

DOLLARS LEFT IN THE STATE DETAILS

What does qualify as Dollars Left in the State?

A qualified Utah expense is a production expense that is subject to Utah taxes. All goods and services must be domiciled, used in Utah, and directly attributable to the physical qualified production.

- 1) **An expenditure that is subject to State of Utah:**
 - a) Corporate franchise or income tax under Title 59, Chapter 7, Corporate Franchise and Income Taxes;
 - b) Individual income tax under Title 59, Chapter 10, Individual Income Tax Act; and
 - c) Sales and use tax under Title 59, Chapter 12, Sales and Use Tax Act, notwithstanding any sales and use tax exemption allowed by law
- 2) **Payments made to a nonresident only to the extent of the:**
 - a) Income tax paid to Utah on payroll;
 - b) The amount of per diems paid;
 - c) Other direct reimbursements transacted in the state; or
 - d) Payments made to a payroll company or loan-out corporation that is registered to do business in the state, only to the extent of the amount of withholding under Section 59-10-402

<u>Non Residents</u>	<u>Utah Residents</u>
Non Resident: Eligible	Utah Resident: Eligible
State of Utah Wage Withholding Only	State of Utah Per Diem
State of Utah Per Diem	Gross Wages
	Box Rental
Non Resident: Ineligible	Utah Resident: Ineligible
Gross Wages	Handling/Payroll Fees
Employer Match Social Security	Fringes (Health, pension & welfare)
Employer Match Medicare	Employer Match Social Security
Federal Unemployment Tax	Employer Match Medicare
State Unemployment Tax	Federal Unemployment Tax
Fringes	State Unemployment Tax
Handling/Payroll Fees	

What does not qualify as Dollars Left in the State?

- 1) **Any expenditure on airfare that is not purchased through a Utah ticketing agency is not eligible to be deemed Dollars Left in the State.**
- 2) **Further, in accordance with Section R357-5-104 (2) of the Utah Administrative Code, the following expenditures do not qualify as Dollars Left in the State:**
 - a) All salary above \$500,000 for one individual;
 - b) Marketing and distributions expenditures;
 - c) Any value beyond the depreciated amount for capital expenditures, rentals, and any purchases made where the item is used for only a portion of its useful life; and
 - d) Any per diem value beyond 100 percent of the current federal rate for the area.