchases, rents, or modifies an assistive device or makes workplace modifications for an individual with a disability who is employed or will be employed by the taxpayer may qualify for an assistive device tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The assistive device credit is equal to 50 percent of the first \$5,000 paid during the tax year by the small business for the purchase, rental, or modification of an assistive device or for making workplace modifications. Any credit in excess of the tax liability may be refunded or applied to the taxpayer's tax liability for the following tax year. If the taxpayer elects to take the assistive device tax credit, the taxpayer is not to deduct for Iowa income tax purposes any amount of the cost of the assistive device or workplace modification that is deductible for federal income tax purposes. A small business will not be eligible for the assistive device credit if the device is provided for an owner of the small business unless the owner is a bona fide employee of the small business.

52.17(1) Submitting applications for the credit. A small business wanting to receive the assistive device tax credit must submit an application for the credit to the Iowa department of economic development and provide other information and documents requested by the Iowa department of economic development. If the taxpayer meets the criteria for qualification for the credit, the Iowa department of economic development will issue the taxpayer a certificate of entitlement for the credit. However, the aggregate amount of assistive device tax credits that may be granted by the Iowa department of economic development to all small businesses during a fiscal year cannot exceed \$500,000. The certificate for entitlement of the assistive device credit is to include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the estimated amount of the tax credit, the date on which the taxpayer's application was approved and the date when it is anticipated that the assistive device project will be completed and a space on the application where the taxpayer is to enter the date that the assistive device project was completed. The certificate for entitlement will not be considered to be valid for purposes of claiming the assistive device credit on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return until the taxpayer has completed the assistive device project and has entered the completion date on the certificate of entitlement form. The tax year of the small business in which the assistive device project is completed is the tax year for which the assistive device credit may be claimed. For example, in a case where taxpayer A received a certificate of entitlement for an assistive device credit on September 15, 2000, and completed the assistive device workplace modification project on January 15, 2001, taxpayer A could claim the assistive device credit on taxpayer A's 2001 Iowa return assuming that taxpayer A is filing returns on a calendar-year basis.

The department of revenue will not allow the assistive device credit on a taxpayer's return if the certificate of entitlement or a legible copy of the certificate is not attached to the taxpayer's income tax return. If the taxpayer has been granted a certificate of entitlement and the taxpayer is an S corporation, where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business entity, the taxpayer must provide a copy of the certificate to each of the shareholders with a statement showing how the credit is to be allocated among the individual owners of the S corporation. An individual owner is to attach a copy of the certificate of entitlement and the statement of allocation of the assistive device credit to the individual's state income tax return.

52.17(2) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this subrule:

"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.

“*Business entity*” means partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust, where the income of the business is taxed to the individual owners of the business, whether the individual owner is a partner, member, shareholder, or beneficiary.

“*Disability*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.102. Therefore, “disability” means, with respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, a record of physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, or being regarded as an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual. “Disability” does not include any of the following:

1. Homosexuality or bisexuality;
2. Transvestism, transsexualism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, gender identity disorders, or other sexual behavior disorders;
3. Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania;
4. Psychoactive substance abuse disorders resulting from current illegal use of drugs;
5. Alcoholism.

“*Employee*” means an individual who is employed by the small business who meets the criteria in Treasury Regulation § 31.3401(c)-1(b), which is the definition of an employee for federal income tax withholding purposes. An individual who receives self-employment income from the small business is not to be considered to be an employee of the small business for purposes of this rule.

“*Small business*” means that the business either had gross receipts in the tax year before the current tax year of \$3 million or less or employed not more than 14 full-time employees during the tax year prior to the current tax year.

“*Workplace modifications*” means physical alterations to the office, factory, or other work environment where the disabled employee is working or is to work.

52.17(3) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity. If the taxpayer that was entitled to an assistive device credit is a business entity, the business entity is to allocate the allowable credit to each of the individual owners of the entity on the basis of each owner’s pro-rata share of the earnings of the entity to the total earnings of the entity. Therefore, if an S corporation has an assistive device credit for a tax year of \$2,500 and one shareholder of the S corporation receives 25 percent of the earnings of the corporation, that shareholder would receive an assistive device credit for the tax year of \$625 or 25 percent of the total assistive device credit of the S corporation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

701—52.18(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. 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 corporate income tax liability for 25 percent of the qualified costs of rehabilitation of property to the extent the costs were incurred on or after July 1, 2000, for the approved rehabilitation projects of eligible property in Iowa. The administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the historical division of the department of cultural affairs may be found under 223—Chapter 48.

52.18(1) Eligible property for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. The following types of property are eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit:

- a. Property verified as listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such listing.
- b. Property designated as of historic significance to a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such designation.
- c. Property or district designated a local landmark by a city or county ordinance.
- d. Any barn constructed prior to 1937.

52.18(2) *Application and review process for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.*

a. Taxpayers who want to claim an income tax credit for completing a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district project must submit an application for approval of the project. The application forms for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit may be requested from the State Tax Credit Program Manager, State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Cultural Affairs, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0290. The telephone number for this office is (515)281-4137. Applications for the credit will be accepted by the state historic preservation office on or after July 1, 2000, until such time as all the available credits allocated for each fiscal year are encumbered. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000, \$2.4 million shall be appropriated for historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits for each year. For the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2005, and July 1, 2006, an additional \$4 million of tax credits is appropriated for projects located in cultural and entertainment districts which are certified by the department of cultural affairs. If less than \$4 million of tax credits is appropriated during a fiscal year, the remaining amount shall be applied to reserved tax credits for projects not located in cultural and entertainment districts in the order of original reservation by the department of cultural affairs. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, \$10 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, \$15 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, \$50 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. The allocation of the \$50 million of credits for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, is set forth in rule 223—48.7(303,404A). For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, \$45 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. Tax credits shall not be reserved by the department of cultural affairs for more than three years except for tax credits issued for contracts entered into prior to July 1, 2007.

b. For the state fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2009, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and \$30 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2010. For the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and \$30 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2011. For the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and \$30 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

c. Applicants for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit must include all information and documentation requested on the application forms for the credit in order for the applications to be processed.

d. The state historic preservation office (SHPO) is to establish selection criteria and standards for rehabilitation projects involving eligible property. The approval process is not to exceed 90 days from the date the application is received by SHPO. To the extent possible, the standards used by SHPO are to be consistent with the standards of the United States Secretary of the Interior for rehabilitation of eligible property.

e. Once SHPO approves a particular historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit project application, the office will encumber an estimated historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit under the name of the applicant(s) for the year the project is approved.

52.18(3) *Computation of the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.* The amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation costs made to eligible property in a project. Qualified rehabilitation costs are those rehabilitation costs approved by SHPO for a project for a particular taxpayer to the extent those rehabilitation costs are actually expended by that taxpayer.

In the case of commercial property, qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$50,000 or 50 percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the value of the land, prior to rehabilitation,

whichever is less. In the case of property other than commercial property, the qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$25,000 or 25 percent of the assessed value, excluding the value of the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever amount is less. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred commencing from the date on which the first qualified rehabilitation cost is incurred and ending with the end of the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. The rehabilitation period may include dates that precede approval of a project, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project must be qualified rehabilitation costs.

For purposes of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, qualified rehabilitation costs include those costs properly included in the basis of the eligible property for income tax purposes. Costs treated as expenses and deducted in the year paid or incurred and amounts that are otherwise not added to the basis of the property for income tax purposes are not qualified rehabilitation costs. Amounts incurred for architectural and engineering fees, site survey fees, legal expenses, insurance premiums, development fees, and other construction-related costs are qualified rehabilitation costs to the extent they are added to the basis of the eligible property for tax purposes. Costs of sidewalks, parking lots, and landscaping do not constitute qualified rehabilitation costs. Any rehabilitation costs used in the computation of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit are not added to the basis of the property for Iowa income tax purposes if the rehabilitation costs were incurred in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but prior to January 1, 2001. Any rehabilitation costs incurred in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2001, are added to the basis of the rehabilitated property for income tax purposes except those rehabilitation costs that are equal to the amount of the computed historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year.

For example, the basis of a commercial building in a historic district was \$500,000, excluding the value of the land, before the rehabilitation project. During a project to rehabilitate this building, \$600,000 in rehabilitation costs were expended to complete the project and \$500,000 of those rehabilitation costs were qualified rehabilitation costs which were eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of \$125,000. Therefore, the basis of the building for Iowa income tax purposes was \$975,000, since the qualified rehabilitation costs of \$125,000, which are equal to the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year, are not added to the basis of the rehabilitated property. The basis of the building for federal income tax purposes was \$1,100,000. However, for tax years beginning only in the 2000 calendar year, the basis of the rehabilitated property would have been \$600,000, since for those tax periods any qualified rehabilitation costs used to compute the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year could not be added to the basis of the property. It should be noted that this example does not consider any possible reduced basis for the building for federal income tax purposes due to the rehabilitation investment credit provided in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code. If the building in this example were eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit provided in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, the basis of the building for Iowa tax purposes would be reduced accordingly by the same amount as the reduction required for federal tax purposes.

52.18(4) *Completion of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district project and claiming the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit on the Iowa return.* After the taxpayer completes an authorized rehabilitation project, the taxpayer must get a certificate of completion of the project from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs. After verifying the taxpayer's eligibility for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, the state historic preservation office shall issue a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificate, which shall be attached to the taxpayer's income tax return for the tax year in which the rehabilitation project is completed or the year the credit was reserved, whichever is the later. For example, if a project was completed in 2008 and the credit was reserved for the state fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the credit can be claimed on the 2009 calendar year return that is due on April 30, 2010. The tax credit certificate is to include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the address or location of the

rehabilitation project, the date the project was completed, the year the tax credit was reserved, and the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. 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 52.18(6). In addition, if the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, where the tax credit is allocated to the owners or beneficiaries of the entity, a list of the owners or beneficiaries and the amount of credit allocated to each owner or beneficiary should be provided with the certificate. The tax credit certificate should be attached to the income tax return for the period in which the project was completed. If the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability for the tax year for which the credit applies, the taxpayer is entitled to a refund of the excess portion of the credit at a discounted value for tax periods ending prior to July 1, 2007. However, the refund cannot exceed 75 percent of the allowable tax credit. The refund of the tax credit is to be computed on the basis of the following table:

Annual Interest Rate	Five-Year Present Value/Dollar Compounded Annually
5%	\$.784
6%	\$.747
7%	\$.713
8%	\$.681
9%	\$.650
10%	\$.621
11%	\$.594
12%	\$.567
13%	\$.543
14%	\$.519
15%	\$.497
16%	\$.476
17%	\$.456
18%	\$.437

EXAMPLE: The following is an example to show how the table can be used to compute a refund for a taxpayer. An individual has a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of \$800,000 for a project completed in 2001. The individual had an income tax liability prior to the credit of \$300,000 on the 2001 return, which leaves an excess credit of \$500,000. We will assume that the annual interest rate for tax refunds issued by the department of revenue in the 2001 calendar year is 11 percent. Therefore, to compute the five-year present value of the \$500,000 excess credit, \$500,000 is multiplied by the compound factor for 2001 which is 11 percent or .594 which results in a refund of \$297,000.

For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2007, any historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is fully refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

52.18(5) *Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to individual owners of the entity.*

a. Projects beginning prior to July 1, 2005. When the business entity that has earned a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is an S corporation, partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust where the individual owners of the business entity are taxed on the income of the entity, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is to be allocated to the individual owners. The business entity is to allocate the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit to each individual owner in the same pro-rata basis that the earnings

or profits of the business entity are allocated to the owners for projects beginning prior to July 1, 2005. For example, if a shareholder of an S corporation received 25 percent of the earnings of the corporation and the corporation had earned a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, 25 percent of the credit would be allocated to the shareholder.

b. Projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, for tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning prior to July 1, 2012. For projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, for tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning prior to July 1, 2012, which used low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the rehabilitation project, the credit does not have to be allocated based on the pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation. 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.

c. Tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012. For tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, 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. The credit does not have to be allocated based on the pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation.

52.18(6) *Transfer of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.* For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity. A tax credit certificate of less than \$1,000 shall not be transferable.

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 state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs, 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 state historic preservation office shall 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 historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district 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.

If the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of the transferee exceeds the tax liability shown on the transferee's return, the refund shall be discounted as described in subrule 52.18(4) for tax years ending prior to July 1, 2007, just as the refund would have been discounted on the Iowa income tax return of the taxpayer. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2007, any historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of the transferee in excess of the transferee's tax liability is fully refundable.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436, and Iowa Code section 422.33.

[**ARC 7761B**, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; **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—52.19(422) Ethanol blended gasoline tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit may be claimed against a taxpayer's corporation income tax liability for retail dealers of gasoline. The taxpayer must operate at least one retail motor fuel site at which more than 60 percent of the total gallons of gasoline sold and dispensed through one or more motor fuel pumps by the taxpayer in the tax year is ethanol blended gasoline. The tax credit shall be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. The amount of the credit for each eligible retail motor fuel site is two and one-half cents multiplied by the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all motor fuel pumps located at that retail motor fuel site during the tax year in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold and dispensed through motor fuel pumps at that retail motor fuel site during the tax year.

For fiscal years ending in 2002, the tax credit is available for each eligible retail motor fuel site based on the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all motor fuel pumps located at the taxpayer's retail motor fuel site from January 1, 2002, until the end of the taxpayer's fiscal year. Assuming a tax period that began on July 1, 2001, and ended on June 30, 2002, the taxpayer would be eligible for the tax credit based on the gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold from January 1, 2002, through June 30, 2002. For taxpayers having a fiscal year ending in 2002, a claim for refund to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit must be filed before October 1, 2003, even though the statute of limitations for refund set forth in 701—subrule 55.3(5) has not yet expired.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer sold 100,000 gallons of gasoline at the taxpayer's retail motor fuel site during the tax year, 70,000 gallons of which was ethanol blended gasoline. The taxpayer is eligible for the credit since more than 60 percent of the total gallons sold was ethanol blended gasoline. The number of gallons in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold is 70,000 less 60,000, or 10,000 gallons. Two and one-half cents multiplied by 10,000 equals a \$250 credit available.

The credit may be calculated on Form IA 6478. The credit must be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. Therefore, if the taxpayer operates more than one retail motor fuel site, it is possible that one retail motor fuel site may be eligible for the credit while another retail motor fuel site may not. The credit can be taken only for those retail motor fuel sites for which more than 60 percent of gasoline sales involve ethanol blended gasoline.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

Starting with the 2006 calendar tax year, a taxpayer may claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.30(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer sold 200,000 gallons of gasoline at a retail motor fuel site in 2006, of which 160,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. Of these 160,000 gallons, 1,000 gallons was E-85 gasoline. Taxpayer is entitled to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of two and one-half cents multiplied by 40,000 gallons, since this constitutes the gallons in excess of 60 percent of the total gasoline gallons sold. Taxpayer may also claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the 1,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline sold.

52.19(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Ethanol blended gasoline" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 214A.1 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2754, section 3.

"Gasoline" means any liquid product prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use as, or commonly and commercially used as, motor fuel for use in a spark-ignition, internal combustion engine, and which meets the specifications provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2.

"Motor fuel pump" means a pump, meter, or similar commercial weighing and measuring device used to measure and dispense motor fuel for sale on a retail basis.

"Retail dealer" means a person engaged in the business of storing and dispensing motor fuel from a motor fuel pump for sale on a retail basis, regardless of whether the motor fuel pump is located at a retail motor fuel site including a permanent or mobile location.

"Retail motor fuel site" means a geographic location in this state where a retail dealer sells and dispenses motor fuel on a retail basis. For example, tank wagons are considered retail motor fuel sites.

“*Sell*” means to sell on a retail basis.

52.19(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.* If the taxpayer that was entitled to the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the business entity shall allocate the allowable credit to each of the individual owners of the entity on the basis of each owner’s pro-rata share of the earnings of the entity to the total earnings of the entity. Therefore, if a partnership has an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of \$3,000 and one partner of the partnership receives 25 percent of the earnings of the partnership, that partner would receive an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for the tax year of \$750 or 25 percent of the total ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of the partnership.

52.19(3) *Repeal of ethanol blended gasoline tax credit.* The ethanol blended gasoline tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2009. However, the tax credit is available for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends after December 31, 2008, for those ethanol gallons sold beginning on the first day of the taxpayer’s fiscal year until December 31, 2008. The ethanol promotion tax credit described in rule 701—52.36(422) is available beginning January 1, 2009, for retail dealers of gasoline.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year end of April 30, 2009. The taxpayer sold 150,000 gallons of gasoline from May 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, at the taxpayer’s retail motor fuel site, of which 110,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. The number of gallons in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold is 110,000 less 90,000, or 20,000 gallons. The taxpayer may claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2009, in the amount of \$500, or 20,000 gallons times two and one-half cents.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2754.

701—52.20(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—52.21(15E,422) Venture capital credits.

52.21(1) *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or qualifying business.* 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. 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.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board or 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 a qualifying business or community-based seed capital 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. 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 corporation taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the corporation 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.

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 corporation 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.

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.

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.

52.21(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.

52.21(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.

52.21(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 the form of cash in an innovation fund for tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2011, and before January 1, 2013. For tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2013, the taxpayer may claim a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in the form of cash 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 claim the tax credit for the tax year in which the investment is made. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$8 million. No tax credit certificates will be issued prior to September 1, 2014. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the investment was made 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 tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a corporation taxpayer whose tax year ending on December 31, 2013, makes an equity investment in December 2013 and the \$8 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2014, and can be redeemed for the tax year ending December 31, 2014.

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 innovation fund tax credit certificate may be transferred once to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited

liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the innovation fund tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

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

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.52, 15E.66 and 422.33 and section 15E.43 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2359.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9966B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—52.22(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 rule 701—52.28(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.

52.22(1) Research activities credit. A business approved under the new capital investment program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in subrule 52.7(5). This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in subrule 52.7(3).

52.22(2) Investment tax credit.

a. General rule. An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in paragraph “b.” New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business includes the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1), paragraphs “e” and “j,” purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business. The purchase price shall be depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business.

For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period

cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax period may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit 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, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust.

b. Tax credit percentage. The amount of tax credit claimed shall be based on the number of high-quality jobs created as determined by the Iowa department of economic development:

(1) If no high-quality jobs are created but economic activity within Iowa is advanced, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 1 percent of the new investment.

(2) If 1 to 5 high-quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 2 percent of the new investment.

(3) If 6 to 10 high-quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 3 percent of the new investment.

(4) If 11 to 15 high-quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 4 percent of the new investment.

(5) If 16 or more high-quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 5 percent of the new investment.

c. Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes. An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. An eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year to eligible businesses for this program and eligible businesses described in subrule 52.10(4). If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The Iowa department of economic development shall issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol, as provided in subrule 52.10(4). For value-added agricultural projects involving ethanol, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

d. Repayment of benefits. If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program. This is because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability.

An eligible business in the new capital investment program may also be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

If, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

(1) One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

(2) Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

(3) Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

(4) Forty percent of the tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

(5) Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

52.22(3) Corporate tax credit—certain sales taxes paid by developer. For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, the eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

a. Sales taxes eligible for the credit. The sales taxes paid by the third-party developer which are eligible for this credit include the following:

(1) Iowa sales and use tax for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the economic development area.

(2) Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center within the economic development area.

Any Iowa sales and use tax paid relating to intangible property, furniture and other furnishings is not eligible for the corporate tax credit.

b. How to claim the credit. The third-party developer must provide to the Iowa department of economic development the amount of Iowa sales and use tax paid as described in paragraph “a.” The amount of Iowa sales and use tax attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment must be identified separately.

The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. In addition, the Iowa department of economic development will also issue a separate tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center.

The tax credit certificate shall contain the name, address, and tax identification number of the eligible business, along with the amount of the tax credit and the year in which the tax credit can be claimed. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer’s income tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

For the tax credit certificate relating to Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment, the aggregate amount of tax credit certificates and tax refunds for Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to eligible businesses under the new jobs and income program, enterprise zone program and new capital investment program cannot

exceed \$500,000 in a fiscal year. The requests for tax credit certificates or refunds will be processed in the order they are received on a first-come, first-served basis until the amount of credits authorized for issuance has been exhausted. If applications for tax credit certificates or refunds exceed the \$500,000 limitation for any fiscal year, the applications shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.331C, 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380, and 15.381 to 15.387.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—52.23(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 Iowa Code section 422.33.

[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—52.24(422) Soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. Effective for tax periods ending after June 30, 2005, and beginning before January 1, 2007, a manufacturer may claim a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. A manufacturer, as defined in Iowa Code section 428.20, may claim the credit equal to the costs incurred 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.

All of the following conditions must be met to qualify for the tax credit.

1. The costs must be incurred after June 30, 2005, and before January 1, 2007.
2. The costs must be incurred in the first 12 months of the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil.
3. The soy-based cutting tool oil must contain at least 51 percent soy-based products.
4. The costs of the purchase and replacement must not exceed \$2 per gallon of soy-based cutting tool oil used in the transition.
5. The number of gallons used in the transition cannot exceed 2,000 gallons.
6. The manufacturer shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil which are deductible for federal tax purposes.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an 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 422.33 as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, Senate File 389.

701—52.25(15I,422) Wage-benefits tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after June 9, 2006, a wage-benefits tax 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 qualified businesses.

52.25(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Average county wage" means the annualized average hourly wage calculated by the Iowa department of economic development using the most current four quarters of wage and employment information as provided in the Quarterly Covered Wage and Employment Data report provided by the department of workforce development. Agricultural/mining and governmental employment categories are deleted in compiling the wage information.

"Benefits" means all of the following:

1. Medical and dental insurance plans.
2. Pension and profit-sharing plans.
3. Child care services.
4. Life insurance coverage.
5. Vision insurance plan.
6. Disability coverage.

"Department" means the Iowa department of revenue.

"Full-time" means the equivalent of employment of one person:

1. For 8 hours per day for a 5-day, 40-hour workweek for 52 weeks per year, including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave, or
2. The number of hours or days per week, including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave, currently established by schedule, custom or otherwise, as constituting a week of full-time work for the kind of service an individual performs for an employing unit.

"Grow Iowa values fund" means the grow Iowa values fund created in Iowa Code Supplement section 15G.108.

"Nonqualified new job" means any one of the following:

1. A job previously filled by the same employee in Iowa.
2. A job that was relocated from another location in Iowa.
3. A job that is created as a result of a consolidation, merger, or restructuring of a business entity if the job does not represent a new job in Iowa.

"Qualified new job" or "job creation" means a job that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Is a new full-time job that has not existed in the business within the previous 12 months in Iowa.
2. Is filled by a new employee for at least 12 months.
3. Is filled by a resident of the state of Iowa.

4. Is not created as a result of a change in ownership.

5. Was created on or after June 9, 2005.

"Retail business" means a business which sells its product directly to a consumer.

"Retained qualified new job" or *"job retention"* means the continued employment, after the first 12 months of employment, of the same employee in a qualified new job for another 12 months.

"Service business" means a business which is not engaged in the sale of tangible personal property, and which provides services to a local consumer market and does not have a significant proportion of its sales coming from outside the state.

52.25(2) Calculation of credit. A business which is not a retail or service business may claim the wage-benefits tax credit which is determined as follows:

a. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal less than 130 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 0 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid.

b. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal at least 130 percent but less than 160 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 5 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid for each qualified new job.

c. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal at least 160 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 10 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid for each qualified new job.

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

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

52.25(3) Application for the tax credit, tax credit certificate and amount of tax credit available.

a. In order to claim the wage-benefits tax credit, the business must submit an application to the department along with information on the qualified new job or retained qualified new job. The application cannot be submitted until the end of the twelfth month after the qualified job was filled. For example, if the new job was created on June 9, 2005, the application cannot be submitted until June 9, 2006. The following information must be submitted in the application:

(1) Name, address and federal identification number of the business.

(2) A description of the activities of the business. If applicable, the proportion of the sales of the business which come from outside Iowa should be included.

(3) The amount of wages and benefits paid to each employee for each new job for the previous 12 months.

(4) A computation of the amount of credit being requested.

(5) The address and state of residence of each new employee.

(6) The date that the qualified new job was filled.

(7) An indication of whether the job is a qualified new job or a retained qualified new job for which an application was filed for a previous year.

(8) The type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

(9) If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust, a schedule of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries. This schedule shall include the names, addresses and federal identification number of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries, along with their percentage of the pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

b. Upon receipt of the application, the department has 45 days either to approve or disapprove the application. If the department does not act on the application within 45 days, the application is deemed to be approved. If the department disapproves the application, the business may appeal the decision to the Iowa economic development board within 30 days of the notice of disapproval.

c. If the application is approved, or if the Iowa economic development board approves the application that was previously denied by the department, a tax credit certificate will be issued by the

department to the business, subject to the availability of the amount of credits that may be issued. The tax credit certificate will contain the name, address and tax identification number of the business (or individual, estate or trust, if applicable), the date of the qualified new job(s), the wage and benefits paid for each job(s) for the 12-month period, the amount of the credit, the tax period for which the credit may be applied, and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

d. The tax credit certificates that are issued in a fiscal year cannot exceed \$10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and shall not exceed \$4 million for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011. The tax credit certificates are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. Therefore, if tax credit certificates have already been issued for the \$10 million limit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, any applications for tax credit certificates received after the \$10 million limit has been reached will be denied. Similarly, if tax credit certificates have already been issued for the \$4 million limit for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, any applications for tax credit certificates received after the \$4 million limit has been reached will be denied. If a business failed to receive all or a part of the tax credit due to the \$10 million or \$4 million limitation, the business may reapply for the tax credit for the retained new job for a subsequent tax period.

e. A business which qualifies for the tax credit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, is eligible to receive the tax credit certificate for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, subject to the \$4 million limit for tax credits for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, if the business retains the qualified new job during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011. The business must reapply by June 30 of each fiscal year for the tax credit, and the percentage of the wages and benefits allowed for the credit set forth in subrule 52.25(2) for the first year is applicable for each subsequent period. Preference will be given in issuing tax credit certificates for those businesses that retain qualified new jobs, and preference will be given in the order in which applications were filed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Therefore, those businesses which received the first \$4 million of tax credits for the year ending June 30, 2007, in which the qualified jobs were created will automatically receive a tax credit for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, as long as the qualified jobs are retained and an application is completed.

f. For the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, if credits become available because the jobs were not retained by businesses which received the first \$4 million of credits for the year ending June 30, 2007, an application which was originally denied will be considered in the order in which the application was received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007.

EXAMPLE: Wage-benefits tax credits of \$4 million were issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, relating to applications filed between July 1, 2006, and March 31, 2007. For the next fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the same businesses that received the \$4 million in wage-benefits tax credits filed applications totaling \$3 million for the retained jobs for which the application for the prior year was filed on or before March 31, 2007. The first \$3 million of the available \$4 million will be allowed to these same businesses. The remaining \$1 million that is still available for the year ending June 30, 2008, will be allowed for those retained jobs for which applications for the prior year were filed starting on April 1, 2007, until the remaining \$1 million in tax credits is issued.

g. A business may apply in writing to the Iowa economic development board for a waiver of the average wage and benefit requirement. See 261—subrule 68.3(2) for more detail on the procedures to apply for a waiver of the wage and benefit requirement. If a waiver is granted, the business must provide the department with the waiver and it must be attached to the application.

h. A business may receive other federal, state, and local incentives and tax credits in addition to the wage-benefits tax credit. However, a business that receives a wage-benefits tax credit cannot receive tax incentives under the high quality job creation program set forth in Iowa Code chapter 15 as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, chapter 150, or moneys from the grow Iowa values fund.

52.25(4) Examples. The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: Business A operates a grocery store and hires five new employees, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 130 percent of the average county wage. Business A would not qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because Business A is a retail business.

EXAMPLE 2: Business B operates an accounting firm and hires two new accountants, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 160 percent of the average county wage. The accounting firm provides services to clients wholly within Iowa. Business B would not qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because it is a service business. The majority of its sales are generated from within the state of Iowa and thus Business B, because it is a service business, is not eligible for the credit.

EXAMPLE 3: Business C operates a software development business and hires two new programmers, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 160 percent of the average county wage. Over 50 percent of the customers of Business C are located outside Iowa. Business C would qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because a majority of its sales are coming from outside the state, even though Business C is engaged in the performance of services.

EXAMPLE 4: Business D is a manufacturer that hires a new employee in Clayton County, Iowa, on July 8, 2005. The average county wage for Clayton County for the third quarter of 2005 is \$11.86 per hour. If the average county wage per hour for Clayton County is \$11.95 for the fourth quarter of 2005, \$12.05 for the first quarter of 2006, and \$12.14 for the second quarter of 2006, the annualized average county wage for this 12-month period is \$12.00 per hour. This wage equates to an average annual wage of \$24,960 ($\$12.00 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 52 \text{ weeks}$). In order to qualify for the 5 percent wage-benefits tax credit, the new employee must receive wages and benefits totaling \$32,448 (130 percent of \$24,960) for the 12-month period from July 8, 2005, through July 7, 2006. In order to qualify for the 10 percent wage-benefits tax credit, the new employee must receive wages and benefits totaling \$39,936 (160 percent of \$24,960) for the 12-month period from July 8, 2005, through July 7, 2006.

EXAMPLE 5: Business E is a manufacturer that hires three new employees in Grundy County, Iowa, on July 1, 2005. If the average county wage for the 12-month period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, is \$13.75 per hour in Grundy County, this wage equates to an average county wage of \$28,600. The wages and benefits for each of these three new employees is \$40,000 for the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, which is 140 percent of the average county wage. Business E is entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit of \$2,000 for each employee ($\$40,000 \times 5 \text{ percent}$), for a total wage-benefits tax credit of \$6,000. If Business E files on a calendar-year basis, the \$6,000 wage-benefits tax credit can be claimed on the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2006.

EXAMPLE 6: Business F is a manufacturer that hires ten new employees on July 1, 2005, and qualifies for the wage-benefits tax credit because the wages and benefits paid exceed 130 percent of the average county wage. Business F receives a wage-benefits tax credit in July 2006 for these ten employees, which can be used on the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2006. On August 31, 2006, two of the employees leave the business and are replaced by two new employees. Business F is entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit for only eight employees in July 2007 because only eight employees continued employment for the subsequent 12 months, which meets the definition of a retained qualified new job. Business F cannot request a wage-benefits tax credit for the two employees hired on August 31, 2006. Business F cannot request the wage-benefits tax credit because these two full-time jobs existed in the business within the previous 12 months in Iowa, and these jobs do not meet the definition of a qualified new job or retained qualified new job.

EXAMPLE 7: Business G is a manufacturer that hires ten new employees on July 1, 2005, and qualifies for the wage-benefits tax credit because the wages and benefits paid exceed 130 percent of the average county wage. Business G receives a wage-benefits tax credit in July 2006 for these ten employees equal to 5 percent of the wages and benefits paid. On October 1, 2006, Business G hires an additional five employees, each of whom receives wages and benefits in excess of 130 percent of the average county wage. Business G can apply for the wage-benefits tax credit on October 1, 2007, for these five employees, since these employees have now been employed for 12 months. However, the credit may not be allowed if more than \$4 million of retained job applications is received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

EXAMPLE 8: Assume the same facts as Example 6, except that the \$10 million limit of tax credits has already been met for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and Business F hired five new employees on August 31, 2006. Business F can apply for the wage-benefits tax credit for the three employees on August 31, 2007, a number which is above the ten full-time jobs originally created, but Business F may

not receive the tax credit if more than \$4 million of retained job applications is received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

EXAMPLE 9: Assume the same facts as Example 7, except that the ten employees hired on July 1, 2005, by Business G received wages and benefits equal to 155 percent of the average county wage, and the five employees hired on October 1, 2006, by Business G received wages equal to 161 percent of the average county wage. Business G can apply for the tax credit on October 1, 2007, equal to 10 percent of the wages and benefits paid for the employees hired on October 1, 2006. On July 1, 2007, Business G can reapply for the tax credit equal to 5 percent of the wages and benefits paid only for the ten employees originally hired on July 1, 2005, even if the wages and benefits for these ten employees exceed 160 percent of the average county wage for the period from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007.

52.25(5) *Repeal of the wage-benefits tax credit.* The wage-benefits tax credit is repealed effective July 1, 2008. However, the wage-benefits tax credit is still available through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, as provided in subrule 52.25(3), paragraphs “d,” “e,” and “f.” A business is not entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit for a qualified new job created on or after July 1, 2008.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15I as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 167, and Iowa Code section 422.33(18).

701—52.26(422,476B) Wind energy production tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, an owner of a qualified wind energy production facility that has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a wind energy production tax credit for qualified electricity sold by the owner or used for on-site consumption against a taxpayer’s Iowa corporation income tax liability. The administrative rules for the certification of eligibility for the wind energy production tax credit for the Iowa utilities board may be found in rule 199—15.18(476B).

52.26(1) *Application and review process for the wind energy production tax credit.* An owner of a wind energy production facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the wind energy production tax credit. The facility must be an electrical production facility that produces electricity from wind, is located in Iowa, and must be placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2012. For applications filed on or after March 1, 2008, a facility must consist of one or more wind turbines which have a combined nameplate generating capacity of at least 2 megawatts and no more than 30 megawatts. For applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, by a private college or university, community college, institution under the control of the state board of regents, public or accredited nonpublic elementary and secondary school, or public hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 249J.3, the facility must have a combined nameplate capacity of no less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a megawatt.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity for all qualified wind energy production facilities cannot exceed 50 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity. An owner shall not own more than two qualified facilities. A facility that is not operational within 18 months after issuance of the approval from the Iowa utilities board will no longer be considered a qualified facility. However, a facility that is not operational within 18 months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment shall be granted an additional 12 months to become operational.

An owner of the qualified facility must apply to the Iowa utilities board for the wind energy production tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is applied. The information to be included in the application is set forth in 199—subrule 15.20(1).

52.26(2) *Computation of the credit.* The wind energy production credit equals one cent multiplied by the number of kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold or used for on-site consumption by the owner during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold may exceed 12 months.

EXAMPLE: A qualified facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, and the taxpayer files on a calendar-year basis. The first year for which the credit can be claimed is the period ending December 31, 2007, since that is the first tax year that began on or after July 1, 2006. The credit for the 2007 tax year can include electricity sold between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

The credit is not allowed for any kilowatt-hours of electricity sold to a related person. The definition of “related person” uses the same criteria set forth in Section 45(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the federal renewable electricity production credit. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if such persons are treated as a single employer under Treasury Regulation §1.52-1. In the case of a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a federal consolidated return, such corporation shall be treated as selling electricity to an unrelated person if such electricity is sold to the person by another member of the affiliated group.

The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity sold by the qualified facility or generated and used on site by the qualified facility during the tax year. The department will calculate the credit and issue a tax credit certificate to the owner. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer’s name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit certificate, as provided in subrule 52.26(3). If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A). The department will not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility is not operational within 18 months after approval was given by the utilities board, unless a 12-month extension is granted by the utilities board as provided in subrule 52.26(1).

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner’s, member’s, shareholder’s or beneficiary’s pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust, except when the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. In cases where the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, 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. In addition, if a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust that is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer may distribute the tax credit to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution or portion thereof, of an equity holder’s interest in the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, or the beneficiary’s interest in the estate or trust.

The credit can be allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service. For example, if a facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours of electricity sold between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax year set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

52.26(3) *Transfer of the wind energy production tax credit certificate.* The wind energy production tax credit certificate may be transferred to any person or entity.

Within 30 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee’s name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the wind energy production tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have

the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

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

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 and chapter 476B as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, House File 672.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12]

701—52.27(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 corporation income tax liability. The administrative rules for the certification of eligibility for the renewable energy tax credit for the Iowa utilities board may be found in rule 199—15.19(476C).

52.27(1) Application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit. A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the renewable energy credit. The eligible renewable energy facility can be a wind energy conversion facility, biogas recovery facility, biomass conversion facility, methane gas recovery facility, solar energy conversion facility or refuse conversion facility. The facility must be located in Iowa and placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, and before January 1, 2017.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all wind energy conversion facilities cannot exceed 363 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity. The maximum amount of energy production capacity for biogas recovery facilities, biomass conversion facilities, methane gas recovery facilities, solar energy conversion facilities and refuse conversion facilities cannot exceed a combined output of 53 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and 167 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose. A facility that is not operational within 30 months after issuance of approval from the utilities board will no longer be considered a qualified facility. However, if the facility is a wind energy conversion property and is not operational within 18 months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment, the facility may apply for a 12-month extension of the 30-month limit. Extensions can be renewed for succeeding 12-month periods if the facility applies for the extension prior to expiration of the current extension period. A producer of renewable energy, which is the person who owns the renewable energy facility, cannot own more than two eligible renewable energy facilities. A person that has an equity interest equal to or greater than 51 percent in an eligible renewable energy facility cannot have an equity interest greater than 10 percent in any other renewable energy facility.

A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must apply to the utilities board for the renewable energy tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is applied. The information to be included in the application is set forth in 199—subrule 15.21(1).

52.27(2) Computation of the credit. The renewable energy tax credit equals 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or 44 cents per 1000 standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose generated by and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated by and purchased from the facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer may exceed 12 months if the facility was operational for fewer than 12 months in its initial year of operation.

EXAMPLE: A qualified wind energy production facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, and the taxpayer files on a calendar-year basis. The first year for which the credit can be claimed is the year ending December 31, 2007, since that is the first tax year that began on or after July 1, 2006. The credit for the 2007 tax year can include electricity generated and purchased or used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

The credit is not allowed for any kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that are purchased from an eligible facility by a related person. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if either person owns an 80 percent or more equity interest in the other person.

The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that are generated and purchased from an eligible facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year. The department will calculate the credit and issue a tax credit certificate to the purchaser or producer. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit certificate, as provided in subrule 52.27(3). If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A). The department will not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility is not operational within 30 months after approval was given by the utilities board, unless a 12-month extension is granted by the utilities board as provided in subrule 52.27(1). In addition, the department will not issue a tax credit certificate to any person who received a wind energy production tax credit in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 476B.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust, except when the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. In cases where the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, 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. In addition, if a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust that is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer may distribute the tax credit to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution or portion thereof, of an equity holder's interest in the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, or the beneficiary's interest in the estate or trust.

The credit can be allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service. For example, if a renewable energy facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated and purchased or used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016. Tax credit certificates cannot be issued for renewable energy purchased or produced for on-site consumption after December 31, 2024.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

52.27(3) *Transfer of the renewable energy tax credit certificate.* The renewable energy tax credit certificate may be transferred once to any person or entity. A decision between a producer and purchaser of renewable energy regarding who may claim the tax credit is not considered a transfer.

Within 30 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department

will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the renewable energy tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

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

52.27(4) *Small wind innovation zones.* Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, an owner of a small wind energy system operating within a small wind innovation zone which has been approved by the Iowa utilities board is eligible for the renewable energy tax credit. The administrative rules of the Iowa utilities board for the certification of eligibility for owners of small wind energy systems operating within a small wind innovation zone may be found in rule 199—15.22(476).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 and chapter 476C as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2343.

[**ARC 8589B**, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; **ARC 8605B**, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; **ARC 9876B**, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; **ARC 0251C**, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; **ARC 1665C**, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—52.28(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 administrative rules for the high quality job creation program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

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 and additional research activities credit under the high quality jobs program. Any investment tax credit and additional research activities 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.

52.28(1) *Research activities credit.* An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as subrule described in 52.7(4).

Research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the high quality job creation program and the enterprise zone program shall not exceed \$1 million in the aggregate.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in this subrule and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3). The research activities credit is subject to the threshold amounts of qualifying investment set forth in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7).

52.28(2) Investment tax credit.

a. General rule. An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7). New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business includes the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1), paragraphs “e” and “j,” purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business. The purchase price shall be depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business.

In addition, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer’s cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

The investment tax credit can be claimed in the tax year in which the qualifying assets are placed in service. The investment tax credit will be amortized over a five-year period. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax period may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

EXAMPLE: An eligible business which files tax returns on a calendar-year basis earned \$100,000 of investment tax credits for new investment made in 2006. The business can claim \$20,000 of investment tax credits for each of the years from 2006 through 2010. The \$20,000 of investment tax credit that can be claimed in 2006 can be carried forward to the 2007-2013 tax years if the entire credit cannot be claimed on the 2006 return. Similarly, the \$20,000 investment tax credit that can be claimed in 2007 can be carried forward to the 2008-2014 tax years if the entire credit cannot be claimed on the 2007 return.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit 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, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual.

EXAMPLE: An eligible business which files tax returns on a calendar-year basis was awarded \$500,000 in investment tax credits in December 2008. The credits were amortized over a five-year period, with \$100,000 of investment tax credits being available for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2009, through June 30, 2013. This equates to the investment tax credit being available for the 2008-2012 calendar year returns since the due date of these returns range from April 30, 2009, through April 30, 2013, which falls within the fiscal years ending June 30, 2009, through June 30, 2013. The eligible business placed the qualifying assets in service during the 2010 calendar year. The eligible business can claim \$300,000 of investment tax credit for 2010, \$100,000 of investment tax credit for 2011 and \$100,000 of investment tax credit for 2012. Of the \$300,000 claimed for the 2010 tax year, \$100,000 can be carried forward until the 2015 tax year, \$100,000 can be carried forward to the 2016 tax year, and \$100,000 can be carried forward to the 2017 tax year. The seven-year carryforward period is determined by the amortization schedule, not the initial year in which the investment tax credit can be claimed on an Iowa tax return.

b. Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes. An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a

portion of an unused investment tax credit. An eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year to eligible businesses for this program and the enterprise zone program described in subrule 52.14(2). If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The Iowa department of economic development shall issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol, as provided in subrule 52.10(4). For value-added agricultural projects involving ethanol, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

c. Repayment of benefits. If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the high quality job creation program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the eligible business to maintain the requirements of the high quality job creation program because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability.

An eligible business in the high quality job creation program may also be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

If, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

- (1) One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.
- (2) Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.
- (3) Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.
- (4) Forty percent of the tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.
- (5) Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

52.28(3) Determination of tax credit amounts. The amount of tax credit claimed under the high quality job creation program shall be based on the number of high quality jobs created and the amount of qualifying investment made as determined by the Iowa department of economic development.

a. If the high quality jobs have a starting wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than 130 percent of the average county wage but less than 160 percent of the average county wage, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 68.4(7)“a” for the amount of tax credits that may be claimed.

b. If the high quality jobs have a starting wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than 160 percent of the average county wage, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 68.4(7)“b” for the amount of tax credits that may be claimed.

c. An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is not eligible for the wage-benefits tax credit set forth in rule 701—52.25(15H).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15.

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

701—52.29(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.

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 sections 15E.232 and 422.33 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—52.30(422) E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit. "E-85 gasoline" means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 70 percent and 85 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA 135. The credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-85 gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Calendar years 2006, 2007 and 2008	25 cents
Calendar years 2009 and 2010	20 cents
Calendar year 2011	10 cents
Calendar years 2012 through 2017	16 cents

A taxpayer may claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit provided in rule 701—52.19(422) for gallons sold prior to January 1, 2009, or the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.36(422) for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2009, for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer operated one retail motor fuel site in 2006 and sold 200,000 gallons of gasoline, of which 160,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. Of these 160,000 gallons, 1,000 gallons was E-85 gasoline. Taxpayer may claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the 1,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline sold during 2006. Taxpayer is also entitled to claim the ethanol blended

gasoline tax credit of two and one-half cents multiplied by 40,000 gallons, since this constitutes the gallons in excess of 60 percent of the total gasoline gallons sold for the 2006 tax year.

52.30(1) *Fiscal year filers.* For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of E-85 gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, can continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-85 gallons sold through December 31, 2017. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-85 credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for the period beginning on January 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending March 31, 2009. The taxpayer sold 2,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from April 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and sold 500 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2009. The taxpayer is entitled to a total E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit of \$600 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009, which consists of a \$500 credit (2,000 gallons multiplied by 25 cents) for the period from April 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and a credit of \$100 (500 gallons multiplied by 20 cents) for the period from January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2009.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 800 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit of \$200 (800 gallons times 25 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2006. In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2006, the taxpayer can claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2007, including all E-85 gallons sold for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2007.

52.30(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.* If a taxpayer claiming the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit 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 422.33 as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

701—52.31(422) Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a retail dealer of biodiesel blended fuel may claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit. "Biodiesel blended fuel" means a blend of biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel which meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. The biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel, if the formulation meets the standards provided by Iowa Code section 214A.2, to qualify for the tax credit for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2006, but before January 1, 2013. For gallons sold on or after January 1, 2013, but before January 1, 2018, the biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel, if the formulation meets the standards provided by Iowa Code section 214A.2, to qualify for the tax credit. In addition, of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold by the retail dealer, 50 percent or more must be biodiesel blended fuel to be eligible for the tax credit for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2009. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but before January 1, 2012, the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit is calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site for which 50 percent or more of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold at the motor fuel site was biodiesel blended fuel. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, the requirement that 50 percent of all diesel fuel gallons sold be biodiesel gallons to be eligible for the tax credit is eliminated.

The tax credit equals three cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year for gallons sold through December 31, 2011. For gallons sold during the 2012 calendar year, the tax credit equals the sum of two cents multiplied by

the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 5 percent by volume of biodiesel and four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. For gallons sold during the 2013 to 2017 calendar years, the tax credit equals four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. In determining the minimum percentage by volume of biodiesel, the department will taken into account reasonable variances due to testing and other limitations. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA 8864.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer operated four retail motor fuel sites during 2006 and sold a combined total at all four sites of 100,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 55,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel containing a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel. Because 50 percent or more of the diesel fuel sold was biodiesel blended fuel, the taxpayer may claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling \$1,650, which is 55,000 gallons multiplied by three cents.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer operated two retail motor fuel sites during 2006, and each site sold 40,000 gallons of diesel fuel. One site sold 25,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel, and the other site sold 10,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer would not be eligible for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit because only 35,000 gallons of the total 80,000 gallons, or 43.75 percent of the total diesel fuel gallons sold, was biodiesel blended fuel. The 50 percent requirement is based on the aggregate number of diesel fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer, and the fact that one retail motor fuel site met the 50 percent requirement does not allow the taxpayer to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit for the 2006 tax year. If the facts in this example had occurred during the 2009 tax year, the taxpayer could claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling \$750, which is 25,000 gallons multiplied by three cents, since one of the retail motor fuel sites met the 50 percent biodiesel blended fuel requirement.

52.31(1) Fiscal year filers. For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and whose tax year ends before December 31, 2006, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of biodiesel blended fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through the end of the tax year, provided that 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during that period was biodiesel blended fuel. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any biodiesel blended fuel sold through December 31, 2017.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from May 1, 2005, through April 30, 2006, of which 28,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. However, for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006, the taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 12,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer is entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit of \$360 (12,000 gallons times 3 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2006, since more than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 80,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, of which 42,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. However, for the period from January 1, 2006, through June 30, 2006, the taxpayer sold 40,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 19,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer is not entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending June 30, 2006, since less than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through June 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel, even though more than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2012. The taxpayer sold 100,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from March 1, 2011, through

February 28, 2012, of which 60,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. For the period from March 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, the taxpayer sold 85,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 50,000 gallons was biodiesel fuel. The taxpayer is entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit of \$1,500 (50,000 gallons times 3 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 12, 2012, since the credit is computed only on gallons sold through December 31, 2011.

52.31(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.* If a taxpayer claiming the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit 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 422.33 as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

701—52.32(422) Soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. Effective for tax periods ending after June 30, 2006, and beginning before January 1, 2009, an electric utility may claim a soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. An electric utility, which is a public utility, city utility, or electric cooperative which furnishes electricity, may claim a credit equal to the costs incurred during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based transformer fluid to using soy-based transformer fluid.

52.32(1) *Eligibility requirements for the tax credit.* All of the following conditions must be met for the electric utility to qualify for the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit.

- a. The costs must be incurred after June 30, 2006, and before January 1, 2009.
- b. The costs must be incurred in the first 18 months of the transition from using nonsoy-based transformer fluid to using soy-based transformer fluid.
- c. The soy-based transformer fluid must be dielectric fluid that contains at least 98 percent soy-based products.
- d. The costs of the purchase and replacement must not exceed \$2 per gallon of soy-based transformer fluid used in the transition.
- e. The number of gallons used in the transition must not exceed 20,000 gallons per electric utility, and the total number of gallons eligible for the credit must not exceed 60,000 gallons in the aggregate.
- f. The electric utility shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based transformer fluid which are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

52.32(2) *Applying for the tax credit.* An electric utility must apply to the department for the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is claimed. The application must include the following information:

- a. A copy of the signed purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase soy-based transformer fluid.
- b. The number of gallons of soy-based transformer fluid purchased during the tax year, along with the cost per gallon of each purchase made during the tax year.
- c. The name, address, and tax identification number of the electric utility.
- d. The type of tax for which the credit will be claimed, and the first year in which the credits will be claimed.
- e. If the application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries of the entity. This list shall include the name, address, tax identification number and pro-rata share of earnings from the entity for each of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries.

52.32(3) *Claiming the tax credit.* After the application is reviewed, the department will issue a tax credit certificate to the electric utility. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the

credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. Once the tax credit certificate is issued, the credit may be claimed only against the type of tax reflected on the certificate. If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing; and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A).

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 422.33 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 572.

[ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12]

701—52.33(16,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.

52.33(1) *Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 7 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.

To qualify for the tax credit, an owner of agricultural assets must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the owner of agricultural assets and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the owner of agricultural assets which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$6 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit shall revert back to \$6 million.

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. However, for any agricultural assets transfer credits originally issued for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, any credit in excess of the

tax liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If an owner of agricultural assets 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.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the owner or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the owner will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

52.33(2) Custom farming contract tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed \$4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the Iowa finance authority will no longer issue custom farming contract tax credits.

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. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer 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.

The custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be

recaptured, and the taxpayer will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33; 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 60 and 61, as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2454; and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 120 and 122.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—52.34(15,422) Film qualified expenditure tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a film qualified expenditure tax credit is available for corporation income tax. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa department of economic development (IDED). The film office may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. The administrative rules for the film qualified expenditure tax credit for IDED may be found at 261—Chapter 36.

52.34(1) Qualified expenditures. A qualified expenditure is a payment to an Iowa resident or an Iowa-based business for the sale, rental or furnishing of tangible personal property or services directly related to the registered project. The qualified expenditures include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Aircraft.
2. Vehicles.
3. Equipment.
4. Materials.
5. Supplies.
6. Accounting services.
7. Animals and animal care services.
8. Artistic and design services.
9. Graphics.
10. Construction.
11. Data and information services.
12. Delivery and pickup services.
13. Labor and personnel. For limitations on the amount of labor and personnel expenditures, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 36.7(2)“b.”
14. Lighting services.
15. Makeup and hairdressing services.
16. Film.
17. Music.
18. Photography.
19. Sound.
20. Video and related services.
21. Printing.
22. Research.
23. Site fees and rental.
24. Travel related to Iowa distant locations.
25. Trash removal and cleanup.
26. Wardrobe.

A detailed list of all qualified expenditures for each of these categories is available from the film office of IDED.

52.34(2) Claiming the tax credit. Upon completion of the registered project in Iowa, the taxpayer must submit, in a format approved by IDED prior to production, a listing of the qualified expenditures. Upon verification of the qualified expenditures, IDED will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The certificate will list the taxpayer's name, address, and tax identification number; the date of project completion; the amount of the credit; the tax period for which the credit may be applied; and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on each partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for five years or until the tax credit is used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer claimed the tax credit.

52.34(3) *Transfer of the film qualified expenditure tax credit.* The film qualified expenditure tax credit may be transferred no more than two times to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the film qualified expenditure tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

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

52.34(4) *Repeal of film qualified expenditure tax credit.* The film qualified expenditure tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40, and Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 34.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12]

701—52.35(15,422) Film investment tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a film investment tax credit is available for corporation income tax. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the taxpayer's investment in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa department of economic development (IDED). The film office may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. The administrative rules for the film investment tax credit for IDED may be found at 261—Chapter 36.

52.35(1) *Claiming the tax credit.* Upon completion of the project in Iowa and verification of the investment in the project, IDED will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The certificate will list the taxpayer's name, address, and tax identification number; the date of project completion; the amount of the credit; the tax period for which the credit may be applied; and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on each partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for five years or until the tax credit is used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer claimed the tax credit. In addition, a taxpayer cannot claim the film investment tax credit for qualified expenditures for which the film expenditure tax credit set forth in rule 701—52.34(15,422) is claimed.

The total of all film investment tax credits for a particular project cannot exceed 25 percent of the qualified expenditures as set forth in subrule 52.34(1) for the particular project. If the amount of investment exceeds the qualified expenditures, the tax credit will be allocated proportionately. For example, if three investors each invested \$100,000 in a project but the qualified expenditures in Iowa only totaled \$270,000, each investor would receive a tax credit based on a \$90,000 investment amount.

52.35(2) *Transfer of the film investment tax credit.* The film investment tax credit may be transferred no more than two times to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the film investment tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

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

52.35(3) *Repeal of film investment tax credit.* The film investment tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40, and Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 34.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12]

701—52.36(422) Ethanol promotion tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an ethanol promotion tax credit. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The ethanol promotion tax credit is computed on Form IA 137.

52.36(1) *Definitions.* The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“Biodiesel gallonage” means the total number of gallons of biodiesel which the retail dealer sells from motor fuel pumps during a determination period. For example, 5,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel with a 2 percent by volume of biodiesel sold during a determination period results in a biodiesel gallonage of 100 (5,000 times 2%).

“Biofuel distribution percentage” means the sum of the retail dealer's total ethanol gallonage plus the retail dealer's total biodiesel gallonage expressed as a percentage of the retail dealer's total gasoline gallonage.

“*Biofuel threshold percentage*” is dependent on the aggregate number of gallons of motor fuel sold by a retail dealer during a determination period, as set forth below:

Determination Period	More than 200,000 Gallons Sold by Retail Dealer	200,000 Gallons or Less Sold by Retail Dealer
2009	10%	6%
2010	11%	6%
2011	12%	10%
2012	13%	11%
2013	14%	12%
2014	15%	13%
2015	17%	14%
2016	19%	15%
2017	21%	17%
2018	23%	19%
2019	25%	21%
2020	25%	25%

“*Biofuel threshold percentage disparity*” means the positive percentage difference between the retail dealer’s biofuel threshold percentage and the retail dealer’s biofuel distribution percentage. For example, if a retail dealer that sells more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel in 2009 has a biofuel distribution percentage of 8 percent, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity equals 2 percent (10% minus 2%).

“*Determination period*” means any 12-month period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31.

“*Ethanol gallonage*” means the total number of gallons of ethanol which the retail dealer sells from motor fuel pumps during a determination period. For example, 10,000 gallons of ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a 10 percent by volume of ethanol sold during a determination period results in an ethanol gallonage of 1,000 (10,000 gallons times 10%).

“*Gasoline gallonage*” means the total number of gallons of gasoline sold by the retail dealer during a determination period.

52.36(2) Calculation of tax credit.

a. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the retail dealer’s total ethanol gallonage by the tax credit rate, which is adjusted based upon the retail dealer’s biofuel threshold percentage disparity. The tax credit rate is set forth below:

Biofuel Threshold Percentage Disparity	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2009-2010	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2011	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2012-2020
0%	6.5 cents	8 cents	8 cents
0.01% to 2.00%	4.5 cents	6 cents	6 cents
2.01% to 4.00%	2.5 cents	2.5 cents	4 cents
4.01% or more	0 cents	0 cents	0 cents

b. For use in calculating a retail dealer’s total ethanol gallonage, the department is required to establish a schedule regarding the average amount of ethanol contained in E-85 gasoline.

c. A taxpayer may claim the ethanol promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.30(422) or the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.43(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

d. The tax credit must be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2011. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity of the taxpayer is computed on a statewide basis based on the total ethanol gallonage sold in Iowa. The taxpayer must determine the ethanol gallonage sold at each retail motor fuel site and multiply this ethanol

gallage by the applicable tax credit rate based on the biofuel threshold percentage disparity to calculate the ethanol promotion tax credit.

e. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the taxpayer may elect to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit on either a site-by-site basis or on a companywide basis. The election made on the first return beginning on or after January 1, 2011, for either the site-by-site method or the companywide method is binding on the taxpayer for subsequent tax years unless the taxpayer petitions the department for a change in the method. Any petition for a change in the method should be made within a reasonable period of time prior to the due date of the return for which the change is requested. For example, if a change is requested for the tax return beginning January 1, 2012, the petition should be made by January 31, 2013, which is 90 days prior to the due date of the return.

The mere fact that a change in the method will result in a larger tax credit for subsequent years is not, of itself, sufficient grounds for changing the method for computing the credit. An example of a case for which the department may grant a change in the method is if the taxpayer has a significant change in the type of fuel sold at the taxpayer's retail sites in Iowa. For example, if a retail dealer opted to start selling E-85 gasoline at all the taxpayer's retail sites in Iowa for a subsequent tax year, the department may grant a change in the method.

If a taxpayer chooses the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity, the gallons sold at all sites in Iowa must be considered in determining if the biofuel threshold percentage as defined in subrule 52.36(1) is based on more than 200,000 gallons, or 200,000 gallons or less. For example, if a taxpayer operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa and each site sells 80,000 gallons of motor fuel during 2011, the biofuel threshold percentage of 12 percent must be used for each retail site if the tax credit is computed on a site-by-site basis, even though each retail site sold less than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel.

f. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

52.36(3) *Fiscal year filers.* or taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar year basis, the taxpayer may compute the ethanol promotion tax credit on the total ethanol gallage sold during the year using the designated tax credit rates as shown in subrule 52.36(2), paragraph "a." Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2021, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2020, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for the total ethanol gallage sold through December 31, 2020. For a taxpayer whose tax year is not on a calendar year basis and that did not claim the ethanol promotion tax credit on the previous return, the taxpayer may claim the tax credit for the current tax year for the period beginning on January 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

52.36(4) *Allocation of tax credit to owners of a business entity.* If a taxpayer claiming the ethanol promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by the individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

52.36(5) *Examples.* The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates only one motor fuel site in Iowa. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2009 equals 100,000 gallons. This consisted of 5,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline, 80,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 15,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The taxpayer also sold at this site during 2009 15,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 5,000 gallons was B-2 (2% biodiesel). The ethanol gallage is 11,950 (5,000 E-85 gallons times 79% equals 3,950; 80,000 E-10 gallons times 10% equals 8,000; and thus 3,950 plus 8,000 equals 11,950). The biodiesel gallage sold is 100, or 5,000 times 2%. The sum of 11,950 and 100, or 12,050, is divided by the total gasoline gallage of 100,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 12.05%. Since this exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage of 6% for a retail dealer selling 200,000 gallons or less, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is 0%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit of 6.5 cents times 11,950, or \$776.75.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 5,000 gallons, or \$1,000.

EXAMPLE 2. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates only one motor fuel site in Iowa. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2010 equals 300,000 gallons. This consisted of 10,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline, 230,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 60,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The taxpayer also sold at this site during 2010 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 25,000 gallons was B-2 (2% biodiesel). The ethanol gallonage is 30,900 (10,000 E-85 gallons times 79% equals 7,900; 230,000 E-10 gallons times 10% equals 23,000; and thus 7,900 plus 23,000 equals 30,900). The biodiesel gallonage sold is 500, or 25,000 times 2%. The sum of 30,900 and 500, or 31,400, is divided by the total gasoline gallonage of 300,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 10.47%. Since this is less than the biofuel threshold percentage of 11% for a retail dealer selling more than 200,000 gallons, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is .53%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit of 4.5 cents times 30,900, or \$1,390.50.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 10,000 gallons, or \$2,000.

EXAMPLE 3. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa during 2009, and each site sold 80,000 gallons of gasoline. Sites A and B each sold 70,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 10,000 gallons not containing ethanol. Site C sold 60,000 gallons of E-10, 10,000 gallons of E-85, and 10,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The retail dealer did not sell any diesel fuel at any of the motor fuel sites. The ethanol gallonage is 27,900, as shown below:

Site A – 70,000 times 10% equals	7,000
Site B – 70,000 times 10% equals	7,000
Site C – 60,000 times 10% equals	6,000
Site C – 10,000 times 79% equals	7,900
Total	<u>27,900</u>

The ethanol gallonage of 27,900 is divided by the gasoline gallonage of 240,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 11.63%. Since this exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage of 10% for a retail dealer selling more than 200,000 gallons, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is 0%. The credit is computed separately for each motor fuel site, and the ethanol promotion credit equals \$1,813.50, as shown below:

Site A – 7,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$455.00
Site B – 7,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$455.00
Site C – 13,900 times 6.5 cents equals	\$903.50
Total	<u>\$1,813.50</u>

Since the biofuel distribution percentage and the biofuel threshold percentage disparity are computed on a statewide basis for all gallons sold in Iowa, the 6.5 cent tax credit rate is applied to the total ethanol gallonage, even if Sites A and B did not meet the biofuel threshold percentage of 10% for 2009.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 10,000 gallons, or \$2,000.

EXAMPLE 4. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, and operates one motor fuel site in Iowa. The taxpayer sold more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2010 calendar year and expects to sell more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2011 calendar year. The ethanol gallonage is 30,000 for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and the ethanol gallonage is 8,000 for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.5% for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and the biofuel distribution percentage is 11.8% for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31,

2011. This results in a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of 0% (11.0 minus 11.5) for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of .2% (12.0 minus 11.8) for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. The taxpayer is entitled to an ethanol promotion tax credit of \$2,310 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, as shown below:

30,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$1,950
8,000 times 4.5 cents equals	360
Total	<u>\$2,310</u>

EXAMPLE 5. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2009, and operates one motor fuel site in Iowa. The taxpayer expects to sell more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2009 calendar year. The ethanol gallonage is 50,000 gallons for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2009. The biofuel distribution percentage is 7.7% for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2009, which results in a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of 2.3% (10.0 minus 7.7). The taxpayer is entitled to claim an ethanol promotion tax credit of \$1,250 (50,000 gallons times 2.5 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2009.

In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2009, the taxpayer may claim the ethanol promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2010, including the ethanol gallonage for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2010. In this case, the taxpayer will compute the biofuel distribution percentage for the period from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, to determine the proper tax credit rate to be applied to the ethanol gallonage for the period from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009.

EXAMPLE 6. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the companywide method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.63%, and since the biofuel threshold percentage is 12% for retailers selling more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity is 0.37%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a companywide basis of 6 cents multiplied by the ethanol gallonage of 27,900 or \$1,674.

EXAMPLE 7. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel threshold percentage is still 12% since the retailer sold more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel at all sites in Iowa. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site A and Site B is 7,000 divided by 80,000, or 8.75%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site A and Site B is 3.25%, or 12% less 8.75%. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site C is 13,900 divided by 80,000, or 17.38%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site C is 0% since the biofuel distribution percentage exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a site-by-site basis of \$1,462, as shown below:

Site A – 7,000 times 2.5 cents equals	\$175
Site B – 7,000 times 2.5 cents equals	\$175
Site C – 13,900 times 8 cents equals	<u>\$1,112</u>
Total	\$1,462

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

701—52.37(422) Charitable conservation contribution tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a charitable conservation contribution tax credit is available for corporation income tax which is equal to 50 percent of the fair market value of a qualified real property interest located in Iowa that is conveyed as an unconditional charitable donation in perpetuity by a taxpayer to a qualified organization exclusively for conservation purposes.

52.37(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“*Conservation purpose*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, with the exception that a conveyance of land for open space for the purpose of fulfilling density requirements to obtain subdivision or building permits is not considered a conveyance for a conservation purpose.

“*Qualified organization*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

“*Qualified real property interest*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. Conservation easements and bargain sales are examples of a qualified real property interest.

52.37(2) Computation of the credit. The credit equals 50 percent of the fair market value of the qualified real property interest. There are numerous federal revenue regulations, rulings, court cases and other provisions relating to the determination of the value of a qualified real property interest, and these are equally applicable in determining the amount of the charitable conservation contribution tax credit.

The maximum amount of the tax credit is \$100,000. The amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed shall not be claimed as a deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes.

52.37(3) Claiming the tax credit. The tax credit is claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. The taxpayer must attach a copy of federal Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, which reflects the calculation of the fair market value of the real property interest, to the Iowa return for the year in which the contribution is made. If a qualified appraisal of the property or other relevant information is required to be attached to federal Form 8283 for federal tax purposes, the appraisal and other relevant information must also be attached to the Iowa return.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following 20 years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the taxpayer claiming the credit 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.

52.37(4) Examples. The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A taxpayer conveys a real property interest with a fair market value of \$150,000 to a qualified organization during 2008. The tax credit is equal to \$75,000, or 50 percent of the \$150,000 fair market value of the real property. The taxpayer cannot claim the \$150,000 as a deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa corporation income tax return for 2008.

EXAMPLE 2: A taxpayer conveys a real property interest with a fair market value of \$500,000 to a qualified organization during 2009. The tax credit is limited to \$100,000, which equates to \$200,000 of the contribution being eligible for the tax credit. The remaining amount of \$300,000 (\$500,000 less \$200,000) can be claimed as a deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa corporation income tax return for 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 422.33 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 63.

701—52.38(422) School tuition organization tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a school tuition organization tax credit is available which is equal to 65 percent of the amount of the voluntary cash or noncash contribution made by a corporation taxpayer to a school tuition organization. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the credit is available for S corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, estates and trusts where the income is taxed directly to the individual shareholders, partners, members or beneficiaries. The amount of credit claimed by an individual shall be based on the pro-rata share of the individual’s earnings of the corporation, partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust. For information on the initial registration, participation forms and reporting requirements for school tuition organizations, see rule 701—42.32(422).

52.38(1) Amount of tax credit authorized. Of the \$7.5 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for the 2009 through 2011 calendar years, no more than 25 percent, or \$1,875,000, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers. Of the \$8.75 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for 2012 and 2013, no more than 25 percent, or \$2,187,500, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers. Of the \$12 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for 2014 and subsequent calendar years, no more than 25 percent, or \$3 million, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers.

52.38(2) Issuance of tax credit certificates. The school tuition organization shall issue tax credit certificates to each taxpayer who made a cash or noncash contribution to the school tuition organization. The tax credit certificate will contain the name, address and tax identification number of the taxpayer, the amount and date that the contribution was made, the amount of the credit, the tax year that the credit may be applied, the school tuition organization to which the contribution was made, and the tax credit certificate number.

52.38(3) Claiming the tax credit. The taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for which the credit is claimed. 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 taxpayer may not claim a deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa corporation income tax purposes for the amount of the contribution made to the school tuition organization.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13]

701—52.39(15,422) Redevelopment tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a taxpayer whose project has been approved by the Iowa brownfield redevelopment advisory council may claim a redevelopment tax credit. The credit is based on the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield or grayfield site. The administrative rules for a redevelopment project for the brownfield redevelopment authority which qualifies for the tax credit, including definitions of brownfield and grayfield sites, may be found in rules 261—65.11(15) and 261—65.12(15).

52.39(1) Eligibility for the credit. The economic development authority is responsible for developing a system for registration and authorization of projects receiving redevelopment tax credits. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed was \$1 million, and the amount of credits authorized for any one redevelopment project could not exceed \$100,000. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed \$5 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed \$500,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, and subsequent fiscal years, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed \$10 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed \$1 million.

52.39(2) Computation and claiming of the credit.

a. The amount of the tax credit shall equal one of the following:

- (1) Twelve percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site.
- (2) Fifteen percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of green development as defined in rule 261—65.2(15).
- (3) Twenty-four percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site.
- (4) Thirty percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of green development as defined in rule 261—65.2(15).

b. Upon completion of the project, the Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit, the tax year for which the credit may be claimed and the tax credit certificate number. In addition, the tax credit certificate will 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 52.39(3).

c. If a taxpayer claiming the tax credit 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.

d. The increase in the basis of the redevelopment property that would otherwise result from the qualified redevelopment costs shall be reduced by the amount of the redevelopment tax credit. For example, if a qualifying investment in a grayfield site totaled \$100,000 for which a \$12,000 redevelopment tax credit was issued, the increase in the basis of the property would total \$88,000 for Iowa tax purposes (\$100,000 less \$12,000).

e. To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the 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. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit.

52.39(3) *Transfer of the credit.* The redevelopment tax credit can be transferred to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information describing how the redevelopment tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

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

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.293A and 422.33 and section 15.119 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13]

701—52.40(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.

52.40(1) *Research activities credit.* An eligible business approved under the high quality jobs program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in subrule 52.7(4) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development prior to July 1, 2010. The eligible business is eligible for the research activities credit as described in subrule 52.7(6) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development on or after July 1, 2010.

Research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the high quality jobs program and the enterprise zone program shall not exceed \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and \$1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in this subrule and in subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).

52.40(2) *Investment tax credit.* An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created or retained by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7).

The determination of the new investment eligible for the investment tax credit, the eligibility of a refundable investment tax credit for value-added agricultural product or biotechnology-related projects and the repayment of investment tax credits for the high quality jobs program is the same as set forth in subrule 52.28(2) for the high quality job creation program.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15.
[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—52.41(15) Aggregate tax credit limit for certain economic development programs. Effective for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, awards made under certain economic development programs cannot exceed \$185 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed \$120 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed \$170 million. These programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the enterprise zone program, the housing enterprise zone program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. The administrative rules for the aggregate tax credit limit for the Iowa economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 76.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.119 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13]

701—52.42(16,422) Disaster recovery housing project tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, but before January 1, 2015, a disaster recovery housing project tax credit is available for corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project and is administered by the Iowa finance authority. Qualifying investments are costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and prior to July 1, 2010, related to a disaster recovery housing project. Eligible properties must have applied for and received an allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to be eligible for the tax credit. The administrative rules of the Iowa finance authority for the disaster recovery housing project tax credit may be found at 265—Chapter 34. The tax credit is repealed effective January 1, 2015.

52.42(1) *Issuance of tax credit certificates.* Upon completion of the project and verification of the amount of investment made in the disaster recovery housing project, the Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, amount of credit, and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed.

The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The tax credit cannot be transferred to any other person or entity.

52.42(2) *Limitation of tax credits.* The tax credit shall not exceed 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project. The maximum amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority shall not exceed \$3 million in each of the five consecutive years beginning in the 2011 calendar year. A tax credit certificate shall be issued by the Iowa finance authority for each year that the credit can be claimed.

52.42(3) *Claiming the tax credit.* The amount of the tax credit earned by the taxpayer will be divided by five and an amount equal thereto will be claimed on the Iowa corporation income tax return commencing with the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2011. A taxpayer is not entitled to a refund of the excess tax for any tax credit in excess of the tax liability, and also is not entitled to carry forward any excess credit to a subsequent tax year.

If the 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.

The increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the disaster recovery housing investment shall be reduced by the amount of the tax credit allowed.

EXAMPLE: A corporation whose tax year ends on December 31 incurs \$100,000 of costs related to an eligible disaster recovery housing project. The taxpayer receives a tax credit of \$75,000, and \$15,000 of credit can be claimed on each Iowa corporation income tax return for the periods ending December 31, 2011, through December 31, 2015. If the tax liability for the corporation for the period ending December 31, 2011, is \$10,000, the credit is limited to \$10,000, and the remaining \$5,000 credit cannot be used. If the tax liability for the corporation for the period ending December 31, 2012, is \$25,000, the credit is limited to \$15,000, and the remaining \$5,000 credit from 2011 cannot be used to reduce the tax for 2012.

52.42(4) *Potential recapture of tax credits.* If the taxpayer fails to comply with the eligibility requirements of the project or violates local zoning and construction ordinances, the Iowa finance authority can void the tax credit and the department of revenue shall seek recovery of the value of any tax credit claimed on a corporation income tax return.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 16.211, 16.212 and 422.33 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

[**ARC 8605B**, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; **ARC 9104B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; **ARC 1665C**, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—52.43(422) E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. Effective for eligible gallons sold on or after July 1, 2011, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. "E-15 plus gasoline" means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 15 percent and 69 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA138. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-15 plus gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Gallons sold from July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2013	3 cents
Gallons sold from January 1 through May 31 and from September 16 through December 31 for the 2014-2017 calendar years	3 cents
Gallons sold from June 1 through September 15 for the 2014-2017 calendar years	10 cents

A taxpayer may claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.36(422) for gallons sold for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

52.43(1) *Fiscal year filers.* For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of E-15 plus gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-15 plus gallons sold through December 31, 2017. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-15 plus credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year. However, for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends before December 31, 2011, the dealer must claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

EXAMPLE 1: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending October 31, 2011. The taxpayer sold 2,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and sold 7,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012. The taxpayer is entitled to a total E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$270 for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2012, which consists of a \$60 credit (2,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and a credit of \$210 (7,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012.

EXAMPLE 2: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 4,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between July 1, 2011, and April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 9,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between May 1, 2012, and April 30, 2013. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$120 (4,000 gallons times 3 cents) for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2012, the taxpayer can claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2013, for all E-15 plus gasoline gallons sold for the period from July 1, 2011, through April 30, 2013.

EXAMPLE 3: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2018. The taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from March 1, 2017, through February 28, 2018, of which 16,000 gallons were sold between March 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. Six thousand of these 16,000 gallons were sold between June 1, 2017, and September 15, 2017. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$900 (10,000 gallons times 3 cents plus 6,000 gallons times 10 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2018.

52.43(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.* If a taxpayer claiming the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit 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 422.33 and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2344. [ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—52.44(422) Solar energy system tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, a solar energy system tax credit is available for business property located in Iowa.

52.44(1) *Property eligible for the tax credit.* The following property located in Iowa is eligible for the tax credit:

a. Equipment which uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool (or to provide hot water for use in) a structure, or to provide solar process heat (excepting property used to generate energy for the purposes of heating a swimming pool) and which is eligible for the federal energy credit as described in Section 48(a)(3)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Equipment which uses solar energy to illuminate the inside of a structure using fiber-optic distributed sunlight and which is eligible for the federal energy credit as described in Section 48(a)(3)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

52.44(2) *Calculation of credit for systems installed during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but before January 1, 2014.* The credit is equal to the sum of the following federal tax credits:

- a. Fifty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- b. Fifty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to paragraphs 52.44(2)“a” and “b” cannot exceed \$15,000 for a tax year.

The federal energy tax credits for solar energy systems are allowed for installations that are placed in service before January 1, 2014. The solar energy system must be placed in service on or after January 1, 2012, to qualify for the Iowa credit. If the taxpayer installed a solar energy system and initially reported the federal tax credit for a tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2012, no Iowa credit will be allowed.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer reported a \$9,000 energy credit on the 2011 federal return due to an installation of a solar energy system that was placed in service in 2011. The taxpayer applied \$4,000 of the credit on the taxpayer’s 2011 federal return since the federal tax liability was \$4,000. The remaining \$5,000 of federal credit was applied on the 2012 federal return. No credit will be allowed on the 2012 Iowa return since the installation was placed in service before January 1, 2012.

52.44(3) *Calculation of credit for systems installed during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but before January 1, 2017.* The credit is equal to the sum of the following federal tax credits:

- a. Sixty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- b. Sixty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to paragraphs 52.44(3)“a” and “b” cannot exceed \$20,000 for a tax year.

The federal energy tax credit for solar energy systems is allowed for installations that are placed in service on or before December 31, 2016. Therefore, the Iowa tax credit is available for installations placed in service before January 1, 2017. If the federal energy tax credit is extended to installations placed in service on or after January 1, 2017, the Iowa credit will also be extended.

52.44(4) *Application for the tax credit.* No more than \$1.5 million of tax credits for solar energy systems are allowed for tax years 2012 and 2013. The \$1.5 million cap also includes the solar energy system tax credits provided in rule 701—42.48(422) for individual income tax. No more than \$4.5 million of tax credits for solar energy systems is allowed for each of the tax years 2014 to 2016. The \$4.5 million cap does not include any dollars allocated to a previous tax year that roll over to the 2015 and 2016 tax years. The \$4.5 million cap also includes the solar energy system tax credits provided in rule 701—42.48(422) for individual income tax and in rule 701—58.22(422) for franchise tax. Awards are made on a first-come, first-served basis. At least \$1 million of the \$4.5 million cap for the 2014 to 2016 tax years is reserved for residential installations. If the total amount of credits for residential installations for a tax year is less than \$1 million, the remaining amount below \$1 million will be allowed for nonresidential installations. If the \$4.5 million cap for the 2014 and 2015 tax years is not reached, the remaining amount below \$4.5 million will be allowed to be carried forward to the following tax year and shall not count toward the cap for that tax year.

a. A taxpayer may claim one tax credit for each separate and distinct solar installation. In order for an installation to be considered a separate and distinct solar installation, both of the following factors must be met:

- (1) Each installation must be eligible for the federal energy credit as provided in subrule 52.44(3).
- (2) Each installation must have separate metering.

b. In order to request the tax credit, a taxpayer must complete an application for the solar energy tax credit for each separate and distinct installation. For installations completed on or after January 1, 2014, the application must be filed by May 1 following the year of installation of the solar energy system. The application must contain the following information:

- (1) Name, address and federal identification number of the taxpayer.

- (2) Date of installation of the solar energy system.
- (3) The kilowatt capacity of the solar energy system.
- (4) Copies of invoices or other documents showing the cost of the solar energy system.
- (5) Amount of federal income tax credit for the solar energy system.
- (6) Amount of Iowa tax credit requested.
- (7) A completion sheet from a local utility company verifying that the system has been placed in service. If a completion sheet is not available from the local utility company, a statement shall be provided that is similar to the one required to be attached to federal Form 3468 when claiming the federal energy credit and that specifies the date the system was placed in service.

c. If the application is approved, the department will send a letter to the taxpayer including the amount of the tax credit and providing a tax credit certificate number. The solar energy system tax credit will be claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. Any tax 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. The taxpayer must include federal Form 3468, Investment Credit, with any Iowa tax return claiming the solar energy system tax credit.

If the department receives applications for tax credits in excess of the \$1.5 million available for 2012 and 2013 and the \$4.5 million available for 2014 to 2016, the applications will be prioritized by the date the department received the applications. If the number of applications exceeds the \$1.5 or \$4.5 million of tax credits available, the department shall establish a wait list for the next year's allocation of tax credits and the applications shall first be funded in the order listed on the wait list. However, if the \$4.5 million cap of tax credit is reached for 2016, no applications in excess of the \$4.5 million cap will be carried over to the next year, assuming there is no extension of the federal credit.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer submitted an application for a \$2,500 tax credit on December 1, 2012, for an installation that occurred in 2012. The application was denied on December 15, 2012, because the \$1.5 million cap had already been reached for 2012. The taxpayer will be placed on a wait list and will receive priority for receiving the tax credit for the 2013 tax year. However, if the application was submitted on December 1, 2016, for an installation that occurred in 2016 and the \$4.5 million cap had already been reached for 2016, no tax credit will be allowed for the 2017 tax year, assuming there is no extension of the federal credit.

d. A taxpayer who is eligible to receive a renewable energy tax credit provided in rule 701—52.27(422,476C) is not eligible for the solar energy system tax credit.

52.44(5) Allocation of tax credit to owners of a business entity. If the taxpayer claiming the tax credit based on a percentage of the federal energy credit under Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual, the individual may claim the tax credit. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust. The maximum amount of credit available to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust shall be limited to \$15,000 for installations placed in service in tax years 2012 and 2013 and \$20,000 for installations placed in service in tax years 2014 to 2016.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2473, section 76.

[ARC 0361C, IAB 10/3/12, effective 11/7/12; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1666C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—52.45(422,85GA,SF452) From farm to food donation tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer that donates a food commodity that the taxpayer produces may claim a tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 15 percent of the value of the commodities donated during the tax year for which the credit is claimed or \$5,000, whichever is less. The value of the commodities shall be determined in the same manner as a charitable contribution of food for federal tax purposes under Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer (1) must produce the donated food commodity; (2) must transfer title to the donated food commodity to an Iowa food bank or Iowa emergency feeding

organization recognized by the department; and (3) shall not receive remuneration for the transfer. The donated food commodity cannot be damaged or out-of-condition and declared to be unfit for human consumption by a federal, state, or local health official. A food commodity that meets the requirements for donated foods pursuant to the federal Emergency Food Assistance Program satisfies this requirement.

To be recognized by the department, a food bank or emergency feeding organization must either be a recognized affiliate of one of the eight partner food banks with the Iowa Food Bank Association or must register with the department. To register with the department, the organization must meet the definition of “emergency feeding organization,” “food bank,” or “food pantry” as defined by the department of human services in 441—66.1(234). The department of revenue will make registration forms available on the department’s Web site. The department will maintain a list of recognized organizations on the department’s Web site.

Food banks and emergency feeding organizations that receive eligible donations shall be required to issue receipts in a format prescribed by the department for all donations received and must annually submit to the department a receipt log of all the receipts issued during the tax year. The receipt log must be submitted in the form of a spreadsheet with column specifications as provided by the department. Receipt logs showing the donations for the previous calendar year must be delivered electronically or mailed to the department postmarked by January 15 of each year. If a receipt for a taxpayer’s claim is not provided by the organization, the taxpayer’s claim will be denied.

To claim the credit, a taxpayer shall submit to the department the original receipts that were issued by the food bank or emergency feeding organization. The receipt must include quantity information completed by the food bank or emergency feeding organization, taxpayer information, and a donation valuation consistent with Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code completed by the taxpayer. Claims must be postmarked on or before January 15 of the year following the tax year for which the claim is requested. Once the department verifies the amount of the tax credit, a letter will be sent to the taxpayer providing the amount of the tax credit and a tax credit certificate number.

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 earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit.

If the producer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, 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 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452, division XVIII.
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