

GENERAL INFORMATION

IMPORTANT

The Louisiana Revenue Account Number **must appear** on each page of the return. Failure to provide your Revenue Account Number will result in an assessment for negligence penalty. The Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) cannot be used in place of the Revenue Account Number.

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL APPLICABLE LINES AND SCHEDULES OF THE RETURN.

Failure to furnish complete information will cause processing of the return to be delayed and may necessitate a manual review of the return.

Every corporation should retain, for inspection by a revenue auditor, working papers showing the balance in each account on the corporation's books used in preparing the return until the taxes to which they relate have prescribed. When the corporation incurs a net operating loss, the working papers should be retained until such time that the net operating loss has prescribed.

WHO MUST FILE?

Domestic Corporations – Corporations organized under the laws of Louisiana must file Form CIFT-620, *Louisiana Corporation Income and Franchise Tax return*, each year unless exempt from both taxes.

Dormant Louisiana corporations must file Form CIFT-620, regardless of whether any assets are owned or any business operations are conducted, until a "Certificate of Dissolution" is issued by the Louisiana Secretary of State.

Foreign Corporations – Corporations organized under the laws of a state other than Louisiana that derive income from Louisiana sources must file Form CIFT-620 whether or not there is any tax liability.

A foreign corporation is subject to the franchise tax if it meets any one of the criteria listed below:

1. Qualifying to do business in Louisiana or actually doing business within this state; or,
2. Exercising or continuing the corporate charter within this state; or,
3. Owning or using any part or all of the corporate capital, plant, or other property in this state whether owned directly or indirectly by or through a partnership, joint venture, or any other business organization of which the foreign corporation or entity is a related party as defined in Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 47:605.1.

A corporation will be subject to the franchise tax if it meets the above criteria, even if it is not required to pay income tax under federal Public Law 86-272.

Corporation franchise tax for foreign corporations, or other taxable foreign entities, continues to accrue as long as the corporation exercises its charter, does business, or owns or uses any part of its capital or plant in Louisiana, and in the case of a qualified corporation, until a "Certificate of Withdrawal" is issued by the Louisiana Secretary of State.

Other Entities – Any entity taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes will also be taxed as a corporation for Louisiana income tax purposes.

A domestic or foreign entity taxed as a corporation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter C for federal income tax purposes, is subject to franchise tax if it meets any of the criteria that subject a domestic or foreign corporation to franchise tax, with 2 exceptions. Any limited liability company qualified and eligible to make an election to be taxed in accordance with the provisions of 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter S on the first day of the franchise tax period is not subject to franchise tax. Any other entity that was acquired during the period January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2013, by an entity that was taxed pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter S, is not subject to franchise tax.

Revised Statutes 47:221 through 47:227 provide guidance regarding the filing requirements of insurance companies. Refer to R.S. 47:287.521, 47:287.526, 47:287.527, and 47:287.528 for information concerning the treatment of farmers' cooperatives, other cooperatives, shipowners' protection and indemnity associations, political organizations, and homeowners' associations.

Consolidated Groups – Louisiana law does not provide for filing consolidated returns. Generally, separate corporate income and franchise tax returns must be filed by all corporate entities liable for a Louisiana tax return.

Subchapter S Corporations – Louisiana income tax law does not recognize Subchapter S corporation status. An S corporation is required to file income tax in the same manner as a C corporation. However, in certain instances, all or part of the corporation income can be excluded from Louisiana income tax. For information on the S corporation exclusion of net income, refer to the instructions for Line 1B.

PASS-THROUGH ENTITY TAX ELECTION

Act 442 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session allows Subchapter S Corporations, and other flow-through entities taxed as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, to elect to pay Louisiana income tax at the entity level. An individual who is a shareholder, member, or partner of the entity is allowed to exclude the income taxed at the entity level that is included in their federal adjusted gross income. Once the election is made, it is effective for the entire taxable year for which it was made as well as all subsequent taxable years until the election is terminated.

An entity must make the election on Form R-6980, *Tax Election for Pass-Through Entities*, and must receive LDR acceptance of the election. See Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) 61:I.1001 for requirements to make the election. The election can be made during the taxable year prior to the taxable year in which the election is first effective, during the taxable year in which the election is first effective, or on or before the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the taxable year in which the election is first effective. For the 2019 taxable year, LDR will start accepting elections on February 1, 2020.

Entities making the election should use Schedule J-1 to calculate their income tax. All Louisiana corporation income tax provisions apply and the entity is taxed in the same manner as if the entity filed a federal income tax return with the Internal Revenue Service as a C Corporation. The entity is allowed a federal income tax deduction equal to the federal income tax that would have been paid on the Louisiana income if the entity had filed as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes.

Net operating losses earned in the year the election was made or after the election was made are tax items of the entity and the loss and its carryforward must be reported on the CIFT-620. Net operating losses earned in tax years prior to the election that have previously passed through to the owners are tax items of the owners and any carryforward remaining can only be used on individual income tax return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 19-019 and LAC 61.I.1001(C)(6) for more information.

Louisiana Administrative Code 61.I.1001(C)(2) mandates electronic filing of the CIFT-620 and all supporting documentation for any entity making the election. The following documentation must be attached to the CIFT-620 when filed:

- A *pro forma* Federal Form 1120 completed as if the entity had filed as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes including all federal schedules necessary to compute the amount of federal tax that would have been due;
- Schedule K-1s as actually issued to the owners of the entity for the taxable year;

- Form R-6981, *Statement of Owner's Share of Entity Level Tax Items*, reflecting any income that remains taxable to the entity's owners in Louisiana after the election such as dividend income and interest income; and
- Form R-6982, *Schedule of Tax Paid if Paid by Owner*, calculating how much tax would have been due if the entity had passed the income through to its owners and the tax had been paid at the owner level.

EXEMPT CORPORATIONS

R.S. 47:287.501 provides that an organization described in Internal Revenue Code Sections 401(a) or 501 shall be exempt from income taxation to the extent the organization is exempt from income taxation under federal law, unless the contrary is expressly provided. Accordingly, an exempt organization that has income from an unrelated trade or business and files Federal Form 990-T with the Internal Revenue Service is subject to file and report its Louisiana-sourced unrelated business income to Louisiana. Louisiana Administrative Code 61:I.1140 and Revenue Information Bulletin 09-009 have been published providing guidance whereby these organizations are not exempt from taxation on the Louisiana-sourced unrelated business income or income not included under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Sections 401(a) or 501.

To report Louisiana-sourced unrelated business income, exempt organizations are required to file Form CIFT-620. In instances when a multi-state exempt organization earns unrelated business income within Louisiana and outside of Louisiana, Schedules B through F are required. CIFT-401W, *Unrelated Business Income Worksheet for IRC 401(a) and 501 Organizations*, will serve as a guide in determining the amount of Louisiana-sourced unrelated business income that the organization must report. A 2019 calendar year return for these organizations is due on or before June 15, 2020. Returns for fiscal years are due on or before the 15th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the return is due the next business day and becomes delinquent the following day.

An organization claiming exemption under R.S. 47:287.501 must submit a copy of the Internal Revenue Service ruling establishing its exempt status. Refer to R.S. 47:287.501(B) for additional exemptions provided for banking corporations. Information concerning exemptions from corporate franchise tax can be found under R.S. 47:608. Those corporations that meet the prescribed standards of organization, ownership, control, sources of income, and disposition of funds must apply for and secure a ruling of exemption from the Department.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX INITIAL RETURN

An initial franchise tax return is due on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the month in which the tax accrues. The initial return, Form R-6906A, covers the period beginning with the date the corporation first becomes liable for filing a return and ending with the next close of an accounting period, is available on LDR's website.

ELECTRONIC FILING MANDATE

Louisiana Administrative Code 61:III.1503 and 1505 require the electronic

filing of Corporation Income and Franchise Tax returns for income (franchise) tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 (January 1, 2020), if the total assets of the corporation filing the return have an absolute value equal to or greater than \$250,000. An entity making the pass-through entity tax election must file the CIFT-620 electronically under LAC 61:I.1001(C)(2).

WHEN TO FILE

A 2019 calendar year return is due on or before May 15, 2020. Returns for fiscal years are due on or before the 15th day of the fifth month following the close of the taxable year. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the return is due the next business day and becomes delinquent the following day.

WHERE TO FILE AND PAY TAXES

The 2019 income tax return and the 2020 franchise tax return can be mailed to Louisiana Department of Revenue, P. O. Box 91011, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9011. DO NOT SEND CASH. An electronic payment option is available on LDR's website at www.revenue.louisiana.gov/latap.

Taxes may also be paid by credit card over the internet or by telephone. Visit www.officialpayments.com or call 1-888-2PAY-TAX (1-888-272-9829).



EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING A RETURN

The Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Revenue may grant an extension of time for filing the combined corporation income and franchise tax return not to exceed seven months from the date the return is due. Extensions must be filed electronically before the due date of the return. An extension can be requested on the LDR website at www.revenue.louisiana.gov.

DECLARATION OF ESTIMATED TAX

Revised Statute 47:287.654 requires every corporation that can reasonably expect its estimated income tax for the year to be \$1,000 or more to make installment payments of its liability. The term "estimated tax" means the amount the taxpayer estimates to be the Louisiana income tax imposed for the period less the amount it estimates to be the sum of any credits allowable against the tax.

See the instructions for Form CIFT-620ES regarding the penalty for underpayment or nonpayment of estimated income tax.

ROUNDING TO WHOLE DOLLARS

Round cents to the nearest whole dollar on Form CIFT-620. Total prepayments, including any credit carried forward from last year, should also be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

ALLOCATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF NET INCOME AND FRANCHISE TAXABLE BASE

Louisiana income tax is imposed only upon that part of the net income of a corporation that is derived from sources within Louisiana.

When a corporation does business within and without Louisiana, the Louisiana franchise tax is imposed only on that part of the total taxable capital that is employed in Louisiana.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM CIFT-620

This return is designed for electronic scanning, which permits faster processing with fewer errors. See "Who needs to complete what schedules" on Page 41 for the schedules that are required to be completed.

In order to avoid unnecessary delays caused by manual processing, taxpayers should follow the guidelines listed below:

1. Enter amounts only on those lines that are applicable.
2. If completing by hand, use a pen with black ink.
3. Because this form is read by a machine, enter your numbers inside

the boxes like this:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X
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4. All numbers should be rounded to the nearest dollar. The space that designated cents (.00) has been removed to save space.
5. For Lines B, E, F, 1A, 1B, 1E, 5A, and 5C, mark the box to the left of the entry field if the amount is less than zero. Do not use a negative sign or parentheses with the amount. For example, if your Louisiana net income on Line 1A is a \$10,000 loss, mark the box on Line 1A

and enter 10,000.

PERIODS TO BE COVERED

The return must be filed for either a calendar year, a fiscal year (12-month accounting period ending on the last day of any month other than December), or a 52 - 53 week accounting period. Mark the box to indicate a calendar year return. For fiscal year and 52 - 53 week filers, the dates on which the reported period begin and end must be plainly stated in the appropriate space at the top of the return. The income tax period must be the same as that used for federal income tax purposes.

RETURNS FOR PART OF THE YEAR

Mark the appropriate box to indicate the filing of a short period return or a final return. Refer to the instructions for Schedules J, J-1, and L regarding the annualization of income and the proration of franchise tax.

Marking the box for a final return does not close your account with LDR. To close a corporation income and franchise account, the corporation must either dissolve or withdraw its corporate charter with the Louisiana Secretary of State.

AMENDED RETURNS

The "AMENDED RETURN" box should be clearly marked when filing an amended return. In order to amend the amounts reported for the computation of income or franchise taxes, the taxpayer must file a revised Form CIFT-620, along with a detailed explanation of the changes, and a copy of Federal Form 1120X, if applicable.

REPORT OF FEDERAL ADJUSTMENTS

Revised Statute 47:287.614(C) requires every taxpayer whose federal return is adjusted to amend the Louisiana return reporting such adjustments within 180 days of the final determination of the adjustments by the IRS. The box should be marked to indicate that an amended return is being filed and a statement should accompany the amended return disclosing the nature and amounts of such adjustments.

ENTITY NOT REQUIRED TO FILE FRANCHISE TAX

Mark this box to indicate that the taxpayer is not required to file franchise tax. A code must also be entered in the box to the left of the entry field on Line 7. Refer to the instructions for Line 7.

ENTITY NOT REQUIRED TO FILE INCOME TAX

Mark this box to indicate that the taxpayer is not required to file income tax. A code must also be entered in the box to the left of the entry field on Line 2. Refer to the instructions for Line 2.

2015 LEGISLATION RECOVERY

Mark this box if you are claiming any of the recoveries allowed under Act 123 or Act 125 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session. For more information see Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018 on LDR's website.

For credits being recovered under Act 125, see the instructions for return Line 11A, and Schedules NRC-P1, RC-P2, and NRC-P3.

For a net operating loss deduction recovery under Act 123, follow the instructions for Line 1C2 of the return.

For subtractions from federal net income being recovered under Act 123, follow the instructions for Line 3i of Schedule F - Reconciliation of Federal and Louisiana Net Income.

ALL TAXPAYERS ARE REQUIRED TO ANSWER LINES A - N

LINE D – Enter the income tax apportionment percentage from Schedule B, Line 6.

LINE G – Enter the corporation's six digit 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code.

LINE I – If you answered yes to Line I, you must complete Line 3 of

Schedule A.

LINE L – If you answered yes to Line L, you must complete the top portion of Schedule G-1

LINE M – Enter the code from the following list for the type of federal form filed:

Code	Return	Code	Return
1	1120	6	1120-L, or 1120-PC
2	1120-S	7	1120-REIT
3	1120-FSC	8	1120-H, or 1120-C
4	1120-IC-DISC	9	Other
5	1120-F		

LINE N – Enter the code from the following list for the type of entity that best describes the taxpayer:

Code	Entity Type
1	Corporation
2	Single Member Limited Liability Company
3	Limited Liability Company with more than one member
4	Limited Liability Partnership
5	Publicly Traded Limited Partnership
6	Non-Publicly Traded Limited Partnership
7	General Partnership
8	Other

LINE O – If you received acceptance of the pass-through entity tax election under R.S. 47:287.732.2, mark the box.

LINE 1A – Louisiana Net Income – Information regarding the computation of Louisiana net income is provided in the instructions for Schedule D. Enter the amount from Schedule D, Line 30. Mark the box if the Louisiana net income is a loss.

LINE 1B – S Corporation Exclusion – R.S. 47:287.732(B) provides an exclusion to corporations classified as S corporations under federal law. The exclusion is determined by multiplying Louisiana net income by a ratio calculated by dividing the number of issued and outstanding shares of the S corporation's capital stock owned by Louisiana residents on the last day of the S corporation's taxable year by the total number of issued and outstanding shares of capital stock on the last day of the S corporation's taxable year. This ratio is also applicable to a Louisiana net loss to exclude a percentage of the loss from carryforward treatment. For the purposes of this provision, the term "Louisiana residents" includes resident estates and trusts and resident and nonresident individual shareholders who have filed a correct and complete Louisiana income tax return and paid the tax due. Mark the box if the exclusion amount is a loss. An entity making the pass-through entity tax election is not eligible for the S corporation exclusion pursuant to R.S. 47:287.732.2(A)(1).

A SCHEDULE SHOWING THE CALCULATION OF THE EXCLUSION MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE RETURN.

Attach a schedule of all shareholders, identifying the shareholders reporting the S corporation income on a Louisiana tax return. Include the name, address, and social security number or other TIN, the number of shares held on the last day of the taxable year, and the amount of the distributive share of S corporation net income for each shareholder.

LINES 1C AND 1C1 – Net Operating Loss Carryforward – The amount of net loss may be carried forward 20 years immediately following the year in which the loss occurred. The Net Operating Loss deduction is limited to 72% of net income and the most recent loss must be used first. A schedule showing the calculation of the loss carryforward must be attached to the return.

On Line 1C, enter the total amount of net operating loss carryforward available. On Line 1C1, enter the amount of Line 1C that is being used to reduce Louisiana net income.

- If Line 1C is equal to or greater than Line 1A, Line 1C1 is equal to 72 percent of Line 1A.
- If Line 1C is less than Line 1A, Line 1C1 is equal to 72 percent of Line 1C.

In the case where a federal tax refund or credit arises from the carryback or carryforward of a federal net operating loss, the Louisiana net operating loss must be reduced by the amount of the federal tax refunded or credited that had been deducted on a prior Louisiana return. In calculating the federal tax refund applicable to the loss, consideration must be given to the total federal refund or credit received from all prior periods, including the refund or credit resulting from the investment tax credit carryback. The amount of the refund or credit applicable to Louisiana is determined by multiplying the total refund or credit by a ratio obtained by dividing the federal tax deducted on the original Louisiana return by the total federal tax on the original federal tax return.

In the event that there is no carryback or carryforward of a net operating loss for federal purposes, the federal income tax deduction should be computed to reflect the carryforward of the net operating loss, as provided in R.S. 47:287.83. The net operating loss carryforward should be used to reduce the Louisiana net income prior to the calculation of the ratio of Louisiana net income on a federal basis to federal net income in the computation of the federal income tax deduction.

Net operating losses earned in the year the pass-through entity tax election was made or after the election was made are tax items of the entity and the loss and its carryforward must be reported on the CIFT-620. Net operating losses earned in tax years prior to the election that have previously passed through to the owners are tax items of the owners and any carryforward remaining can only be used on the individual income tax return.

LINE 1C2 – Act 123 Loss Utilization Recovery – Mark an “X” in the “2015 Legislation Recovery” box on the face of the return if you are claiming any of the recoveries allowed under Act 123 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session. Section 5 of Act 123 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session provides that if a return was filed after July 1, 2015, for which a valid extension was allowed prior to July 1, 2015, then one-third of any portion of the net operating loss deduction that was disallowed by the Act, shall be allowed as a deduction on the return for each of the taxable years beginning during 2017, 2018, and 2019. If this applies, enter one-third of the portion of the net operating loss deduction that was disallowed by Act 123 on Line 1C2. Round to the nearest dollar. For more information, see Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018.

Line 1D and 1D1 – See the Federal Income Tax Deduction Worksheet on page 39 and the instructions on page 38.

Line 1E – Louisiana Taxable Income – Subtract Lines 1B, 1C1, 1C2, and 1D from Line 1A. Mark the box if less than zero.

Line 2 – Louisiana Income Tax – From Schedule J, Line 4 or Schedule J-1, Line 4.

If this entity is not required to file income tax, in the box to the left of the entry field for Line 2, provide the code for the reason this entity is not required to file income tax. Enter a “1” for Public Law 86-272, or enter a “2” for all other reasons for exemption and attach a statement listing the exemption and statutory citation.

Line 3 – Nonrefundable Credits From Schedule NRC-P1 – From Schedule NRC-P1, Line 7.

LINE 4 – Income Tax After Priority 1 Credits – Subtract Line 3 from Line 2. Enter zero if the actual difference is less than zero. The amount entered cannot be less than zero.

LINE 5A – Total Capital Stock, Surplus, And Undivided Profits – Enter the amount of total capital, surplus and undivided profits from Schedule G-1, Line 19. If the amount is less than zero, mark the box.

LINE 5B – Franchise Tax Apportionment Percentage – To compute your franchise tax apportionment percentage, you must complete Schedules H and I first. Enter on Line 5B the apportionment percentage from Schedule I, Line 4. Carry your percentage to two decimal places. Do not exceed 100.00%.

LINE 5C – Franchise Taxable Base – Multiply Line 5A by Line 5B. If less than zero, mark the box.

LINE 6 – Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property – R.S. 47:606(C) provides that the portion of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits allocated for franchise taxation cannot be less than the total assessed value of real and personal property in this state for the calendar year preceding that in which the tax is due. The assessed value of real and personal property is generally that value determined for property tax purposes in the area where the property is located. Enter the amount of assessed value of the real and personal property located in Louisiana in 2019.

LINE 7 – Louisiana Franchise Tax – From Schedule L, Line 6. If this entity is not required to file franchise tax, in the box to the left of the entry field for Line 7, provide the code for the reason for exemption from franchise tax, from the following list:

Code	Exemption Reason
1	LLC filing federal as S Corporation
2	LLC that qualifies for election to file federal as S Corporation
3	Taxpayer was purchased by entity filing as S Corporation during the period January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2013.
4	Insurance company paying a premium tax under Title 22, LA Revised Statutes
5	Other (Attach a statement listing the exemption and statutory citation.)

Line 8 – Nonrefundable Credits From Schedule NRC-P1 – From Schedule NRC-P1, Line 8.

Line 9 – Franchise Tax After Priority 1 Credits – Subtract Line 8 from Line 7. Enter zero if the actual difference is less than zero. The amount entered cannot be less than zero.

LINE 10 – Tax After Priority 1 Credits – Enter the amount from Line 4 under Column 1 – Income Tax and the amount from Line 9 under Column 2 – Franchise Tax.

LINE 11 – Louisiana Citizens Insurance Assessment Paid – Enter the amount of the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance assessment that was included in your property’s insurance premium under Column 1 – Income Tax. A copy of the declaration page from your premium notice must be attached to your return. For additional information regarding this credit, visit www.revenue.louisiana.gov/citizens.

LINE 11A – Louisiana Citizens Insurance Credit – Multiply the amount on Line 11, Column 1, by 25 percent (.25). Include the result with any 2015 Legislation Recovery amount for this credit under Column 1 – Income Tax.

Mark an “X” in the “2015 Legislation Recovery” box on the face of the return if you are claiming any of the recoveries allowed under Act 125 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session. Section 7 of Act 125 allows a recovery of the credit amount reduced by the Act on a return filed after July 1, 2015, for which a valid extension was requested prior to July 1, 2015. You must attach Form

R-6411, 2015 Legislation Recovery Worksheet - Corporation, Fiduciary, and Composite Partnership, to your return to show the calculation of the recoveries. Include the 2019 recovery amount in the amount claimed on Line 11A. For more information see Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018.

LINE 11B – Refundable Credits From Schedule RC-P2 – For Line 11B, Column 1, enter the amount from Schedule RC-P2, Line 9. For Line 11B, Column 2, enter the amount from Schedule RC-P2, Line 10.

LINE 12 – Total Priority 2 Credits – Add Lines 11A and 11B.

LINE 13 – Tax Liability After Priority 2 Credits

Column 1 – If Line 10 is greater than Line 12, subtract Line 12 from Line 10. Otherwise enter zero.

Column 2 – If Line 10 is greater than Line 12, subtract Line 12 from Line 10. Otherwise enter zero.

LINE 14 – Overpayment After Priority 2 Credits

Column 1 – If Line 13 is zero, subtract Line 10 from Line 12. Otherwise enter zero.

Column 2 – If Line 13 is zero, subtract Line 10 from Line 12. Otherwise enter zero.

LINE 15 – Nonrefundable Credits From Schedule NRC-P3

Column 1 – Enter the amount of the nonrefundable priority 3 credits from Schedule NRC-P3, Line 10. These credits are limited to the tax liability calculated on Line 13.

Column 2 – Enter the amount of the nonrefundable priority 3 credits from Schedule NRC-P3, Line 11. These credits are limited to the tax liability calculated on Line 13.

LINE 16 – Tax Liability After Priority 3 Credits

Column 1 – Subtract Line 15 from Line 13. If the result is less than zero, enter zero.

Column 2 – Subtract Line 15 from Line 13. If the result is less than zero, enter zero.

Column 3 – Add the amounts in Column 1 and Column 2 and enter the result in Column 3.

LINE 17A – Overpayment After Priority 2 Credits – Enter the amounts from Line 14.

LINE 17B – Refundable Credits From Schedule RC-P4

Column 1 – Enter the amount of the refundable priority 4 credits from Schedule RC-P4, Line 6.

Column 2 – Enter the amount of the refundable priority 4 credits from Schedule RC-P4, Line 7.

LINE 17C – Credit Carryforward From Prior Year Return – If you requested your overpayment from the prior year return to be applied to this year, enter that amount as shown on Schedule K, Line 1, under Column 1 or 2. The total of Line 17C, Column 1 and Column 2 cannot be greater than the amount of the credit carryforward.

LINE 17D – Estimated Payments – Enter the total of estimated income tax payments made during the year as shown on Schedule K, Lines 2 through 5.

LINE 17E – Payment Made with Extension – Enter the amount paid as the extension payment under Column 1 or 2 as shown on Schedule K, Line

6. The total of Line 17E, Column 1 and Column 2 cannot be greater than the amount of the payment.

LINE 17F – Total Refundable Credits and Payments – For Line 17F, Column 1, enter the total of Lines 17A through 17E, Column 1. For Line 17F, Column 2, enter the total of Lines 17A through 17E, Column 2.

LINE 18 – Overpayment

Column 1 – If Line 17F is greater than Line 16, subtract Line 16 from Line 17F and enter the result. Otherwise, enter zero.

Column 2 – If Line 17F is greater than Line 16, subtract Line 16 from Line 17F and enter the result. Otherwise, enter zero.

Column 3 – If Columns 1 and 2 of Line 18 are greater than zero, add them together and enter the result here and on Line 27, Column 3 and go to Line 28. If you are filing an income only return and Line 18, Column 1, is greater than zero enter that amount in Column 3 and on Line 27, Column 3 and go to Line 28. If you are filing a franchise only return and Line 18, Column 2, is greater than zero, enter that amount in Column 3 and on Line 27, Column 3, and go to Line 28. Otherwise, leave Line 18, Column 3 blank.

Line 19 – Tax Due

Column 1 – If Line 16 is greater than Line 17F, subtract Line 17F from Line 16 and enter the result. Otherwise, enter zero. If you owe income tax, but have an overpayment for franchise tax on Line 18, Column 2, complete Column 1, Lines 22 through 26. If Line 26, Column 1, is greater than Line 18, Column 2, subtract Line 18, Column 2, from Line 26, Column 1, and enter the result on Line 26, Column 3. If Line 18, Column 2, is greater than Line 26, Column 1, subtract Line 26, Column 1, from Line 18, Column 2, and enter the result on Line 27, Column 2.

Column 2 – If Line 16 is greater than Line 17F, subtract Line 17F from Line 16 and enter the result. Otherwise, enter zero. If Line 19, Columns 1 and 2 are greater than zero, enter a zero on Line 20, enter the amount from Line 19, Column 2, on Line 21, Column 2, and go to Line 22.

LINE 20 – Amount of Income Tax Overpayment Applied to Franchise Tax

Column 2 – If you have an overpayment of income tax on Line 18, Column 1, and a balance due for franchise tax on Line 19, Column 2, you may apply the income tax overpayment towards the franchise tax balance. Enter the amount of Line 18, Column 1, on Line 20, Column 2.

LINE 21 – Net Tax Due

Column 2 – If Line 19 is greater than Line 20, subtract Line 20 from Line 19 and enter the result. If Line 20 is greater than Line 19, subtract Line 19 from Line 20 and enter the result on Line 27, Column 2.

LINE 22 – Interest – If your 2019 calendar year income tax or franchise tax amount is not paid by May 15, 2020, you will be charged interest on the unpaid tax from May 16, 2020, until the date the balance of tax due is paid. Because the interest rate varies from year to year and the interest rate for 2020 is not determined until the latter part of 2019, the Department is unable to provide a specific rate at the time of printing. Please see Form R-1111 *Interest Rate Schedule - Collected on Unpaid Taxes*, available on LDR's website, www.revenue.louisiana.gov/taxforms. In order to compute the INTEREST RATE PER DAY, multiply the monthly rate by 12, divide it by 365, and carry out to seven places to the right of the decimal. Example: Assume the 2019 monthly interest rate is determined to be .4375%. Multiply .4375% times 12 = 5.25% (.0525), which equals the annual interest rate. Divide .0525 by 365, .0525/365 = .0001438, which equals the INTEREST RATE PER DAY. NOTE!! You must carry out your computation to 7 places to the right of the decimal point.

In Column 1, calculate interest on the income tax due on Line 19, Column 1. In Column 2, calculate interest on the franchise tax due on Line 21, Column 2. An overpayment of income tax may be netted to franchise tax due for purposes of calculating interest pursuant to R.S. 47:287.662.

LINE 23 – Delinquent Filing Penalty – The penalty for failure to file a return on time, except when failure is due to a reasonable cause, is 5 percent of the total tax due if the delay in filing is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 5 percent for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof during which the failure to file continues. The penalty cannot exceed 25 percent of the tax due.

In Column 1, calculate delinquent filing penalty on the income tax due on Line 19, Column 1. In Column 2, calculate delinquent filing penalty on the franchise tax due on Line 19, Column 2.

LINE 24 – Delinquent Payment Penalty – The penalty for failure to pay the tax in full by the date the return is required by law to be filed, determined without regard to any extension of time for filing the return, is 5 percent of the unremitted tax not paid for each 30 days, or fraction thereof, during which the failure to pay continues. Delinquent filing and delinquent payment penalties combined cannot exceed 25 percent of the tax due. Please see LAC 61:III.2101.

In Column 1, calculate delinquent payment penalty on the income tax due on Line 19, Column 1. In Column 2, calculate delinquent payment penalty on the franchise tax due on Line 19, Column 2.

LINE 25 – Additional Donation to The Military Family Assistance Fund
If you do not have an overpayment to donate, or if you wish to donate to the Military Family Assistance Fund an amount that exceeds the amount of your overpayment, enter the amount of the donation on Line 25.

LINE 26 – Total Amount Due

Column 1 – Add Lines 19 and 22 through 25.

Column 2 – Add Lines 21 through 25.

Column 3 – Add Columns 1 and 2 and enter the result. Make payment to the Louisiana Department of Revenue. Do not send cash. Payment may also be made electronically or by credit card. See WHERE TO FILE AND PAY TAXES on page 22.

LINE 27 – Net Overpayment

Column 2 – If Line 20, Column 2, is greater than Line 19, Column 2, plus Line 23 and Line 24, Column 2; subtract Lines 19, 23 and 24, from Line 20. Enter the result here and in Column 3.

LINE 28 – Donation of Overpayment to The Military Family Assistance Fund – You may donate all or part of your overpayment (Line 27, Column 3) to The Military Family Assistance Fund. This fund provides assistance to family members of activated Louisiana military personnel.

LINE 29 – Amount of Overpayment to be Refunded – In Column 3, subtract Line 28 from Line 27. This is your overpayment available for refund or to be credited to next year. Enter the amount of the result that you want to be refunded.

LINE 30 – Amount of Overpayment to be Credited To 2020 – In Column 3, subtract Line 28 and 29 from Line 27. This is the amount of your overpayment that will be credited to 2020.

SIGNATURES AND VERIFICATION

The return must be signed by the president, vice-president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, or any other authorized officer. If receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or assignees are operating the property or business of the corporation, such officials must execute the return for such corporation. Telephone numbers of officers and preparers should be furnished. This verification is not required when the return is prepared by a regular full-time employee of the taxpayer.

PAID PREPARER INSTRUCTIONS

If your return was prepared by a paid preparer, that person must also sign in the appropriate space, complete the information in the “Paid Preparer Use Only” box and enter his or her identification number in the space provided under the box. If the paid preparer has a Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN), the PTIN must be entered in the space provided under the box, otherwise enter the FEIN or LDR account number. If the paid preparer represents a firm, the firm’s FEIN must be entered in the “Paid Preparer Use Only” box. The failure of a paid preparer to sign or provide an identification number will result in the assessment of the unidentified preparer penalty on the preparer. The penalty of \$50 is for each occurrence of failing to sign or failing to provide an identification number.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON ALL CREDITS

If a schedule is required in the instructions below, you must attach a separate schedule for each credit claimed. The schedule should clearly identify the credit, your name, and LDR account number. If documentation is required, you must submit the documentation with your return. For faster processing, you can upload all required information when you file your return electronically. Revenue Information Bulletins (RIB) are posted on www.revenue.louisiana.gov/policies under Policy Documents.

Note: If you are claiming a credit that is recorded in the Tax Credit Registry, you must attach a completed Form R-6140, *Credit Utilization Form*, (Section 2) and a copy of Form R-6135, *Credit Registration Form*, to the tax return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 14-005 for information on the Tax Credit Registry and Revenue Information Bulletin 17-008 for claiming a purchased transferable tax credit.

PASS-THROUGH ENTITY TAX ELECTION

Credits earned in the year the pass-through entity tax election was made or after the election was made are tax items of the entity and the credit and its future carryforward must be reported on the entity’s return. If the pass-through entity made the election for 2019, any credits earned for 2019 cannot be used on the individual income tax return of any shareholder, member, or partner. Tax credits earned in tax years prior to the election that have previously passed through to the owners are tax items of the owners and any credit carryforward remaining can only be used on the individual income tax return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 19-019 and Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) 61:I.1001(C)(6) for more information.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NONREFUNDABLE PRIORITY 1 CREDITS, SCHEDULE NRC-P1

2015 LEGISLATION RECOVERY – Mark an “X” in the “2015 Legislation Recovery” box on the face of the return if you are claiming any of the recoveries allowed under Act 125 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session. Section 7 of Act 125 allows a recovery of the credit amount reduced by the Act on a return filed after July 1, 2015, for which a valid extension was requested prior to July 1, 2015. You must attach Form R-6411, *2015 Legislation Recovery Worksheet – Corporation, Fiduciary, and Composite Partnership*, to your return to show the calculation of the recoveries. Include the 2019 recovery amount in the amount claimed on Schedule NRC-P1 for the appropriate credit. This amount could be in addition to any credits earned for the 2019 tax year. For more information see Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018 on LDR’s website.

LINES 1 THROUGH 6

Below is a list of nonrefundable credits available for Louisiana Corporate Income and Corporate Franchise taxes. For credits against the corporate income tax, enter the credit description, identifying code, and the dollar amount claimed in the appropriate spaces on Lines 1 through 6 of Column A. For credits against the corporate franchise tax, enter the credit description, identifying code, and the dollar amount claimed in the appropriate spaces on Lines 1 through 6 of Column B. Unless otherwise stated in the instructions for each line, enter credit amounts in Column A or B.

NOTE: Use only the codes referenced in the table of Schedule NRC-P1. The codes listed here are not interchangeable with other codes listed in this booklet.

Example:

Credit Description	Code	Amount of Credit Claimed
Premium Tax	100	500.00

LINE 7 – Total Income Tax credits

Add Lines 1 through 6 of Column A and enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 3.

LINE 8 – Total Franchise Tax credits

Add Lines 1 through 6 of Column B and enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 8.

CODE CREDIT DESCRIPTION

- 100 Premium Tax** – R.S. 47:227 provides a credit against corporate income tax for premium taxes paid during the preceding 12 months by an insurance company authorized to do business in Louisiana. The credit may be passed to corporations through certain legal entities such as partnerships. A schedule must be attached listing the entities that paid the premium tax and generated the credit on behalf of the corporation. Also, attach a copy of the premium tax return and canceled checks in payment of the tax.
- 120 Bone Marrow** – R.S. 47:287.758 provides a credit against corporate income tax to employers, authorized to do business in the state, who incur bone marrow donor expense by developing a bone marrow donation program, educating employees related to bone marrow donations, making payments to a health care provider for determining tissue types of potential donors, paying wages to an employee for time related to tissue typing and bone marrow donation. If the wage expense is used to obtain the credit, it cannot be deducted as an expense for income tax purposes. The amount of the credit is equal to 18 percent of the bone marrow donor expense paid or incurred by the employer during the tax year.
- 140 Nonviolent Offenders** – R.S. 47:287.752 provides a credit against corporate income tax for an entity who provides full-time employment to an individual who has been convicted of a first-time nonviolent offense, has completed a court-ordered program certified by the employee’s probation officer, and has worked 180 days.

CODE CREDIT DESCRIPTION

- A statement signed by both the employer and employee certifying the employee’s full-time work status for the year and Form R-6311, *Tax Incentives with Job Creation Components*, must be attached to the return.
- 150 Qualified Playgrounds** – R.S. 47:6008 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for donations to assist qualified playgrounds. The credit is the lesser of \$720 or 36 percent of the value of the cash, equipment, goods, or services donated. For more information on this credit, see Revenue Ruling No. 02-020 posted on LDR’s website.
- 155 Debt Issuance** – R.S. 47:6017 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for 72 percent of the amount of the filing fee paid to the Louisiana State Bond Commission, which is incurred by an economic development corporation in the preparation and issuance of bonds.
- 160 Contributions to Educational Institutions** – R.S. 47:37 and R.S. 47:287.755 provide a credit against corporate income tax of 29 percent of the value of tangible property of a sophisticated and technical nature to educational institutions in the State of Louisiana to be applied against corporate income tax. The institution that receives the donation must furnish to the donor or seller a certification of such donation, contribution, or sale below cost, which shall include the date and the value of the property donated, contributed, or sold.
- 170 Donations to Public Schools** – R.S. 47:6013 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for qualified donations made to a public school. The credit is equal to 28 percent of the appraised value of a qualified donation of property made to a public school. “Public school” is defined as a public elementary or secondary school. “Qualified donation” is defined as a donation of immovable property purchased or otherwise acquired by a corporation and donated to a public school immediately adjacent or contiguous to such property.
- 175 Donations of Materials, Equipment, Advisors, or Instructors Act 125 Recovery** – Section 7 of Act 125 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session provides a recovery of the credit amount reduced by the Act if your return was filed after July 1, 2015, for which a valid extension was requested prior to July 1, 2015. Use this credit code to report one-third of the corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax credit reduced on your return. Attach Form R-6411 to your return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018 for more information.
- 185 Conversion of Vehicle to Alternative Fuel** – R.S. 47:6035 allows a credit against corporate income tax for the purchase of, or conversion of a vehicle designed to run on an alternative fuel. The credit for the purchase of a qualifying new vehicle is equal to 10 percent of the cost of the qualified vehicle or \$2,500, whichever is less. The credit for vehicle conversions or building of fueling stations is equal to 30 percent of the cost of the qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property. See Revenue Information Bulletin 13-023 for definition of alternative fuel and Revenue Information Bulletin 17-016 for more information. You must attach documentation verifying the conversion or purchase of the vehicle and the vehicle’s registration with the Louisiana Department of Public Safety.
- 199 Other** – Reserved for Future Credits

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NONREFUNDABLE PRIORITY 3 CREDITS, SCHEDULE NRC-P3

2015 LEGISLATION RECOVERY – Mark an “X” in the “2015 Legislation Recovery” box on the face of the return if you are claiming any of the recoveries allowed under Act 125 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session. Section 7 of Act 125 allows a recovery of the credit amount reduced by the Act on a return filed after July 1, 2015, for which a valid extension was requested prior to July 1, 2015. You must attach Form R-6411 to your return to show the calculation of the recoveries. Include the 2019 recovery amount in the amount claimed on Schedule NRC-P3 for the appropriate credit. This amount could be in addition to any credits earned for the 2019 tax year. For more information see Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018 on LDR’s website.

LINES 1 THROUGH 6

Below is a list of nonrefundable credits available for Louisiana Corporate Income and Corporate Franchise taxes. For credits against the corporate income tax, enter the credit description, identifying code, and the dollar amount claimed in the appropriate spaces on Lines 1 through 6 of Column A. For credits against the corporate franchise tax, enter the credit description, identifying code, and the dollar amount claimed in the appropriate spaces on Lines 1 through 6 of Column B. Unless otherwise stated in the instructions for each line, enter credit amounts in Column A or B.

NOTE: Use only the codes referenced in the table of Schedule NRC-P3. The codes listed here are not interchangeable with other codes listed in this booklet.

Example:

Credit Description	Code	Amount of Credit Claimed
Apprenticeship	236	500.00

LINES 7 THROUGH 9 – Complete Lines 7 through 9 ONLY if a transferable credit is claimed (credit codes 251 through 262). For Lines 7A, 8A, and 9A, enter the LDR State Certification number from Form R-6135, for the credit claimed on Lines 7, 8, and 9 respectively. See Revenue Information Bulletin 17-008 on LDR’s website for claiming a purchased transferable tax credit.

LINE 10 – Total Income Tax Credits

Add Lines 1 through 9 of Column A and enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 15, Column 1.

LINE 11 – Total Franchise Tax credits

Add Lines 1 through 9 of Column B and enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 15, Column 2.

CODE CREDIT DESCRIPTION

- 200 Atchafalaya Trace** – R.S. 25:1226.4 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax to certain heritage-based cottage industries that have entered into a contract with the State Board of Commerce and Industry. A copy of the contract must be attached to the return.
- 208 Previously Unemployed** – This credit was repealed by Act 202 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session. If you have an eligible carryover amount, use this code to utilize the carryover amount against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for any years you have remaining in your five (5) year carryover period.
- 210 Recycling Credit** – R.S. 47:6005 provides a credit against corporate income or corporate franchise tax for the purchase of certain equipment or service contracts related to recycling. The credit must be certified by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and a copy of the certification must be attached to the return.
- 212 Basic Skills Training** – This credit was repealed by Act 202 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session. If you have an eligible carryover amount, use this code to utilize the carryover amount against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for any years you have remaining in your two (2) year carryover period.

CODE CREDIT DESCRIPTION

- 213 Donation to School Tuition Organization** – R.S. 47:6301 provides a credit against corporate income tax for donations made to a school tuition organization that provides scholarships to qualified students to attend a qualified school. Attach Form R-10604, *Receipt of Donation for Louisiana Tuition Donation Tax Credit*, to your return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 18-024 for more information.
- 218 Inventory Tax Credit Carried Forward and ITEP** – R.S. 47:6006 provides a credit against income tax or corporate franchise tax for ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions in Louisiana on inventory held by manufacturers, distributors, or retailers. Manufacturers, distributors, or retailers should use this code for the carryforward of unused nonrefundable credits (not current year credit) from 2014 through 2018. Manufacturers who claimed the property tax exemption under the Industrial Tax Exemption program (ITEP) during the same year the inventory taxes were paid and members of their federal consolidated group, should use this code for the carryforward of unused nonrefundable credits from 2014 through 2018 and the current year credit calculated on the 2019 Form R-10610-ITE, *Schedule of Ad Valorem Tax Credit Claimed by ITEP Manufacturers and Related Parties for Ad Valorem Tax Paid on Inventory*.
- 219 Ad Valorem Natural Gas Credit Carried Forward** – R.S. 47:6006 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions in Louisiana on natural gas held, used or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities. Use this code for the carryforward of unused nonrefundable credits (not current year credit) from 2014 through 2018.
- 223 QMC Music Job Creation Credit** – R.S. 47:6023 provides a credit against corporate income tax to a Qualifying Music Company (QMC) that is a music publisher, sound recording studio, booking agent, or artist management that is engaged directly or indirectly in the production, distribution, and promotion of music. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return. The credit is limited to 50 percent of the taxpayer’s tax liability.
- 224 New Jobs Credit** – R.S. 47:34 and 47:287.749 provide a credit against corporate income tax to employers who establish or expand a business in the state. You must attach Form R-6311 and a schedule that includes the calculation of the credit; the name, address, and Social Security Number of each new employee; highest number of fulltime and qualified part-time employees during the previous year; highest number of full-time and part-time employees during the current year; number of new employees hired for new jobs created during this taxable year; and amount of credit carried forward from the previous year.
- 226 Refunds by Utilities** – R.S. 47: 287.664 provides a credit against corporate income tax for certain court ordered refunds made by utilities to its customers.
- 228 Eligible Re-entrants** – R.S. 47:287.748 provides a credit against corporate income tax to a taxpayer who employs an eligible re-entrant in Louisiana. An eligible re-entrant is defined as a person who has been convicted of a felony and who has successfully completed the Intensive Incarceration Program, as provided in R.S. 15:574.4. A list of eligible re-entrants and documentation to verify they have completed the Intensive Incarceration Program along with Form R-6311 must be attached to the return.
- 230 Neighborhood Assistance** – R.S. 47:35 and R.S. 47:287.753 provide a credit against corporate income tax for an entity engaged in the activities of providing neighborhood assistance, job training, education for individuals, community services, or crime prevention

CODE	CREDIT DESCRIPTION	CODE	CREDIT DESCRIPTION
	in Louisiana. The credit is for up to 50 percent of the amount contributed and cannot exceed \$180,000 annually.		certain expenses during the rehabilitation of a historic structure located in a Downtown Development or a cultural district. Refer to Revenue Information Bulletin 14-007 and 14-007A on LDR's website. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.
231	Research and Development – R.S. 47:6015(K) provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for any taxpayer who claims a federal income tax credit under 26 U.S.C. §41(a) for increasing research or for a taxpayer who employs fewer than 50 employees and who meets the requirements of R.S. 47:6015(B)(3)(i). Beginning with the 2018 tax year, credits earned based upon participation in the Small Business Technology Transfer program or the Small Business Innovative Research Grant program should be claimed using credit code 252. The credit is obtained through the Louisiana Department of Economic Development and documentation from that agency must be attached to the return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 15-019 on LDR's website.	254	Digital Interactive Media – R.S. 47:6022 provides a credit against corporate income tax for the investment in businesses specializing in digital interactive media before January 1, 2012. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 12-017 on LDR's website. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.
232	Cane River Heritage – R.S. 47:6026 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for a heritage-based cottage industry located or to be located in the Cane River Heritage Area Development Zone. The taxpayer must enter into a contract with the Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, and a copy of the contract must be attached to the return.	257	Capital Company – R.S.51:1924 provides a credit against corporate income tax for the investment in a certified Louisiana capital company. The credit must be approved by the Commissioner of the Office of Financial Institutions. A copy of the certification must be attached to the return. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.
236	Apprenticeship – R.S. 47:6033 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax to employers equal to one dollar for each hour of employment for an eligible apprentice, limited to 1,000 hours for each eligible apprentice. An eligible apprentice is a person who has entered into a written apprentice agreement with an employer or an association of employers pursuant to a registered apprenticeship program or who is enrolled in a training program accredited by the National Center for Construction Education and Research. For more information regarding this credit, please contact the Louisiana Workforce Commission.	258	LA Community Development Financial Institution (LCDFI) R.S. 51:3085 et seq. provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for certain investments in an LCDFI to encourage the expansion of businesses in economically distressed areas. The Louisiana Office of Financial Institutions administers this program. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.
238	Ports of Louisiana Investor – R.S. 47:6036(C) provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax to encourage investment in state port facilities in Louisiana. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return.	259	New Markets – R.S. 47:6016 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax if the taxpayer makes certain qualified low-income community investments, as defined in Section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer must be certified by the Louisiana Department of Economic Development and approved by LDR. Information on the program investment limits are posted as Revenue Information Bulletins on LDR's website. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.
240	Ports of Louisiana Import Export Cargo – R.S. 47:6036(I) provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax to encourage the use of state port facilities in Louisiana. The credit is based on the number of tons of qualified cargo imported and exported from or to manufacturing, fabrication, assembly, distribution, processing or warehousing facilities located in the state. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return.	260	Brownfields Investor Credit – R.S. 47:6021 provides a credit against corporate income tax to encourage the cleanup, redevelopment, and productive reuse of brownfields in the state. The credit is obtained through the Department of Economic Development and the Department of Environmental Quality. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.
251	Motion Picture Investment – R.S. 47:6007(C)(1) provides a credit against corporate income tax for taxpayers domiciled in Louisiana, who invest in a state-certified motion picture production. Taxpayers taking this credit may attach Form R-10611, <i>Motion Picture Investment Tax Credit Schedule</i> , as documentation for this credit. See www.revenue.louisiana.gov/CreditCaps for more information. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.	261	Motion Picture Infrastructure – R.S. 47:6007(C)(2) provides a credit against corporate income tax for an approved state-certified infrastructure project for a film, video, television, or digital production or post-production facility. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return. See www.revenue.louisiana.gov/CreditCaps for more information. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.
252	Research and Development – R.S. 47:6015 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax to any taxpayer who claims a federal income tax credit under 26 U.S.C. §41(a) for increasing research activities. Use this code for Research and Development credits earned for expenditures made in tax years beginning before January 1, 2009. Also, use this code for credits earned based on participation in the Small Business Technology Transfer or the Small Business Innovation Research Grant program beginning with the 2019 tax year. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.	262	Angel Investor – R.S. 47:6020 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax to encourage third party investment of taxpayers who make qualified investments to certified Louisiana entrepreneurial businesses on or after January 1, 2011. To earn the Angel Investor Tax Credit, taxpayers must file an application with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development. See Revenue Information Bulletin 12-009 on LDR's website. This credit can only be claimed on Lines 7 through 9.
253	Historic Structures – R.S. 47:6019 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax if the taxpayer incurs	299	Other – Reserved for Future Credits
		300	Biomed/University Research – R.S.17:3389 provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for a company that establishes research activities in either a Biomedical or University Research and Development Park. The taxpayer must enter into a contract with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development and a copy of the contract showing the credit granted must be attached to the return.
		305	Tax Equalization – R.S. 47:3201 et seq. provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for tax equalization

CODE	CREDIT DESCRIPTION
	for certain businesses locating in Louisiana. The taxpayer must enter into a contract with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development and a copy of the contract showing the credit granted must be attached to the return.
310	Manufacturing Establishments – R.S. 47:4301 et seq provides a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax to certain manufacturing establishments that have entered into a contract with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development. A copy of the contract showing the credit granted must be attached to the return.

CODE	CREDIT DESCRIPTION
315	Enterprise Zone – R.S. 51:1782 et. seq. provide a credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for private sector investments in certain areas, which are designated as “Enterprise Zones.” The taxpayer must enter into a contract with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development and a copy of the contract showing the credit granted must be attached to the return.
399	Other – Reserved for Future Credits

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRIORITY 2 REFUNDABLE CREDITS, SCHEDULE RC-P2

2015 LEGISLATION RECOVERY – Mark an “X” in the “2015 Legislation Recovery” box on the face of the return if you are claiming any of the recoveries allowed under Act 125 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session. Section 7 of Act 125 allows a recovery of the credit amount reduced by the Act on a return filed after July 1, 2015, for which a valid extension was requested prior to July 1, 2015. You must attach Form R-6411 to your return to show the calculation of the recoveries. Include the 2019 recovery amount in the amount claimed on Schedule RC-P2 for the appropriate credit. This amount could be in addition to any credits earned for the 2019 tax year. For more information see Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018 on LDR’s website.

LINES 1 THROUGH 5

Below is a list of refundable tax credits available for Louisiana Corporate Income and Corporate Franchise taxes. For credits against the corporate income tax, enter the credit description, identifying code, and the dollar amount claimed in the appropriate spaces on Lines 1 through 5 of Column A. For credits against the corporate franchise tax, enter the credit description, identifying code, and the dollar amount claimed in the appropriate spaces on Lines 1 through 5 of Column B. Unless otherwise stated in the instructions for each line, enter credit amounts in Column A or B.

NOTE: Use only the codes referenced in the table of Schedule RC-P2. The codes listed here are not interchangeable with other codes listed in this booklet.

Example:

Credit Description	Code	Amount of Credit Claimed
Milk Producers	58F	400.00

LINES 6 THROUGH 8 – Complete Lines 6 through 8 ONLY if a transferable credit is claimed (credit code 62F). For Lines 6A, 7A, and 8A, enter the LDR State Certification number from Form R-6135, for the credit claimed on Lines 6, 7, and 8 respectively. See Revenue Information Bulletin 17-008 for claiming a purchased transferable tax credit.

LINE 9 – Total Income Tax Credits – Add Lines 1 through 8 of Column A and enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 11B, Column 1.

LINE 10 – Total Franchise Tax Credits – Add Lines 1 through 5 of Column B and enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 11B, Column 2.

CODE	CREDIT DESCRIPTION
52F	Ad Valorem Offshore Vessels – R.S. 47:6006.1 allows a refundable credit against corporate income or corporate franchise tax for 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid on vessels in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Waters. Copies of the tax assessment, the canceled check in payment of the tax, and a completed Form LAT 11A from the Louisiana Tax Commission must be attached to the return.
54F	Telephone Company Property – R.S. 47:6014 allows a refundable credit against corporate income or corporate franchise tax for up to 40 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid to Louisiana political subdivisions by a telephone company, with respect to that company’s public service properties located in Louisiana. The credit may be

CODE	CREDIT DESCRIPTION
	passed through to individuals who are shareholders or members of certain legal entities. See Revenue Information Bulletin 01-004 on LDR’s website. A schedule must be attached stating which entity paid the tax and obtained the credit on the taxpayer’s behalf.
55F	Prison Industry Enhancement – R.S. 47:6018 allows a refundable credit against corporate income or corporate franchise tax for 72 percent of the state sales and use tax paid by a taxpayer on purchases by a taxpayer of specialty apparel items from a private sector Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) contractor. Contact LDR for further information regarding this credit.
57F	Mentor – Protégé – R.S. 47:6027 allows a refundable credit against corporate income or corporate franchise tax for a mentor business that fulfills the terms of a Mentor-Protégé Agreement as approved by the Louisiana Department of Economic Development. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return.
58F	Milk Producers – R.S. 47:6032 allows a refundable credit against corporate income or corporate franchise tax for a resident taxpayer engaged in the business of producing milk for sale. Those milk producers that have obtained permits under the Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 51 and have met the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration shall be certified by the Department of Health to receive the credit. For more information see Revenue Information Bulletin 08-014 on LDR’s website.
59F	Technology Commercialization – R.S. 51:2351 et seq. allow a refundable credit against corporate income or corporate franchise tax for a qualifying business that invests in the commercialization of Louisiana technology. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return.
62F	Musical and Theatrical Production – R.S. 47:6034 allows a refundable credit against corporate income tax for the production expenses, transportation costs, employment of college and vocational-technical students, employment of residents, and for the construction, repair, or renovation of facilities related to the live performance industry. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification must be attached to the return.
65F	School Readiness Child Care Provider – R.S. 47:6105 allows a refundable credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for a child care provider who operates a facility or facilities where care is given to foster children in the custody of the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) or to children who participate in the Child Care Assistance Program administered by the Louisiana Department of Education (LDE). The credit is based on the average monthly number of children who attended the facility multiplied by an amount based on the quality rating of the child care facility. For more information regarding this credit, contact Louisiana Department of Education.

CODE	CREDIT DESCRIPTION
67F	School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care – R.S. 47:6107 allows a refundable credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for a taxpayer who incurs eligible business-supported child care expenses. The percentage of eligible expenses allowed for the credit depends on the quality rating of the child care facility to which the expenses are related or the quality rating of the child care facility that the child attends. Copies of canceled checks and other documentation to support the amount of eligible expenses must be maintained and provided upon request. For more information regarding this credit, contact the Louisiana Department of Education.
68F	School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies – R.S. 47:6107 allows a refundable credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for the payment by a business of fees and grants to child care resource and referral agencies. The credit shall not exceed \$5,000 per tax year. For more information regarding this credit, please contact the Louisiana Department of Education.
70F	Retention and Modernization – R.S. 51:2399.1 et seq. allow a refundable credit against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for an employer who incurs qualified expenditures to

CODE	CREDIT DESCRIPTION
	modernize existing operations in Louisiana to retain the business in the state. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return.
71F	Conversion of Vehicle to Alternative Fuel Act 125 Recovery Section 7 of Act 125 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session provides a recovery of the credit amount reduced by the Act if your return was filed after July 1, 2015, for which a valid extension was requested prior to July 1, 2015. Use this credit code to report one-third of the corporate income tax credit reduced on your return. Attach Form R-6411 to your return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018 for more information. To claim a current year credit, use credit code 185 on Schedule NRC-P1.
73F	Digital Interactive Media & Software – R.S. 47:6022 allows a refundable credit against corporate income tax for the investment in businesses specializing in digital interactive media and software. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 12-017 on LDR’s website.
80F	Other Refundable Credit – Reserved for future credits.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRIORITY 4 REFUNDABLE CREDITS, SCHEDULE RC-P4

LINES 1 THROUGH 5

Below is a list of additional refundable tax credits available for Louisiana Corporate Income and Corporate Franchise taxes. For credits against the corporate income tax, enter the credit description, identifying code, and the dollar amount claimed in the appropriate spaces on Lines 1 through 5 of Column A. For credits against the corporate franchise tax, enter the credit description, identifying code, and the dollar amount claimed in the appropriate spaces on Lines 1 through 5 of Column B. Unless otherwise stated in the instructions for each line, enter credit amounts in Column A or B.

NOTE: Use only the codes referenced in the table of Schedule RC-P4. The codes listed here are not interchangeable with other codes listed in this booklet.

Example:

Credit Description	Code	Amount of Credit Claimed
Inventory Tax	50F	400.00

LINE 6 – Total Income Tax credits – Add Lines 1 through 5 of Column A and enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 17B, Column 1.

LINE 7 – Total Franchise Tax credits – Add Lines 1 through 5 of Column B and enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 17B, Column 2.

CODE CREDIT DESCRIPTION

50F Inventory Tax – You must use Form R-10610, *Schedule of Ad Valorem Tax Credit Claimed by Manufacturers, Distributors, and Retailers*, to calculate the amount of credit you can claim. Revised Statute 47:6006 allows a credit against income or corporate franchise tax for ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions in Louisiana on inventory held by manufacturers, distributors, or retailers. For

purposes of the limitations on refundability, members included in a consolidated federal tax return will be treated as one taxpayer. If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to \$500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above \$500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of \$750,000 is refundable. For businesses formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than \$10,000, 100 percent

CODE CREDIT DESCRIPTION

of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts of \$10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of \$750,000 is refundable. The inventory tax credit is nonrefundable for taxes paid on inventory by any manufacturer who claimed the property tax exemption under the Industrial Tax Exemption program (ITEP) during the same year the inventory taxes were paid.

51F Ad Valorem Natural Gas – You must use Form R-10610 to calculate the amount of credit you can claim. Revised Statute 47:6006 allows a credit against income tax or corporate franchise tax for ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions in Louisiana on natural gas held, used or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities. For purposes of the limitations on refundability, members included in a consolidated federal tax return will be treated as one taxpayer. If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to \$500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above \$500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of \$750,000 is refundable. For businesses formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than \$10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts of \$10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of \$750,000 is refundable.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SCHEDULES

GENERAL INFORMATION

IMPORTANT—PLEASE COMPLETE ALL APPLICABLE LINES AND SCHEDULES OF THIS FORM. Failure to furnish complete information will cause the processing of the return to be delayed and may necessitate manual review of the return. See “Who needs to complete what schedules” on page 41 for the schedules that are required to be completed.

The Louisiana income tax law requires the apportionment reporting method is used when computing the Louisiana portion of a taxpayer’s apportionable income unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the use of the apportionment method produces a manifestly unfair result, and permission to use the separate accounting method has been granted by the Secretary. Such permission, once secured, continues to be effective so long as there is no change in the nature and extent of the Louisiana operations or in their relationship to operations outside of this state. A statement of any such changes in operations should be communicated immediately to the Secretary of Revenue in order that a redetermination may be made as to whether the separate accounting method is permissible.

SCHEDULE A – REQUIRED INFORMATION

All taxpayers are required to answer questions 1 through 3. If you answered no to Line 1 on CIFT-620, answer no to question 3. Attach a schedule listing the names, addresses, FEIN and percentage for each question you answered yes.

SCHEDULE B – COMPUTATION OF INCOME TAX APPORTIONMENT PERCENTAGE

Revised Statute 47:287.95 provides for an apportionment percent that is to be applied to the taxpayer’s total net apportionable income in determining the Louisiana net apportionable income. Specific revenue ratios are prescribed for air, transportation businesses other than air or pipeline, broadcasting, and certain service enterprises. A single revenue ratio is prescribed for manufacturing, merchandising, pipeline transportation, and any other business for which a formula is not specifically prescribed. A specific apportionment formula, consisting of four ratios is prescribed for certain oil and gas businesses. The statute contemplates that only one specific formula is used in determining the apportionment percent, that being the formula prescribed for the taxpayer’s primary business. As a general rule, where a taxpayer is engaged in more than one business, the taxpayer’s primary business is that which is the primary source of the taxpayer’s net apportionable income.

The income tax revenue and wage ratios are calculated on Schedule B. The income tax property ratio is calculated on Schedule C. Mark the box on Line 2 if the wage ratio is not considered as described below. Mark the box on Line 3 if the property ratio is not considered as described below.

Television, Radio and Other Broadcasting – See R.S. 47:287.95(K)

Oil And Gas Businesses – The Louisiana apportionment percent of any taxpayer whose net apportionable income is derived primarily from the exploration, production, refining, or marketing of oil and gas is the arithmetical average of four ratios, as follows:

- The ratio of the value of the immovable and corporeal movable property owned by the taxpayer and located in Louisiana to the value of the immovable and corporeal movable property owned by the taxpayer and used in the production of the net apportionable income.
- The ratio of the amount paid by the taxpayer for salaries, wages, and other compensation for personal services rendered in this state to the total amount paid by the taxpayer for salaries, wages, and other compensation for personal services in connection with the production of net apportionable income.
- The ratio of net sales made in the regular course of business and other gross apportionable income attributable to this state to the total net sales made in the regular course of business and other gross apportionable income of the taxpayer. This ratio is counted twice (double-weighted).

This provision applies to the following:

- Any taxpayer whose income is primarily derived from the production or sale of unrefined oil and gas.
- Any taxpayer defined as an integrated oil company per the United States Internal Revenue Code – 26 USC 291(b)(4), or integrated oil companies that refine, produce, and have marketing operations, whose income in Louisiana is principally derived from production and sale of unrefined oil and gas, and who also engage in significant marketing of refined petroleum products in Louisiana. However, any corporation, whose activities during the taxable year do not include gross receipts from retail sales of oil and/or natural gas or gross receipts from refinery activities of oil and/or natural gas, will not be considered as an integrated oil company for Louisiana tax purposes.

When the numerator and denominator are zero in any one or more ratios in the apportionment formula, such ratio is dropped from the apportionment formula and the arithmetical average determined from the total remaining ratios.

Air Transportation – The Louisiana apportionment percent of any taxpayer whose net apportionable income is derived primarily from the business of air transportation, is computed by means of a single ratio, the ratio of the amount of gross apportionable income derived from Louisiana sources to the total gross apportionable income of the taxpayer.

Gross apportionable income from Louisiana sources includes all gross receipts derived from passenger journeys and cargo shipments originating in Louisiana and any other items of gross apportionable income or receipts derived entirely from sources in Louisiana.

Transportation Other Than Air or Pipeline – The Louisiana apportionment percent of any taxpayer whose net apportionable income is derived primarily from the business of transportation, other than aircraft or pipeline, is computed by means of a single ratio, the ratio of the amount of gross apportionable income from Louisiana sources to the total amount of gross apportionable income of the taxpayer. Gross apportionable income from Louisiana sources includes all such income that is derived from sources within the state and a portion of revenue from transportation partly without and partly within Louisiana.

Service Enterprises – The Louisiana apportionment percent of any taxpayer whose net apportionable income is derived primarily from a service business in which the use of property is not a substantial income producing factor is computed by means of a single ratio, the ratio of the gross apportionable income of the taxpayer from Louisiana sources to the total gross apportionable income of the taxpayer.

Gross apportionable income from Louisiana sources include the revenue from services sourced to Louisiana, and any other gross income derived entirely in this state. The general rule for sourcing service receipts to Louisiana is that service receipts are sourced to Louisiana if and to the extent the service is delivered to a location in Louisiana (market based). Refer to R.S. 47: 287.95(L) and LAC 61:I.1135 and 1136 for specific sourcing rules.

Manufacturing, Merchandising, Pipeline Transportation, and Other Businesses Not Addressed Above – The Louisiana apportionment percent of any taxpayer whose net apportionable income is derived primarily from the business of manufacturing or merchandising (manufacturing, producing, and/or selling tangible personal property) or pipeline transportation or other business not addressed above is computed by means of a single ratio, the ratio of net sales made in the regular course of business and other gross apportionable income attributable to this state to the total net sales made in the regular course of business and other gross apportionable income of the taxpayer.

SCHEDULE C – OIL AND GAS BUSINESS COMPUTATION OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX PROPERTY RATIO

The property ratio is only included in the apportionment ratio for oil and gas businesses (described in the instructions for Schedule B). The property ratio is composed of real and tangible assets less real and tangible assets not used in production of net apportionable income.

The value of immovable and corporeal movable property owned by the

taxpayer and used in the production of net apportionable income is included in this ratio. Where only a part of the property is used in the production of apportionable income, only the value of that portion so used shall be included in the property ratio. However, where the entire property is used in the production of both allocable and apportionable income the value of the entire property shall be included in the property ratio. Idle property and property under construction, during such construction and prior to being placed in service, shall not be included in the property ratio. Property held as reserve or standby facilities, or property held as a reserve source of materials, shall be considered used in the production of apportionable income. Non-productive mineral leases are considered to be held for such use and should be included in the property ratio. The value of inventories of merchandise in transit shall be allocated to the state in which their delivery destination is located in the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary.

SCHEDULE D – COMPUTATION OF LOUISIANA NET INCOME

All corporations should complete Schedule D. All lines should be completed.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTING METHOD

Those corporations that have been granted permission to use the separate accounting method should mark the box on the line above Line 1A and report the Louisiana amounts for the items on Lines 1A through 25. Skip Lines 26A through 29G. On Line 30, subtract Line 24 from Line 9. A copy of the federal return should be attached to the return.

INSTRUCTIONS

LINE 8 – Other Income – Taxpayers should include all taxable income not reported on Lines 1 or 4 through 7. This includes profits and losses from the sales or exchanges of property that are taxable as apportioned income. See LAC 61:I.1134. Taxpayers should also include interest income elected to be taxed under R.S. 47:287.738(F)(2).

LINE 26 – Allocable Income – Louisiana does not apply the business/nonbusiness concepts outlined in the Multistate Tax Compact. Irrespective of whether the net income derived from sources within Louisiana is determined by use of the apportionment method or the separate accounting method, the law designates certain classes of income as allocable income that must be accounted for on a separate (direct) basis. See LAC 61:I.1130 available on the Department's website. The classes of income designated as allocable income and the basis upon which such income should be allocated are as follows:

- A. Rents and royalties from immovable or corporeal movable property must be allocated to the state where the property is located at the time the income is derived.
- B. Royalties or similar revenue from the use of patents, trademarks, copyrights, secret processes, and other similar intangible rights must be allocated to the state in which such rights are used. The use referred to is that of the licensee rather than that of the licensor. A mineral lease, royalty interest, oil payment, or other mineral interest is allocated to the state in which the property subject to such mineral interest is situated.
- C. Estates, trusts, and partnerships having a corporation as a member or beneficiary must allocate and apportion their income within and without the state in accordance with the processes and formulas prescribed for corporations, and the share of any corporate member or beneficiary in the net income from sources in this state, so computed, must be allocated to this state in the return of the member or beneficiary.
- D. Income from construction, repair, or other similar services must be allocated to the state in which the service is performed. The phrase "other similar services" means any work that has as its purpose the improvement of immovable property belonging to a person other than the taxpayer where a substantial portion of the work is performed at the location of such property, whether or not such services actually result in improvements to the property.
- E. Other allocable income – This line should include interest income received from a controlled corporation that a corporation elects to tax under R.S. 47:287.738(F)(2). The interest is allocated to the state or states in which the real and tangible personal property of the controlled corporation is located. The allocation is made on the basis of the ratio of the value of such property located in Louisiana to the value of such property within and without the state. See LAC 61:I.1130.A.2.

Calculation of Net Allocable Income – From the total gross allocable income from all sources and from gross allocable income from Louisiana sources, there is deducted all expenses, losses, and other deductions, except federal income taxes, allowable under the Louisiana income tax law that are directly attributable to such income, plus a ratable portion of the allowable deductions, except federal income taxes, that are not directly attributable to any item or class of gross income.

LAC 61:I.1130 provides that overhead expense attributable to items of gross allocable income derived from sources within and without Louisiana, except gross allocable income from rent of immovable or corporeal movable property or from construction, repair, or other similar services, may be determined by any reasonable method that clearly reflects net allocable income from such items of income.

LAC 61:I.1130.B.2.a PROVIDES:

i. Overhead expense attributable to Louisiana gross allocable income derived from rent of immovable or corporeal movable property and from construction, repair, or other similar services shall be deducted from such income for the purposes of determining Louisiana net allocable income or loss from such items of income. The amount of overhead expense attributable to such income shall be determined by multiplying overhead expense attributed to total gross allocable income derived from rent of immovable or corporeal movable property and from construction, repair, or other similar services by the arithmetical average of two ratios, as follows:

(a) the ratio of the amount of Louisiana gross allocable income derived from rent of immovable or corporeal movable property and from construction, repair, or other similar services to total gross allocable income from such sources;

(b) the ratio of the amount of direct cost incurred in the production of Louisiana gross allocable income derived from rent of immovable or corporeal movable property and from construction, repair, or other similar services to total direct cost incurred in the production of such income.

ii. Overhead expense attributable to total gross allocable income derived from rent of immovable or corporeal movable property or from construction, repair, or other similar services shall be deducted from such income for the purposes of determining total net allocable income or loss from such items of income. The amount of overhead expense attributable to such income shall be determined by multiplying total overhead expense by the arithmetical average of two ratios, as follows:

(a) the ratio of the amount of total gross allocable income derived from rent of immovable or corporeal movable property and from construction, repair, or other similar services to total gross income derived from all sources;

(b) the ratio of the amount of direct cost incurred in the production of total gross allocable income derived from rent of immovable or corporeal movable property and from construction, repair, or other similar services to total direct cost incurred in the production of gross income from all sources.

iii. If the taxpayer has not maintained documents or records sufficient to compute the ratios required by this Subparagraph, the Secretary shall, upon examination, determine the method by which to attribute overhead expense.

In addition to direct expenses and a ratable portion of overhead expenses, LAC 61:I.1130 specifies the method for attributing a portion of interest expense to allocable income. The method of allocation and apportionment for interest set forth in the regulation is based on the approach that money is fungible and that interest expense is attributable to all activities and property regardless of any specific purpose for incurring an obligation on which interest is paid. Exceptions to the fungibility method are set forth in LAC 61:I.1130.B.1.b. The fungibility approach recognizes that all activities and property require funds and that management has a great deal of flexibility as to the source and use of funds and that the creditors of the taxpayer look to its general credit for repayment and thereby subject the money loaned to the risk of all of the taxpayer's activities. You must refer to LAC 61:I.1130 for information regarding the computation of interest expense.

LINES 26A THROUGH 26E – Allocable Income From All Sources – Enter the TOTAL net allocable income of each class, from all sources.

LINE 26F – Allocable Expenses – Enter the total of all allocable expenses.

Attach a schedule detailing the expenses by allocable income type.

LINE 26G – Net Allocable Income From All Sources – Add Lines 26A through 26F.

LINE 27 – Net Income Subject to Apportionment – Subtract Line 26G from Line 25.

LINE 28 – Net Income Apportioned to Louisiana – Multiply the amount on Line 27 by the percentage from Schedule B, Line 6.

LINES 29A THROUGH 29E – Allocable Income From Louisiana Sources – Enter the total LOUISIANA allocable income of each class, from all sources.

LINE 29F – Louisiana Allocable Expenses – Enter the total of the allocable expenses associated with allocable income sourced to Louisiana. Attach a schedule detailing the expenses by allocable income type.

LINE 29G – Net Allocable Income From Louisiana Sources – Add Lines 29A through 29F. This is the LOUISIANA net allocable income.

LINE 30 – Add the net income apportioned to Louisiana, Line 28, to the net income allocated to Louisiana, Line 29G. If the separate method of accounting was used, subtract Line 24 from Line 9. Also enter this amount on Form CIFT-620, Line 1A.

SCHEDULE E – RECONCILIATION OF INCOME PER BOOKS WITH INCOME PER RETURN

This schedule should be completed by all corporations.

SCHEDULE F – RECONCILIATION OF FEDERAL AND LOUISIANA NET INCOME

This schedule MUST be completed by all corporations. Important! See R.S. 47:287.71 and 47:287.73 for information. **Note:** Interest expense deduction is limited to the amount on the federal return except as provided for by R.S. 47:287.82. Louisiana does not have a provision that allows for the deduction of interest expense disallowed by IRC Section 163(j).

LINE 1 – Enter the total net income calculated under federal law before special deductions. If the corporation is included with affiliates in a consolidated federal income tax return, or is not a Subchapter C corporation for federal income tax purposes, enter the net income that would have been reported on the federal return if the corporation had been required to file an income tax return with the Internal Revenue Service on a separate Subchapter C corporation basis. Pass-through entities making the election to pay the income tax at the entity level must enter the net income that would have been reported on the federal return if the pass-through entity had been required to file an income tax return with the Internal Revenue Service on a separate Subchapter C corporation basis.

LINES 2a THROUGH 2d – Additions To Federal Net Income

LINE 2a – Louisiana Income Tax – The deduction taken on the federal return for Louisiana income tax is not allowed as a deduction on the Louisiana return and must be added back to federal net income.

LINE 2b – Related Member Transactions – Enter the amount from Form R-6950, Schedule AB - Louisiana Corporation Income Tax Add-Back Form, Line 10. Revised Statute 47:287.82 requires corporations to add-back, subject to certain exceptions, otherwise deductible interest expenses and costs, intangible expenses and costs, and management fees resulting from direct or indirect transactions with one or more related entities. Form R-6950 is available on LDR's website.

Line 2c – Donation to School Tuition Organization Credit – R.S. 47:6301(A)(1)(a) provides for a prohibition on double state benefits for a donation to a school tuition organization (STO). If you claimed the credit for a donation to a STO on CIFT-620, Schedule NRC-P3, you must add back certain deductions taken at the federal level otherwise deductible for state income tax purposes if the following condition is met: the corporation's federal deductions for charitable contributions allowed by Internal Revenue Code Section 170 included a deduction for the donation made by the corporation to the STO.

The addition required to be made on Line 2c is the amount of the charitable contribution made to the STO claimed on the corporation's federal return. The addition is limited to the amount of the credit claimed on the return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 18-024 on for more information.

LINE 2d – List any other deduction not allowed by Louisiana law on Line 2d. Refer to R.S. 47:287.71, 47:287.73, 47:287.734 through 287.747 and Revenue Information Bulletin 07-010 for other additions to federal taxable income. A schedule of the items on this Line must be attached.

LINE 2e – Add Lines 2a through 2d.

LINES 3a through 3j – Subtractions From Federal Net Income

LINE 3a – Bank Dividends – R.S. 47:287.71 provides a deduction from federal net income for dividend income from banking corporations organized under the laws of Louisiana, from national banking corporations doing business in Louisiana, and from capital stock associations whose stock is subject to ad valorem taxation.

LINE 3b – All Other Dividends – R.S. 47:287.738(F)(1) allows a deduction for dividends that would otherwise be included in gross income.

LINE 3c – Interest – R.S. 47:287.738(F)(2) allows a deduction for interest that would otherwise be included in gross income.

LINE 3d – Road Home – R.S. 47:287.738(G) provides that any grant, loan, or other benefit directly or indirectly provided to a taxpayer by the Disaster Recovery Unit of the Office of Community Development is excluded if such income was included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income. Benefits may include payments from Restore Louisiana for recovery from the Great Flood of 2016.

LINE 3e – Louisiana Depletion in Excess of Federal Depletion – As provided in R.S. 47:287.745, in computing net income in the case of oil and gas wells, there is allowed as a deduction cost depletion as defined under federal law or percentage depletion, whichever is greater. Percentage depletion is equal to 22 percent of gross income from the property during the taxable year, excluding any rents or royalties paid or incurred by the taxpayer in respect of the property. This depletion amount should not exceed 50 percent of the net income of the property computed without an allowance for depletion. In determining net income from the property, a federal income tax is considered an expense.

LINE 3f – Expenses Not Deducted on the Federal Return due to IRC Section 280C – Whenever an otherwise allowable expense for purposes of computing federal net income is disallowed under the provisions of IRC Section 280C, an additional deduction in the amount of the disallowed expense is allowed under the provisions of R.S. 47:287.73. An example of such an expense is salary expense disallowed due to the utilization of the federal jobs credit.

LINE 3g – Related Member Transactions – Enter amount from Form R-6950, Line 11. R.S. 47:287.82 requires corporations to add-back, subject to certain exceptions, otherwise deductible interest expenses and costs, intangible expenses and costs, and management fees resulting from direct or indirect transactions with one or more related entities. Form R-6950 is available on LDR's website.

Line 3h – Compensation for Disaster Services – R. S. 47:53.5 provides an exclusion for income received by a nonresident business for performing disaster or emergency-related work within the state during a declared or emergency period beginning January 1, 2018. The exclusion applies only for income received in exchange for disaster or emergency-related work related to critical infrastructure that is performed during the declared disaster period, which begins within 10 days of the first day of the declaration or proclamation made by either the governor, the president, or appropriate local government official and ends 60 days after its conclusion, unless a longer period is subsequently authorized. Requests for written notice concerning emergency-related services are posted as Revenue Information Bulletins on LDR's website.

LINE 3i – Act 123 Recovery – Section 5 of Act 123 of the 2015 Regular Legislative Session provides that if a return was filed after July 1, 2015, for which a valid extension was allowed prior to July 1, 2015, then one-third of any portion of an exclusion or deduction that was disallowed by the Act, shall be allowed as a deduction in the return for each of the taxable years beginning during 2017, 2018, and 2019. If this applies, enter one-third of the

total of the portions of exclusions or deductions that were disallowed by Act 123 on that return. Attach a schedule listing each deduction or exclusion disallowed, the total amount before reduction, the reduction amount, and the one-third amount being recovered on this return. Round to the nearest dollar. For more information see Revenue Information Bulletin 17-018.

Line 3j – Expenses not deducted on the federal return due to IRC Section 280E – Whenever an otherwise allowable expense for purposes of computing federal net income is disallowed under the provisions of IRC Section 280E, an additional deduction in the amount of the disallowed expense is allowed under the provisions of R.S. 47:287.73. The deduction is only allowed for a licensee engaged in the production or dispensing of therapeutic marijuana recommended for therapeutic use by patents clinically diagnosed as suffering from a debilitating medical condition as defined in R.S. 40:1046.

LINE 3k – Other Subtractions – Refer to R.S.47:287.71, 47:287.73, and 47:287.734 through 287.747 for other subtractions from federal net income. A schedule of the items on this line must be supplied. To the extent that refunds of Louisiana income tax are included in federal taxable income, they should be deducted on this line in accordance with R.S. 47:287.71. For the deduction for employment of certain qualified disabled individuals (R.S. 47:297.13), Form R-10605, *Application for Deduction for Employment*

of Certain Qualified Disabled Individuals, must be attached to your return.

Line 3l – Total Subtractions – Add Lines 3a through 3k.

LINE 4 – Louisiana Net Income From All Sources – Add Lines 1 and 2e and subtract Line 3l. This amount should agree with Schedule D, Line 25.

SCHEDULE G – LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL FROM BALANCE SHEET

This schedule MUST be completed by all corporations.

The Schedule G balance sheet should reflect the values of any assets as shown on the books, as provided in LAC 61:1.320. The corporation franchise tax law provides that all assets are deemed to have such values as reflected on the books of the corporation subject to examination and revision by the Secretary. The Secretary may increase the book value of assets up to cost to reflect the true value of surplus and undivided profits, but is prohibited from making revisions that would reflect any value below the amount reflected on the books of the taxpayer. A taxpayer may, at his own discretion, reflect values in excess of cost. In determining cost to which the revisions limitation applies, the fair market value of any asset received in an exchange of properties shall, in most cases, be deemed to constitute the cost of the asset to the taxpayer.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX SCHEDULES

Corporations compute their tax liability on the basis of the portion of the total taxable base employed in Louisiana at the close of the preceding calendar or fiscal year. Schedules G through I must be completed.

SCHEDULE G-1 COMPUTATION OF FRANCHISE TAX BASE

The franchise taxable base includes all items of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits. The provisions of R.S. 47:605.1 still apply to determine the amount, if any, of debt owed to affiliates appearing on a corporation's books that are considered equity investments by the affiliates for franchise tax purposes.

INSTRUCTIONS

Complete Lines 1 through 11 on Schedule G-1 if any debt to affiliates appears on the balance sheet at year's end. See Revenue Ruling 06-010 and Revenue Information Bulletin 13-006 on LDR's website for additional information. For this purpose, an affiliated corporation is any member of a controlled group of corporations as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1563, or any other person that would be a member of a controlled group if rules similar to those of 26 U.S.C. 1563 were applied to that person. Debt to affiliates does not include trade debt that is less than one hundred eighty days old or deposit liabilities to related parties, and cannot be reduced by receivables.

LINE 10A – If Line 9 is greater than zero, AND Line 5 is greater than or equal to zero, subtract Line 5 from Line 9. If both conditions of this line do not apply, skip to Line 10B.

If Line 10A is less than zero, enter zero on Line 11 and Line 17. If Line 10A is greater than zero, multiply Line 10A by 50 percent and enter this amount on Line 11 and Line 17. This amount must be included in the base.

LINE 10B – If Line 9 is greater than zero, AND Line 5 is less than or equal to zero, subtract Line 5 from Line 9. Multiply the difference by 50 percent and enter the result. Enter the lesser of Line 9 or Line 10B on Line 11 and Line 17. If Line 9 equals Line 10B, enter that amount on Line 11 and on Line 17.

ALL CORPORATIONS MUST COMPLETE LINES 12 - 19.

DETERMINATION OF TOTAL CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS

CAPITAL STOCK – Capital stock means all stock that is issued and outstanding. However, the cost of treasury stock may be deducted from earned surplus, limited to the extent of the surplus that was available when the treasury stock was acquired. Capital stock, whether par value or not, is deemed to have such value as is reflected on the books, subject to examination and revision by the Secretary, but in no event less than shown on the books.

SURPLUS, UNDIVIDED PROFITS, ETC. – Surplus and undivided profits is deemed to have such value as is reflected on the books of the corporation, subject to examination and revision by the Secretary. Reserves other than

depreciation, bad debts, other established valuation reserves, etc., should be included. Examples of reserves to be included in surplus and undivided profits are reserves for contingencies, repairs, self-insurance, etc. In addition, any excessive valuation reserve should be included in the taxable base to the extent of such excess. The entire profit on installment obligations should be included in surplus regardless of whether deferred on the books. Many times, items contained in "Other Current Liabilities" and "Other Liabilities" are not truly debt, such as the deferred income tax account, and consideration must be given to these items. If that is the case, then 100 percent of the deferred income tax or any other item that is not debt must be reported as "Earned surplus and undivided profits." DEFERRED INCOME TAX MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE TAXABLE BASE.

In computing surplus and undivided profits, any amounts required by court order to be set aside and segregated in such manner as not to be available for distribution to stockholders or for investment in properties may be excluded from the franchise taxable base.

In the event that surplus and undivided profits accounts reflect a negative figure or deficit, such deficit shall reduce the franchise taxable base.

Refer to R.S. 47:605(A) for information concerning the reduction of surplus for depreciation sustained, but not taken on the books of a corporation under the control of a governmental agency.

Refer to R.S. 47:602 for those items that are excludable from the franchise taxable base and the limitations set forth under R.S. 47:602(H).

LINE 18 – Attach a schedule detailing the amount of any holding corporation deductions allowed under R.S. 47:602(B) through (G).

COMPUTATION OF CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX

AVERAGE RATIO – In the allocation of total capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits to Louisiana, the ratio to be used is the arithmetical average of two separately computed ratios obtained by dividing Louisiana property and assets by total property and assets and Louisiana net sales and other revenue by total net sales and other revenue. If the denominator in the calculation of either ratio is zero, then that ratio is eliminated as a factor in determining the average of the ratios. Schedules H and I are used to calculate the franchise tax allocation ratio. See LAC 61:1.306 available on the Department's website.

CORPORATIONS MERGING – The property and net sales and other revenue of a merging corporation must be included in the ratios of the surviving corporation.

SCHEDULE H – COMPUTATION OF CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX PROPERTY RATIO

In computing the property ratio, Columns 1 and 2 must be completed. The various classes of property and assets shown below are allocated within

and without Louisiana on the basis indicated:

CASH – Cash on hand is allocated to the state in which located.

CASH IN BANKS AND TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS – Cash in banks and temporary investments are allocated to the state in which they have their business situs or, in the absence of a business situs, to the state in which the commercial domicile of the taxpayer is located. If a cash account shows a deficit balance, then that account should be treated as having a zero balance for purposes of indicating the asset value for Schedule H.

TRADE ACCOUNTS AND TRADE NOTES RECEIVABLE – Such receivables are allocated by reference to the transactions from which the receivables arose, on the basis of the location at which delivery was made in the case of the sale of merchandise or the location at which the services were performed in the case of charges for services rendered or the place where the loan was negotiated in the case of a lending business. In the absence of sufficient records of a detailed allocation, the total trade accounts and notes receivable may be apportioned to Louisiana on the basis of the ratio of the amount of merchandise deliveries in Louisiana and charges for services performed in Louisiana during the year to the total amount of merchandise deliveries and charges for services, unless it is apparent that the use of this method produces an unfair and inequitable result.

INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO A PARENT OR SUBSIDIARY – Investments in and advances to a parent or subsidiary are allocated within and without Louisiana on the basis of the ratio of capital employed in Louisiana by the parent or subsidiary for Louisiana corporation franchise tax purposes. The average of the ratios for Louisiana corporation franchise tax purposes (Schedule I of Form CIFT-620) of the parent or subsidiary is applied to the investment in or advances to such parent or subsidiary to determine the amount to be attributed to Louisiana.

OTHER INVESTMENTS – Notes, accounts, stocks, and bonds other than those described above and the cash surrender value of life insurance are allocated to the state in which they have a business situs, or in the absence OF A BUSINESS SITUS, TO THE COMMERCIAL DOMICILE OF THE TAXPAYER.

REAL AND TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY – Such property shall generally be allocated within and without Louisiana on the basis of actual location. Corporeal movable property of a class that is not normally located within a particular state the entire taxable year, such as rolling stock and other mobile equipment that is used in Louisiana, is allocated within and without Louisiana by use of a ratio or ratios that shall give due consideration to the actual usage, such as mileage operated or traffic density within and without this state. Mineral leases and royalty interests are allocated within and without this state on the basis of the actual location of the property covered by the lease or royalty interest. The value of inventories of merchandise in transit is allocated to the state in which their delivery destination is located in the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary. Refer to LAC 61:1.306 for more information on the allocation of specific assets.

OTHER ASSETS – All other assets are allocated within or without Louisiana on such basis as may be reasonably applicable to the particular asset and the type of business involved. Investments in or advances to a partnership are attributed within and without Louisiana based on the percentage of the partnership's capital employed in Louisiana. The percentage of the partnership's capital employed in Louisiana is the allocation ratio, also known as the franchise tax apportionment ratio, that would be computed for the partnership if the partnership were a corporation subject to franchise tax. See LAC 61:1.306.A.2.h.

SCHEDULE I – COMPUTATION OF CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX APPORTIONMENT PERCENTAGE

The franchise tax revenue ratio is calculated on Schedule I. The franchise tax property ratio is calculated on Schedule H. If the denominator in the calculation of either ratio is zero, then that ratio is eliminated as a factor in determining the average of the ratios. Mark the box on Line 1D if the revenue ratio is not considered in the average. Mark the box on Line 2 if the property ratio is not considered in the average.

IMPORTANT!! For taxpayers whose primary business is manufacturing, the apportionment ratio is a single ratio consisting of net sales and other revenues. Mark the box on Line 2 to report that the property ratio is not being used. The term "business of manufacturing" is defined as a business

whose net sales are derived primarily from the manufacture, production, and sale of tangible personal property and does not include the following:

- Any taxpayer whose income is primarily derived from the production or sale of unrefined oil and gas.
- Any taxpayer whose income is primarily derived from the manufacture, distribution, distillation, importation, or sale of alcoholic beverages.
- Any taxpayer defined as an integrated oil company per the United States Internal Revenue Code - 26 USC 291(b)(4), or integrated oil companies that refine, produce, and have marketing operations, whose income in Louisiana is principally derived from production and sale of unrefined oil and gas, and who engage in significant marketing of refined petroleum products in Louisiana.

LINE 1 – Net sales of merchandise, charges for services, and other revenues – The various classes of income shown below are allocated within and without Louisiana on the basis indicated:

A. Sales – The total amount of net sales should be equal to gross receipts less returns and allowances. Sales attributable to this state are all sales made in the regular course of business where the goods, merchandise, or property are received in this state by the purchaser. In the case of delivery of goods by common carrier or by other means of transportation, including transportation by the purchaser, the place at which the goods are ultimately received after all transportation has been completed is considered as the place at which the goods are received by the purchaser. However, direct delivery into this state by the taxpayer to a person or firm designated by a purchaser from within or without the state shall constitute delivery to the purchaser in this state. Sales of scrap materials and by-products are construed to meet the requirements for inclusion in the sales factor. Revenue derived from a sale of property not made in the regular course of business shall not be considered. Therefore, sales made other than to customers, such as stocks and bonds and revenues or gains on the sale of property other than stock in trade should not be included as net sales of merchandise. Whenever a transaction is determined to be a sale that is not to be included as a sale to customers in the regular course of business, the amount does not constitute "other revenue" so as to qualify for inclusion in either the numerator or the denominator of the allocation ratio.

B. Services – Income from services other than those described below is attributed within and without Louisiana on the basis of the location at which the services are rendered.

AIR TRANSPORTATION – Revenues attributable to Louisiana from air transportation shall include all gross receipts derived from passenger journeys and cargo shipments originating in Louisiana.

PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION – Other revenues attributable to this state derived from the transportation of crude petroleum, natural gas, petroleum products, or other commodities for others through pipelines shall include all gross revenue derived from operations entirely within this state, plus a portion of any revenue from operations partly within and partly without this state, based upon the ratio of the number of units of transportation service performed in Louisiana in connection with such revenue to the total of such units. A unit of transportation service is the transportation of any designated quantity of crude petroleum, natural gas, petroleum products, or other commodities for any designated distance.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION – Other revenues attributable to this state derived from transportation other than by aircraft or pipeline shall include all such income that is derived entirely from sources within this state, and a portion of revenue from transportation partly within and partly without, to be prorated subject to rules and regulations of the Secretary, which shall give due consideration to the proportion of service performed in Louisiana.

C. Other Revenues – Revenues other than those from sales is allocated to Louisiana on the basis indicated below:

(I) **RENTS AND ROYALTIES** – Income from rents and royalties is allocated within and without Louisiana on the basis of the location or situs of the property from which the rents and royalties are derived. Royalties or similar revenue from the use of patents, trademarks, copyrights, secret processes, and other similar intangible rights is attributed to the state or states in which such rights are used.

(II) DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST FROM A PARENT OR SUBSIDIARY – Such amounts are allocated within and without Louisiana on the basis of the ratio of the capital employed in Louisiana by the parent or subsidiary. The average of the ratios found on Form CIFT-620, Schedule I, for Louisiana franchise tax purposes of the parent or subsidiary is applied to the amount of dividends and other revenues received from such parent or subsidiary to determine the amount to be attributed to Louisiana.

(III) OTHER DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST – Interest on customers' notes and accounts is attributed to the state in which such customers are located. Other dividends and interest are attributed to the state in which the securities or credits producing such revenue have their situs, which is at the business situs of such securities or credits, if they have been so used in connection with the taxpayer's business as to acquire a business situs, or in the absence of a business situs, is at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(IV) ALL OTHER REVENUES – All other revenues are attributed within or without Louisiana on the basis of such ratio or ratios as may be reasonably applicable to the type of revenue and business involved. Revenues from partnerships are attributed within and without Louisiana based on the percentage of the partnership's capital employed in Louisiana. The percentage of the partnership's capital employed in Louisiana is the allocation ratio, also known as the franchise tax apportionment ratio, that would be computed for the partnership if the partnership were a corporation subject to franchise tax. See LAC 61:1.306.A.1.j.iii.

D. Total And Revenue Ratio – Add the amounts in Columns 1 and 2. Divide the total of Column 2 by the total of Column 1 and enter the result in Column 3. Round to two decimal places. Mark the box if this ratio is not used.

LINE 2 Franchise Tax Property Ratio – Enter the percentage from Schedule H, Line 21, Column 2. Mark the box if this ratio is not used.

LINE 3 Total Of Applicable Percentages – Add the total percentages in Column 3.

LINE 4 Average of Percents – Divide Line 3 by applicable number of ratios. Percentage must be carried out to two decimal places. Do not exceed 100.00%. Enter the average here and on CIFT-620, Line 5B.

SCHEDULE J – CALCULATION OF INCOME TAX

Short period filers:

Mark the box if this income tax return is for part of a year, other than the initial or final return. For purposes of computing the tax due for part of a year, other than the initial or final return, Louisiana taxable income shall be placed on an annual basis by multiplying the amount of taxable income by twelve and dividing the result by the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is required or permitted. The tax on this annualized income is computed and multiplied by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is equal to the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is being filed, and the denominator is twelve. Specific instructions for short period filers are below:

LINE 1 – Short period filers multiply the amount from CIFT-620, Line 1E by twelve and divide the result by the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is being filed. Otherwise enter the amount from CIFT-620, Line 1E.

LINES 2 AND 3 – Follow the instructions on Schedule J.

LINE 4 – Add the amounts in Column 2, Lines 2a through 2e. Multiply the result by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is equal to the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is being filed, and the denominator is twelve. Round to the nearest dollar. Enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 2.

SCHEDULE J-1 – PASS-THROUGH ENTITY TAX ELECTION CALCULATION OF INCOME TAX

All taxpayers that marked the box on the CIFT-620, Line O, must use Schedule J-1 to compute their income tax. All others must use Schedule J.

Short period filers:

Mark the box if this income tax return is for part of a year, other than the initial or final return. For purposes of computing the tax due for part of a

year, other than the initial or final return, Louisiana taxable income shall be placed on an annual basis by multiplying the amount of taxable income by twelve and dividing the result by the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is required or permitted. The tax on this annualized income is computed and multiplied by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is equal to the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is being filed, and the denominator is twelve. Specific instructions for short period filers are below:

LINE 1 – Short period filers multiply the amount from CIFT-620, Line 1E by twelve and divide the result by the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is being filed. Otherwise enter the amount from CIFT-620, Line 1E.

LINES 2 AND 3 – Follow the instructions on Schedule J-1.

LINE 3 – Add the amounts in Column 2, Lines 2a through 2c. Multiply the result by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is equal to the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is being filed, and the denominator is twelve. Round to the nearest dollar. Enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 2.

SCHEDULE K – SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED PAYMENTS

List any credit carried forward from prior year's return and any estimated payments or extension payments you made. Estimated payments can be verified by using the Louisiana Taxpayer Access Point (LaTAP) on LDR's website at www.revenue.louisiana.gov/latap.

A credit carried forward from prior year's return can be applied against your income tax liability on CIFT-620, Line 17C, Column 1, or your franchise tax liability on CIFT-620, Line 17C, Column 2.

Estimated payments made during the year can only be applied against your income tax liability on CIFT-620, Line 17E, Column 1. An extension payment can be applied against your income tax liability on CIFT-620, Line 17E, Column 1, or your franchise tax liability on CIFT-620 Line 17E, Column 2.

SCHEDULE L – CALCULATION OF FRANCHISE TAX

A public utility holding corporation is required to pay a minimum franchise tax of \$100,000 per year under R.S. 47:602(C).

Short period filers:

Mark the box if this franchise tax return is for part of a year, other than the initial or final return. In the case of a return for part of the year other than the initial or final return, the franchise tax due shall be prorated. To calculate the tax due, the tax for a full year is computed and multiplied by a ratio. The numerator of the ratio is the number of months from the closing date of the prior franchise year to the closing date of the short period return filed, and the denominator is 12. Specific instructions for short period filers are below:

LINES 1 THROUGH 5 – Follow the instructions on Schedule L.

LINE 6 – Add Lines 3 and 5. Multiply the result by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is equal to the number of months included in the period for which the short period return is being filed, and the denominator is twelve. Round to the nearest dollar. Enter the result here and on CIFT-620, Line 7.

SCHEDULE M – ANALYSIS OF EARNED SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS PER BOOKS

Schedule M should analyze Schedule G, Line 11, Column 2. Any changes to the balance of earned surplus and undivided profits should be recorded here.

SCHEDULE N – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED

All corporations must complete Schedule N. All lines should be completed.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX DEDUCTION WORKSHEET

If the taxpayer, or a federal consolidated group in which the taxpayer is a member, paid a tax pursuant to IRC Section 965 (a “Transition Tax”), the taxpayer must remove any Transition Tax paid from the standard calculation of the federal income tax deduction.

2017 IRC Section 965 inclusion – 2019 installment payment

If tax year 2017 is the year you included the IRC Section 965 inclusion and made the installment election to pay the federal tax over an eight-year period, a federal income tax deduction is allowed for the same taxable year for which the installment was paid for federal purposes. The amount of federal income tax deduction allowed must be computed separately, see instructions for Line 13.

2018 IRC Section 965 inclusion – 2019 installment payment

If tax year 2018 is the year you included the IRC Section 965 inclusion, Louisiana generally recognizes and treats Subpart F income as dividends; therefore, IRC Section 965 income is deemed dividend income for Louisiana income tax purposes. As provided by R.S. 47:287.83, a federal income tax deduction is not allowed on income upon which no Louisiana income tax is incurred or paid. Therefore, the federal income tax installment payment on the IRC Section 965 inclusion for the 2018 tax year that is exempt from Louisiana income tax under R.S. 47:287.738(F)(1) is not eligible for the federal income tax deduction.

LINE 1B – Enter the sum of Form CIFT-620, Lines 1C1 and 1C2. As provided in R.S. 47:287.83, no federal income tax deduction shall be allowed on net income upon which no Louisiana tax has been incurred, or upon which, for any reason whatsoever, no Louisiana income tax will be paid. Since no tax will be paid on the income reduced by the net operating loss deductions, they must be subtracted from Louisiana net income.

LINE 2 – In order to make Louisiana net income and federal net income comparable, Louisiana net income should be converted to a federal basis. Items of difference between federal and state net income are divided into “compensating items” and “noncompensating items.” “Compensating items” are those differences in items of deduction or items of net income for a particular year that arise solely by reason of the fact that the item is accounted for in different periods for federal and Louisiana income tax purposes (example: depreciation). “Noncompensating items” are any items of difference between federal and Louisiana income or deductions for a particular year other than those defined as “compensating items.” These items generally arise from a difference in tax law between federal and state and will never adjust themselves (example: depletion, Louisiana income tax).

Noncompensating items of income taxable under federal law and not taxable under Louisiana law should not be included in the calculations in Line 2 (examples: interest income, dividend income).

Items of difference that relate to apportionable income should have the apportionment percentage applied before computing the adjustment amount. Items of difference that relate to allocable income are considered only if they relate to Louisiana allocable income. The apportionment percentage is not applied to these items.

“Noncompensating items” of addition can be added only to the extent of the “noncompensating items” of subtraction. “Noncompensating items” of subtraction are not limited. “Compensating items” of addition and subtraction are allowed with no limitation.

LINE 4 – Do not include any IRC Section 965 amounts.

LINE 5 – The federal net income is adjusted to account for expenses that would have been allowed as deductions on the federal return, but were disallowed because of the provisions of IRC Section 280C. An example of such an expense is the salary expense disallowed due to the utilization of the jobs credit.

LINE 8 – Do not include any amounts paid under IRC Section 965. The federal income tax liability is the actual tax liability after being reduced for all credits except the alternative minimum tax credit. A corporation that files, or is included in a consolidated federal income tax return, must allocate a

portion of the consolidated tax liability before determining the deductible portion. In its basic application, the method for allocating the consolidated tax is outlined here. A spread of each member in the consolidated group must be prepared as if each company filed as a separate company for federal income tax purposes. All loss companies should be eliminated in the spread. The tax for each company should be computed on a separate basis. All tax credits should be applied to the specific company to which they relate. A ratio of each company’s separate company tax to the total tax for all companies computed on a separate company basis should be calculated. This ratio is then applied to the actual consolidated tax liability. Refer to LAC 61:1.1122 and 1123 for additional information for more complex situations.

LINE 9 – Under most circumstances, the base erosion minimum tax is not deductible on the Louisiana return. The tax is deductible only to the extent that Louisiana tax is paid on income on which base erosion minimum tax has been paid and no regular federal income tax will be paid. Refer to LAC 61:1.1122 for further explanation.

LINE 12a – R. S. 47:287.85(C)(2) provides that a corporation may increase the amount of its federal income tax deduction by the amount of Federal Disaster Relief Credits attributable to Louisiana. Enter the amount of your Federal Disaster Relief Credits attributable to Louisiana on this line and in the designated area on Form CIFT-620, Line 1D1.

Louisiana provides a deduction for federal income taxes paid on Louisiana income. Generally, when the federal income tax liability is decreased by federal credits, the amount of the Louisiana income tax liability increases. R.S. 47:287.85(C)(2) expanded the relief granted to Louisiana taxpayers who claimed certain disaster credits granted for Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita. To avoid paying additional income tax, Louisiana taxpayers who received these federal credits may increase the amount of their Louisiana federal income tax deduction by the amount of certain disaster relief credits claimed on the 2018 federal income tax form. Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) 61:1.601 found on the LDR website provides complete information regarding disaster relief credits and designates the following federal credits as disaster relief credits:

1. Employee Retention Credit
2. Work Opportunity Credit
3. Rehabilitation Tax Credit
4. Employer-Provided Housing Credit
5. Low Income Housing Credit
6. New Markets Tax Credit

Line 13 – 2019 Net IRC Section 965 tax liability. Use the worksheet below to determine the additional federal income tax deduction allowed for the 2019 installment payment for 2017 IRC Section 965 inclusion.

1.	Percentage of IRC Section 965 Income taxable to Louisiana from Form R-620-965, Part B, Line 10 that was filed with your 2017 Form CIFT-620.	%
2.	2019 net IRC Section 965 tax liability paid for 2017 inclusion, calculated on a separate company basis, that is reported on 2019 Federal Form 965-B, Part II, column (d), line 1. This amount should be included in the amount on 2019 Federal Form 1120, line 32.	\$
3.	IRC Section 965 net tax liability apportioned to taxpayer. Multiply Line 1 by Line 2. Enter the result here and on Line 13 of your Federal Income Tax Deduction Worksheet.	\$

Line 14 – Add Lines 11, 12a, and 13. Enter the result here and on Form CIFT 620, line 1D.

What's New for Louisiana 2019 Corporation Income Tax and 2020 Corporation Franchise Tax?

PASS-THROUGH ENTITY TAX ELECTION

Act 442 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session allows Subchapter S corporations, and other flow-through entities taxed as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, to elect to pay Louisiana income tax at the entity level. An individual who is a shareholder, member, or partner of the entity is allowed to exclude the income that was taxed at the entity level that is included in their federal adjusted gross income. Once the election is made, it is effective for the entire taxable year for which it was made as well as all subsequent taxable years until the election is terminated.

An entity must make the election on Form R-6980, *Tax Election for Pass-Through Entities*, and must receive LDR acceptance of the election. See Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) 61:I.1001 for requirements to make the election. The election can be made during the taxable year prior to the taxable year in which the election is first effective, during the taxable year in which the election is first effective, or on or before the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the taxable year in which the election is first effective. For the 2019 taxable year, LDR will start accepting elections on February 1, 2020.

Entities making the election should use Schedule J-1 to calculate their income tax. All Louisiana corporation income tax provisions apply and the entity is taxed in the same manner as if the entity filed a federal income tax return with the Internal Revenue Service as a C Corporation. The entity is allowed a federal income tax deduction equal to the federal income tax that would have been paid on the Louisiana income if the entity filed a federal income tax return with the Internal Revenue Service as a C Corporation.

Net operating losses earned in the year the election was made or after the election was made are tax items of the entity and the loss and its carryforward must be reported on the CIFT-620. Net operating losses earned in tax years prior to the election that have previously passed through to the owners are tax items of the owners and any carryforward remaining can only be used on individual income tax return. See Revenue Information Bulletin 19-019 and LAC 61.I.1001(C)(6) for more information.

LAC 61.I.1001(C)(2) mandates electronic filing of the CIFT-620 and all supporting documentation for any entity making the election. The following documentation must be attached to the CIFT-620 when filed:

- A *pro forma* Federal Form 1120 completed as if the entity had filed as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes including all federal schedules necessary to compute the amount of federal tax that would have been due;
- Schedule K-1s as actually issued to the owners of the entity for the taxable year;
- Form R-6981, *Statement of Owner's Share of Entity Level Tax Items*, reflecting any income that remains taxable to the entity's owners in Louisiana after the election such as dividend income and interest income; and
- Form R-6982, *Schedule of Tax Paid if Paid by Owner*, calculating how much tax would have been due if the entity had passed the income through to its owners and the tax had been paid at the owner level.

These entities must mark the box on Line O on the face of the return indicating the election was made.

SCHEDULE NRC-P3 – NONREFUNDABLE PRIORITY 3 CREDITS

Previously Unemployed – Code 208 – This credit was repealed by Act 202 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session. If you have an eligible amount, use this code to utilize the carryover amount against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for any years you have remaining in your five (5) year carryover period.

Basic Skills Training – Code 212 – This credit was repealed by Act 202 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session. If you have an eligible amount, use this code to utilize the carryover amount against corporate income tax or corporate franchise tax for any years you have remaining in your two (2) year carryover period.

QMC Music Job Creation Credit – Code 223 – R.S. 47:6023 provides for a credit against corporate income tax to a Qualifying Music Company (QMC) that is a music publisher, sound recording studio, booking agent, or artist management that is engaged directly or indirectly in the production, distribution, and promotion of music. Taxpayers must apply to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to receive certification. A copy of the certification of the credit must be attached to the return. The credit is limited to 50 percent of the taxpayer's tax liability.

SCHEDULE F – RECONCILIATION OF FEDERAL AND LOUISIANA NET INCOME

LINE 3j – Expenses not deducted on the federal return due to Internal Revenue Code Section 280E

Act 331 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session provides a deduction for a licensee engaged in the production or dispensing of therapeutic marijuana recommended for therapeutic use by patents clinically diagnosed as suffering from a debilitating medical condition as defined in R.S. 40:1046. The deduction is for the otherwise allowable expense for purposes of computing federal net income disallowed under the provisions of IRC Section 280E.

SCHEDULE J-1 – PASS-THROUGH ENTITY TAX ELECTION CALCULATION OF INCOME TAX

Act 442 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session allows Subchapter S corporations, and other flow-through entities taxed as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, to elect to pay Louisiana income tax at the entity level. These taxpayers will use Schedule J-1 to calculate their income tax at the following rates:

- Two percent on the first \$25,000 of net income
- Four percent on the next \$75,000
- Six percent on the excess over \$100,000.

WHO NEEDS TO COMPLETE WHAT SCHEDULES

Taxpayers are required to complete all schedules listed below for the type of return they are filing.

	Filing an Income Tax Return	Filing a Franchise Return	Filing A CIFT Return
The Return	Yes	Yes	Yes
Schedules NRC-P1, RC-P2, NRC-P3, and RC-P4	Only if claiming any credits other than the LA Citizens Insurance assessment credit		
Schedule A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Schedule B	Yes	No	Yes
Schedule C	Only for certain oil and gas businesses	No	Only for certain oil and gas businesses
Schedule D	Yes	No	Yes
Schedule E	Yes	No	Yes
Schedule F	Yes	No	Yes
Schedule G	Yes	Yes	Yes
Schedule G - 1	No	Yes	Yes
Schedule H	No	Yes, all columns	Yes, all columns
Schedule I	No	Yes	Yes
Schedule J or J-1	Yes	No	Yes
Schedule K	Only if you need to report applicable payments		
Schedule L	No	Yes	Yes
Schedule M	No	Yes	Yes
Additional information required	Yes	Yes	Yes