Arizona Schedule **ACA**

Air Carrier Apportionment

2017

Include this schedule with the tax return.

For the calendar year 2017 or fiscal year beginning M M D D 2 0 1 7 and ending M M D D 2 0 Y Y.

Name as shown on Form 99T, 120, 120S, 120X, or 165	Employer Identification Number (EIN)

1 Revenue aircraft miles flown within Arizona for flights beginning or ending in Arizona ... **1**

2 Total revenue aircraft miles flown everywhere **2**

3 Arizona apportionment ratio: Divide line 1 by line 2. Carry the quotient to six (6) decimal places. Enter result here and on:

- Form 99T, page 1, line 4; or
- Form 120, page 1, line 9; or
- Form 120S, page 1, line 7; and Form 120S, Schedule K-1(NR), column (b); or
- Form 120X, page 1, line 9; or
- Form 165, Schedule K-1(NR), column (b) ..... **3** .

Be certain to enter the amount in line 3 carried to six decimal places. You must type the decimal.

Print

General Instructions

Arizona Revised Statute § 43-1139 requires a taxpayer that is a qualifying air carrier to use an alternate apportionment method to apportion its business income to Arizona.

The taxpayer must be engaged in air commerce. “Air commerce” means transporting persons or property for hire by aircraft in interstate, intrastate or international transportation.

FORM 120 FILERS: If the taxpayer files a combined or consolidated return, the combined group or the Arizona affiliated group must use this method of apportionment if 50 percent or more of the taxpayer’s gross income is derived from air commerce. The taxpayer will apportion its business income by means of a single apportionment ratio computed under this method for all group members.

The numerator of the ratio is the revenue aircraft miles flown within Arizona by the taxpayer’s aircraft for flights beginning or ending in Arizona. The denominator of the ratio is the total revenue aircraft miles flown by the taxpayer’s aircraft everywhere.

“Revenue aircraft miles flown” has the same meaning prescribed by the U.S. Department of Transportation uniform system of accounts and reports for large certified air carriers [14 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 241]. “Revenue aircraft miles flown” means the aircraft miles flown in revenue service. “Aircraft miles flown” means the miles (computed in airport-to-airport distances) for each flight stage actually completed, whether or not performed in accordance with the scheduled pattern. For this purpose, operation to a flag stop is a stage completed even though a landing is not actually made. In cases where the interairport distances are inapplicable, aircraft miles flown are determined by multiplying the normal cruising speed for the aircraft type by the airborne hours.