

INSTRUCTIONS—SCHEDULE KIRA-SP

PURPOSE OF SCHEDULE—This schedule is to be used by any S corporation or partnership which has entered into a financing agreement for a Kentucky Industrial Revitalization Act (KIRA) project to determine the KIRA income tax credit allowed against the Kentucky income tax liability in accordance with KRS 141.403 on the income from the project.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

S corporations and partnerships generally are not subject to Kentucky income tax at the entity level; rather, the shareholders or partners of such entities are subject to Kentucky income tax in their individual or corporate capacity on their distributive share of the entity's net income. However, for purposes of determining the KIRA income tax credit, S corporations and partnerships are subject to tax on net income from the project, and the credit is applied against the entity's tax liability. The net income subject to tax at the entity level and the credit are excluded from the shareholders' or partners' distributive share of income or credits. Use Kentucky Schedule K for S Corporations With Economic Development Projects (Form 720S) or Kentucky Schedule K for Partnerships With Economic Development Projects (Form 765).

The S corporation or partnership should first complete Form 720S, Kentucky S Corporation Income and License Tax Return, or Form 765, Kentucky Partnership Income Return, to determine net income (loss), deductions, etc., from the entire operations of the S corporation or partnership. The S corporation or partnership should then complete Schedule KIRA-SP to determine the KIRA income tax credit and the tax due, if any, by the S corporation or partnership after application of the credit.

License Tax—The corporation must complete Schedule KIRA-L to determine the KIRA license tax credit.

Multiple Projects—An S corporation or partnership with multiple economic development projects must complete an applicable schedule (Schedule KREDA-SP, Schedule KIDA-SP, Schedule KJDA-SP or Schedule KIRA-SP) to determine the credit and net tax liability, if any, for each project.

PART I INSTRUCTIONS

Line 1—If the S corporation's or partnership's only operation is the KIRA project, the amount entered on line 1 is the net of both separately stated and nonseparately stated income and deduction items from Form 720S or Form 765, respectively. If the corporation has operations other than the KIRA project, schedules must be attached reflecting the computation of the net income from the KIRA project in accordance with the following instructions, and such amount entered on line 1.

Separate Facility—In accordance with KRS 141.403(6), if the project is a totally separate facility, net income attributable to the project shall be determined by the separate accounting method.

Expansion of Existing Facility—In accordance with KRS 141.403(7), if the KIRA project is an expansion to an existing facility, the net income of the entire facility shall be determined by the separate accounting method and multiplied by a percentage approved by the Kentucky Department of Revenue to determine net income attributable to the project. **A copy of the letter from the Department of Revenue approving the percentage must be attached to this schedule.**

Alternative Methods—In accordance with KRS 141.403(8), if the approved company can show that the nature of the operations and activities of the approved company are such that it is not practical to use separate accounting to determine net income from the facility at which the project is located, the approved company shall determine net income attributable to the project using an alternative method approved by the Department of Revenue. **Thus, if any method other than separate accounting is used to determine the net income from the project, a copy of the letter from the Department of Revenue approving the alternative method must be attached to this schedule.**

Computing Net Income by Separate Accounting—To compute net income from the facility by separate accounting, gross income directly attributable to the facility shall be reduced by expenses directly attributable to the facility and overhead expenses apportioned to the facility. The amounts of gross receipts and expenses to be included in this separate accounting computation should be determined in accordance with KRS 141.010 in effect for the year.

All gross receipts generated by the sale of product(s) produced by the facility as well as any miscellaneous income generated by the facility shall be included as gross income directly attributable to the facility.

Expenses directly attributable to the facility include, but are not limited to: cost of goods sold, labor, rent, depreciation, interest, supplies, maintenance, legal fees and selling expenses.

Overhead expenses apportioned to the facility are general corporate expenses that are not directly attributable to a specific facility. Overhead expenses shall be reduced by income items such as interest, royalties, etc., that are not directly attributable to a specific facility before being apportioned to the facility. The net expenses shall be apportioned to the facility by a ratio of total receipts of the facility over total receipts of the corporation.

Line 4—In lieu of the tax credit, the approved company may elect, on an annual basis, to apply as an estimated tax payment an amount equal to the allowable tax credit. Enter an amount on either (a) or (b); in no case should there be an entry on both (a) and (b). In accordance with KRS 141.347(5) this estimated payment is excluded in determining each shareholder's distributive share of net income and credits. Thus, the shareholders of the S corporation or partners in a partnership are not entitled to claim any portion of this estimated payment against their Kentucky individual income tax liability.