

701—52.39 (15,422) Redevelopment tax credit. The economic development authority is authorized by the general assembly and the governor to oversee the implementation and administration of the redevelopment tax credit program. 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 and the economic development authority may claim a redevelopment tax credit once the taxpayer has been issued a tax credit certificate for the project by the economic development authority. The credit is based on the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield or grayfield site. The administrative rules for the economic development authority's administration of this program, 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 more information, see Iowa Administrative Code 261—Chapter 65.

52.39(2) Amount of the credit.

a. Maximum credit total. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed is \$1 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed \$100,000. For the fiscal year 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, 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. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the maximum amount of tax credits issued by the authority shall be an amount determined by the economic development authority board but not in excess of the amount established pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.119.

b. Maximum credit per project. The maximum amount of a tax credit for a qualifying investment in any one qualifying redevelopment project shall not exceed 10 percent of the maximum amount of tax credits available in any one fiscal year pursuant to paragraph 52.39(2)“a.”

c. Percentage computation. 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).

52.39(3) Claiming the credit.

a. Certificate issuance. Upon completion of the project, the economic development authority 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(4). 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.

b. Pro rata share. 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.

c. Carryforward. Except as provided in paragraph 52.39(3)“d,” 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.

d. Refundability. A tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year is refundable if all of the conditions of economic development authority 261—paragraph 65.11(4)“b” are met.

52.39(4) Transfer of the credit. The redevelopment tax credit can be transferred to any person or entity. However, a certificate indicating that the credit is refundable is only transferrable to the extent permitted by economic development authority 261—paragraph 65.11(4)“b.”

a. Submission of transferred tax credit certificate to the department—information required. 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, the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the transferee shall describe the nature of nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferor and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. 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 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.

b. Issuance of replacement certificate by the department. 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.

c. Claiming the transferred tax credit. 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.

52.39(5) Basis reduction of the redevelopment property. 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).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.293A, 422.33 and 15.119.