



State Corporate Tax Credit Scholarship Programs FAQ

1. WHAT ARE STATE CORPORATE TAX CREDIT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS?

These programs allow companies who pay corporate and other types of taxes to receive a tax credit if they redirect their state tax liability to AAA Scholarship Foundation (AAA), and AAA then uses these redirected tax dollars to fund scholarships for low-income, disabled and/or displaced-children to attend the school (up to grade 12) that best meets their unique learning needs. Most of the programs designate that the scholarships go to children from low-income or working poor families, but some states do not have income limits (i.e. Georgia). AAA ONLY funds scholarships for children from low-income families (using eligibility for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program as a baseline).

2. HOW MANY STATES HAVE THESE PROGRAMS AND DO THE PROGRAMS VARY?

State corporate tax credit scholarship programs exist in 17 states with different program cap amounts, amounts that a company may contribute, application processes and deadlines and credit-carry forward provisions. AAA is an approved scholarship organization (SO) in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Nevada and Pennsylvania.

3. WHAT TYPES OF TAXES ARE ACCEPTED IN EACH PROGRAM AND HOW MUCH IS THE CREDIT?

State	Taxes Allowed	Amount of Credit	Credit Carry Forward
Alabama	Corporate	Dollar-for-dollar	3 years
Arizona	Insurance Premium and Corporate	Dollar-for-dollar	5 years
Arizona Lexie’s Law (for special needs and foster children)	Insurance Premium and Corporate	Dollar-for-dollar	5 years
Florida	Insurance Premium, Corporate, Direct Pay Sales and Use Tax, Oil and Gas Tax, Alcohol Beverage Excise Tax	Dollar-for-dollar	5 years*
Georgia	Corporate	Dollar-for-dollar	5 years
Nevada	Modified Business Tax	Dollar-for-dollar	5 years
Pennsylvania	Corporate net income tax, bank and trust company shares tax, title insurance companies share tax, insurance premiums tax, mutual thrift institution tax or malt beverage tax	75% for a one-year commitment 90% for a two-year commitment	None

* If you file a consolidated return in Florida, you can transfer your credit-carry forward to different entities in the State. If you do not file a consolidated tax return in Florida, you cannot transfer your credit-carry forward to other entities – only those the tax was pledged for.

4. CAN MY COMPANY PARTICIPATE IF IT IS AN LLC OR S CORP?

LLC Taxed As:	AL	AZ	FL	GA	NV	PA
Disregarded Entity (Where Reporting Entity is Individual)	\$50,000 or 50% of tax, whichever is less.	None*	None	(1) In the case of a single individual or a head of household, the actual amount expended or \$1,000.00 per tax year, whichever is less; or (2) In the case of married couple filing a joint return, the actual amount expended or \$2,500.00 per tax year, whichever is less; or (3) In the case of a married couple filing a separate return, the actual amount expended or \$1,250.00 per tax year, whichever is less	100% of MBT tax	None
Partnership	100% of the individual's pro rata or distributive share of the donation by the Alabama Subchapter K entity, or \$50,000 whichever is less	None*	Direct pay sales tax permit holders may contribute up to 100% of sales tax	Up to a max of \$10,000 of income tax per partner annually	100% of MBT tax	Up to \$750,000 annually may be contributed. The partnership has the option of applying the credit against its own tax liability or it may elect to pass the credit through to its partners.
S-Corp	100% of the individual's pro rata or distributive share of the donation by the Alabama S corporation, or \$50,000 whichever is less	100% of either income tax or insurance premium tax - minimum of \$5,000/year	None	Up to a max of \$10,000 of income tax per shareholder annually	100% of MBT tax	Up to \$750,000 annually (see donor matrix for list of eligible taxes)

*AAA is not authorized to accept contributions from individuals. Please refer to the ADOR website for a list of Scholarship Organizations that are authorized to accept these contributions.

5. WHAT IS THE APPLICATION PROCESS?

In each state, the respective Department of Revenue must approve a company's participation prior to payment. The approval process does not oblige the company to remit the funds – it is merely a way to ensure that the annual program cap is not over-subscribed.

The application process varies in each state:

- **Alabama:** Online application by the company and payment to be made within 30 days of approval.
- **Arizona:** AAA must apply to the DOR on the company's behalf and payment to be made within 20 days of approval.
- **Florida:** Online application by the company and payment to be made by the last day of your company's fiscal year.
- **Georgia:** AAA must apply to the DOR on the company's behalf and payment to be made within 60 days of approval.
- **Nevada:** AAA must apply to the Nevada Taxation Department on the company's behalf and payment to be made in 30 days of approval.
- **Pennsylvania:** Online application by the company and payment to be made within 60 days of approval.

6. HOW DOES MY COMPANY TAKE THE CREDIT?

The tax credits are taken when your company files its state tax return. Generally, the state has a schedule that lists all available tax credits, including the tax credit scholarship. Your company will complete the tax credit schedule, attach a copy of the acknowledgement that you receive from AAA and then file the return. If your company cannot take the fully approved tax credit in the year it is awarded, most states allow you to carry it forward for a certain number of years (see #3 above for details). Also, the IRS allows your company to report these tax credits as payments of state income tax under IRC Section 164 or 162 on your federal tax return, rather than as charitable contributions.

7. DOES THE STATE TREAT MY COMPANY'S PAYMENT TO AAA AS AN ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENT?

The answer depends on 1) how your company calculates its estimated tax payments and 2) in which state it is participating.

First, if your company uses the previous year's tax liability to determine its current year estimates (the "look-back" method), then your first year of participation in the tax credit scholarship program will have no effect on your estimated tax payments. However, it may have a very positive affect on your subsequent year installments because the tax credit can be "netted" against the liability in determining the installments.

Second, Florida is one state that allows your company to treat its payment to AAA as estimated tax payments regardless of how you calculate your estimated taxes.

In Florida, in order for a remittance to AAA to be treated as an estimated tax payment, the company has to remit their payments to AAA by the normal estimated tax due dates (April 15, June 15 and October 15 for IP tax).

8. IS MY CONTRIBUTION A CHARITABLE DEDUCTION?

We have an informational letter from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regarding whether taxes redirected to a scholarship organization are allowable as a federal charitable deduction. Although it is not a "ruling," it does call attention to certain principles that are germane.

The letter discusses whether a remittance should be considered a charitable deduction (under section 170) given the fact that the participating corporation receives the entire amount back as a tax credit. It concludes that if a deduction is taken under section 170 and then disallowed, then the remittance should instead be allowed under section 164 or 162 as a payment of state taxes.

The letter states: “A charitable contribution deduction under section 170 may ***not*** be allowable for a payment that qualifies for the Florida Corporate Income Tax Credit if the credit is viewed as a quid pro quo benefit that eliminates the necessary charitable intent for federal tax purposes. However, if receipt of the credit from the state is viewed as a disqualifying benefit, arguably, ***the taxpayer's transfer of the credit to the state to satisfy the taxpayer's state tax liability should be viewed as a payment of state tax for purposes of the federal deduction for tax payments in section 164*** or for section 162.” (emphasis added)

In fact, should your company decide to participate and to deduct the full value of their remittance under section 164 or 162 as contemplated by the IRS, they would not be subject to the 10 percent limitation on charitable contributions. Likewise, if they were to record the remittance the same way in their financials (as a payment of state taxes rather than as a charitable contribution), it would not result in the “penalty” of a lower EBITDA.

9. CAN MY COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THESE PROGRAMS ANONYMOUSLY?

Yes, you may keep your company participation in the programs anonymous¹. However, there are many strategies to market your contribution should you decide it is beneficial. For example:

- **Internal marketing:** If your company has employees or customers who may be eligible for a scholarship, AAA can work with your human resources or communications staff to develop notices, conduct educational events and/or help employees or customers fill out the applications. We can't earmark contributions for specific students or employees, but we can assist with marketing.
- **External marketing:** AAA can work with your marketing team to design community events specific to your social responsibility strategy. For example, we worked with an insurance company that has a bilingual reading program to host a school reading night. With another corporate partner, we annually host an event for state and local officials to tour their facilities, followed by lunch and a discussion on education policy. As another example, we can also arrange for check signing presentations at schools or with elected officials. We design each strategy to meet your company's needs.

10. WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SCHOLARSHIP ORGANIZATION?

You will want to partner with a SO that shares your company's values. There is a wide variety of SO's in most states – many give exclusively to a school or a set of schools (i.e. Catholic, Episcopal) – and many are small family run enterprises, so you should do your due diligence to ensure that it is a reputable and stable organization. Questions to ask:

- Does the SO have clean (“unqualified”) audits/reviews for the past three years? Most good non-profits should have their current audit posted on their website.
- Does the SO have a policy against nepotism and/or candidates for office on the payroll?
- What is their staff experience in running non-profit organizations?
- Does the SO have an outside party endorsement for good practices (i.e. Charity Navigator or GuideStar)?
- How many scholarships did the SO award for FY 2017 and what was the total dollar amount awarded?
- What percentage of the SO's FY 2017 annual revenue was awarded to scholarships?
- What percentage of the SO's FY 2017 revenues went to administrative costs?
- Does the SO give the scholarship to the child rather than a school (so that the scholarship is portable for that child should he/she need a different educational setting)?
- Have the SO explain how they define ‘low-income’ or ‘economically-disadvantaged.’

¹ With the exception of the Pennsylvania Opportunity Scholarship Tax Credit program, as the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue automatically publishes the name of each corporate donor.

11. HOW IS AAA UNIQUE?

AAA is the only state approved scholarship organization in the country that is approved to manage state corporate tax credit scholarship programs in six states. And many other things make us distinct. The AAA Scholarship Foundation:

- has been awarded the prestigious Guide Star Platinum Seal, demonstrating the highest level of good management practices in a non-profit organization.
- awards scholarships directly to families – not schools.
- awards scholarships solely to qualifying low-income, disabled and/or displaced students.
- awards scholarships for at least a 3-year term in states that allow multi-year commitments – we believe that the continuity of an educational setting is important for children to succeed.
- is managed by the nation’s leading state corporate tax credit scholarship program professionals with nearly 20 years of experience successfully administering programs.
- has a CPA on-staff to ensure that your tax questions are answered correctly and to ensure timely and accurate reporting.
- limits our overhead to 4.08 percent for administrative funding (3 percent in Florida).

12. CAN YOU DESCRIBE A TYPICAL AAA SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT?

The typical AAA Scholarship student is an ethnic minority living with a struggling single parent/caregiver in a high crime community. More than 85 percent of AAA scholarships are distributed to children at or below 185 percent of poverty. Many children are either below grade level, failing at their previous school or both when they receive a scholarship. Parents, who find their children in these circumstances and care about their future, look for viable options. They seek an atmosphere that challenges their child and will reverse inadequate learning, social patterns and the potential lifelong negative impact. They wish to change their child’s learning environment, acquaintances and the unfortunate predictable outcomes associated with school failure. Your contributions to AAA provide the lifelines that these parents need.

“As a parent, you want to do anything possible to ensure your children are successful. The AAA Scholarship Foundation helped to ease the financial burden I faced and made it possible for me to send my son to a school where he has been able to reach his full potential and develop into a young man that cares about his community and has goals for the future. I am forever grateful to those that make this program possible.”

-- Parent of AAA Scholarship Foundation Student