

2009 Credit for Increased Research Activities

Obtain additional information or assistance by calling one of the numbers listed below:

Phoenix	(602) 255-3381
From area codes 520 and 928, toll-free	(800) 352-4090
Hearing impaired TDD user	
Phoenix	(602) 542-4021
From area codes 520 and 928, toll-free	(800) 397-0256

Obtain tax rulings, tax procedures, tax forms and instructions, and other tax information by accessing the department's Internet home page at www.azdor.gov.

General Instructions

NOTE: THE 2009 FORM 308 IS USED BY TAXPAYERS THAT ARE CORPORATIONS, S CORPORATIONS OR PARTNERSHIPS. INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS MUST USE THE 2009 FORM 308-I.

ARS § 43-1168 provides a nonrefundable corporate income tax credit for increased research activities in a taxable year. For taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2001, this credit was only available to corporations and S corporations using the credit to offset tax incurred at the corporate level. It was not available for S corporations or partnerships to pass through to their shareholders or partners, and it was not available to individual taxpayers. This changed effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, and now S corporation and partnerships can pass the credit through to shareholders and partners (ARS § 43-1074.01).

The Arizona corporate tax credit is allowed in an amount computed pursuant to IRC § 41 with the following exceptions:

- Qualified research includes only research conducted in Arizona. The term "qualified research," for purposes of the Arizona tax credit, means qualified research, as defined in IRC § 41, that is conducted in Arizona and basic research, as defined in IRC § 41, which is conducted in Arizona.
- The amount of the credit is based on the federal regular credit computation method for Arizona qualified research expenses and Arizona basic research payments. [Taxpayers CANNOT use the federal alternative credit computation method.] The allowable current taxable year credit is a percentage of (a) the excess, if any, of the Arizona qualified research expenses for the taxable year, over the base amount; and (b) the Arizona basic research payments.

If the allowable expenses do not exceed \$2,500,000, the allowable credit is 20 percent of this amount. If the allowable expenses exceed \$2,500,000, the allowable credit amount is \$500,000 plus 11 percent of the amount of expenses over \$2,500,000, subject to certain limitations.

- If two or more taxpayers, including shareholders of an S corporation and partners in a partnership, share in the eligible expenses, each taxpayer is eligible to receive a proportionate share of the credit.
- The termination provisions of IRC § 41 do not apply.

CORPORATE TAXPAYERS: If two or more members of a unitary group or an Arizona affiliated group incur qualifying expenses,

the individual members of the group are not considered separate taxpayers. When a combined return or a consolidated return is filed, the unitary group or the Arizona affiliated group is considered a single taxpayer.

If the current taxable year credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year, the taxpayer may carry forward the unused credit to the next 15 consecutive taxable years. Due to various law changes, the amount that may be carried forward and how it is applied differs depending on the tax year it was earned. Please see the specific instructions for more information on how to calculate the proper carryforward amounts.

Specific Instructions

Complete the name and taxpayer identification number section at the top of the form. Indicate the period covered by the taxable year. Attach the completed form to the tax return.

All returns, statements, and other documents filed with the department require a taxpayer identification number (TIN). The TIN for a corporation, S corporation or partnership is the taxpayer's employer identification number. Taxpayers that fail to include their TIN may be subject to a penalty.

CURRENT YEAR'S CREDIT

Part I - Current Taxable Year's Credit Calculation

Lines 1 through 3 apply only to corporations (excluding S corporations, personal holding companies, and service organizations). All other taxpayers begin the computation on line 4.

Line 1 -

Corporate taxpayers may be eligible for a "basic research" credit if their payments made in cash to a qualified university or scientific research organization (pursuant to a written contract) for research conducted in Arizona exceeds a base period amount. Enter the amount of such payments on line 1.

Line 2 -

Enter the base period amount as defined by IRC § 41(c) that is based on Arizona research activity. The amount on line 2 (but not more than the amount on line 1), although not eligible for the basic research credit, can be treated as contract research expenses on line 7.

Line 4 -

Enter total wages paid or incurred for qualified services performed in Arizona. Do not include the amount of such wages paid to employees that were used in the calculation of the federal work opportunity credit. Wages include any wages paid or incurred to an employee for qualified services performed by such employee. Qualified services consist of engaging in qualified research or engaging in the direct supervision or direct support of research activities that constitute qualified research.

Line 5 -

Enter the cost of supplies paid or incurred for use in the conduct of qualified research in Arizona. Supplies include expenditures for any tangible property other than land or

improvements to land, and property of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation.

Line 6 -

Enter the amount paid or incurred to rent or lease the right to use computers in the conduct of qualified research in Arizona.

Line 7 -

Enter the total of:

- (a) Seventy-five percent (.75) of any amount paid or incurred for qualified research performed in Arizona by a qualified research consortium on the taxpayer's behalf. "Qualified research consortium" is any qualifying organization as defined in IRC § 41(b)(3)(C)(ii). Also include 75 percent of that portion of line 1, basic research payments, paid to a qualified research consortium that does not exceed the line 2 base amount.
- (b) Sixty-five percent (.65) of any amount paid or incurred for qualified research performed in Arizona on the taxpayer's behalf, other than such amounts paid to a qualified research consortium. Prepaid contract research expenses are considered paid in the year the research is actually done. Also include 65 percent of that portion of line 1, basic research payments, that does not exceed the line 2 base amount, other than amounts paid to a qualified research consortium.

Line 9 -

Enter the average annual Arizona gross receipts for the four taxable years preceding the taxable year for which the credit is being determined (the credit year). The taxpayer may be required to annualize gross receipts for any short taxable year.

If 2009 is the first year the taxpayer is in business, the average annual Arizona gross receipts for the preceding taxable years is zero. If the taxpayer has been in business in Arizona for less than four taxable years prior to the credit year, then the average is the sum of annual Arizona gross receipts of the applicable period, divided by the number of taxable years.

Example: ABC Corporation began business in Arizona in 2007. Its annual Arizona gross receipts for 2007 were \$100,000. Its annual Arizona gross receipts for 2008 were \$200,000. Therefore, ABC Corporation's average annual Arizona gross receipts for the 2009 credit year is \$150,000 ($[\$100,000 \text{ plus } \$200,000] \text{ divided by } 2$).

Line 10 -

Fixed base percentage

Use the same type of formulas to compute your fixed-base percentage for Arizona as you would for computing your federal fixed-base percentage. The difference is that you use Arizona qualified research expense and gross receipts amounts instead of federal amounts. Other than that, the calculations are the same. Round off the percentage to the nearest one, one hundredth of one percent (four decimal places).

If the percentage computation involves *de minimis* amounts of gross receipts and qualified expenses in a taxable year or short taxable years are involved, the amounts may be annualized or disregarded. Refer to IRC §§ 41(c)(3) and 41(f)(4) for details.

Existing firms and start-up companies

Arizona's definition of whether an organization is an existing firm or a start-up company is also the same as federal, albeit on an Arizona basis:

- **Existing firms** - An existing firm is one that had both Arizona gross receipts and Arizona qualified research expenses for at least three taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983, and before January 1, 1989. The fixed-base percentage is the ratio that the aggregate Arizona qualified research expenses for all taxable years beginning after 1983 and before 1989, bears to the aggregate Arizona gross receipts for such taxable years.
- **Start-up companies** - A start-up company is one that had both Arizona gross receipts and Arizona qualified research expenses either (1) for the first time in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1983, or (2) for fewer than three taxable years beginning after 1983 and before 1989.

If the percentage computation involves *de minimis* amounts of gross receipts and qualified expenses in a taxable year or short taxable years are involved, the amounts may be annualized or disregarded. Refer to IRC §§ 41(c)(3) and 41(f)(4) for details.

NOTE: *The maximum percentage that can be entered on line 10 is 16 percent (.16).*

Line 13 -

Multiply line 8 by 50 percent (.50). The base amount cannot be less than 50 percent of the current year qualified research expenses. This rule applies both to existing and start-up companies.

Lines 16 through 20 -

The way you compute the amount of current year's credit you may receive depends on the amount of expenses you have. To determine your proper credit amount, complete lines 16 through 20 as instructed on the form.

Part II - S Corporation Credit Election and Shareholder's Share of Credit

Line 21 - S Corporation Credit Election

S corporations must complete line 21. The S corporation must make an irrevocable election to either claim the current taxable year credit or pass the credit through to its shareholders. The election statement must be signed by one of the officers of the S corporation who is also a signatory to the Form 120S. If the S corporation elects to claim the credit itself, it can skip lines 22 through 24 and complete Parts IV through VIII.

Lines 22 through 24 -

If an S corporation elects to pass the credit through to its shareholders, it must also complete lines 22 through 24.

After the S corporation completes Part I, it must complete Part II, lines 22 through 24, separately for each shareholder. The S corporation must furnish each shareholder with a copy of the completed Form 308.

Part III - Partner's Share of Credit**Lines 25 through 27 -**

After a partnership completes Part I, it must complete Part III, lines 25 through 27, separately for each partner. The partnership must furnish each partner with a copy of the completed Form 308. Each corporate partner must complete Parts IV through VIII.

CREDIT CARRYOVER**WHAT IS A CONVERSION CARRYOVER?**

The allowable amount of carryover of qualified research expenses from years before taxable year 2001 was determined differently than a carryover is ordinarily done. Instead of carrying forward an unused credit amount, taxpayers had to convert each year's qualified research expenses to a credit carryover amount ("conversion carryover"). Any unused qualified research expenses were multiplied by 20%, and the result was carried forward and applied subject to the same additional limitations as any credit for increased research activities. Those additional limitations are explained in the instructions that follow.

Because the conversion carryover arises from years where individuals were ineligible for the credit, S corporations would have no conversion carryover to pass through to their shareholders. The conversion carryover applies only to corporations and S corporations that were using the credit to offset their corporate income tax.

Taxpayers needing to use the conversion calculation may refer to the 2001 Form 308, *Credit for Increased Research Expenses*. This form is available on the department's website: www.azdor.gov.

Part IV - Available Pre-2003 Credit Carryover

The credit for increased research activities may be carried forward and offset against the next fifteen taxable years. Use Part IV to calculate the available pre-2003 credit carryover.

After you complete lines 28 through 36, calculate the total of all your carryovers that come from tax years prior to 2003. Enter this total on line 37, column (d).

Allowable Credit Carryover

There are limitations on how much of your carryover you can use to offset this year's tax. How much you can use depends on the year from which the carryover arose. In Parts VI and VII, you will be applying these limitations to determine the proper carryover amounts.

Remember, if you have other credits, your usable amount of credit from increased research activities may be limited further. You will be applying these limitations when you complete Form 300, *Nonrefundable Corporate Tax Credits and Recapture*.

Part V - Available Post-2002 Credit Carryover

The credit for increased research activities may be carried forward and offset against the next fifteen taxable years. Use Part V to calculate the available post-2002 credit carryover.

After you complete lines 38 through 43, calculate the total of all your carryovers that come from tax years after 2002. Enter this total on line 44, column (d).

Part VI - Limitation of Pre-2003 Credit Carryover

REMINDER: Entities other than corporations and S corporations using the credit at the corporate level **do not** have credit carryovers from years prior to 2001.

The total amount of credit carryovers that originated in taxable year 2002 and the preceding years that you can use to offset this year's tax liability is limited. The total amount of pre-2003 credit carryforward cannot be more than your current year's income tax liability or \$500,000, minus the current year's credit for increased research activities.

Use lines 45a through 45f to calculate the amount of pre-2003 carryovers that you can use.

Part VII - Limitation of Post-2002 Credit Carryover

The total amount of credit carryovers originating in 2003 and subsequent years that you can use to offset this year's tax liability can be no more than the current year's tax liability less the current taxable year's credit for increased research activities.

Use lines 46a through 46e to calculate the amount of post-2002 carryovers that you can use.

Part VIII - Total Available Credit

Complete this section to compute the total available credit for the taxable year. The total available credit is the sum of the credit for the current taxable year's increased research activities and the available credit carryover(s).

Line 47 -

Corporations (including S corporations that elected to claim the credit) - enter the current year's credit from Part I, line 20.

Corporate partners of a partnership - enter the credit from Part III, line 27.

This is the current taxable year's credit for increased research activities.

Line 48 -

Enter your pre-2003 credit carryover amount from Part VI, line 45f.

Line 49 -

Enter your post-2002 credit carryover amount from Part VII, line 46e.

Line 50 -

Add the amounts from lines 47, 48, and 49. This is the total available credit for increased research activities that may be applied to the current taxable year's tax liability. Enter the total here and on Form 300, Part I, line 5.