Tax Hot Topics

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State Tax Implications for Financial Institutions Nexus and Beyond

Defining "Financial Institutions" for state tax purposes

- Definitions vary by state and may include banks, mortgage lenders, servicers, factoring companies, credit card processors, etc.
- State specific examples:

CONNECTICUT

"Financial service company" includes any company deriving 50%+ of gross income from activities authorized for regulated banks

CALIFORNIA

"Financial corporation" is a corporation predominately dealing in money or moneyed capital in substantial competition with nations banks, with further defined terms

ILLINOIS

"Financial organization" includes small loan companies, sales finance companies, investment companies, each with narrow definitions

State Tax Implications for Financial Institutions Nexus and Beyond

Corporate Income Tax

Special Financial Institution Taxes

- Pennsylvania: Bank and trust company shares tax
- Ohio: Financial institutions tax
- South Carolina: separate income tax for banks
- Georgia: Occupation tax on depository financial institutions, with a credit against corporate income/net worth tax

Local Taxes

 Some localities impose business income and receipts taxes, with special rules for financial businesses (e.g., Philadelphia)

Sales and Use Tax

- Taxable servicesdata processing, consulting
- Taxable purchases-SaaS and information services

Nexus Standards for Financial Institutions

Physical Presence vs. Economic Presence

- Traditional nexus required physical presence (offices, employees)
- Modern standards increasingly assert nexus based on economic presence (receipts, loans, deposits)

Factor-Presence Nexus

ALABAMA

- \$675,000 sales,
- \$68,000 property/payroll, or
- 25% of total factors

CALIFORNIA

- \$735,019 sales,
- \$73,502 property/payroll, or
- 25% of total factors

OHIO

- \$500,000 gross receipts,
- \$50,000 property/payroll, or
- 25% of total factors

NEW YORK

- \$1,283,000 sales or
- 1,000 credit card accounts/merchant contracts

Intangible Property and Nexus

• States may assert nexus based on the presence of intangible property such as loans or credit card receivables



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Apportionment Rules for Financial Institutions

INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC APPORTIONMENT

- Many states have special formulas for financial institutions
- Some states may address sourcing of receipts from loans, interest, and financial services
- Some states distinguish between secured and unsecured loans for sourcing

APPORTIONMENT METHODS

- Three-factor vs. single sales -special weighting for financial institutions (e.g., California)
- Cost-of Performance vs. Market-Based Sourcing

COMBINED/UNITARY GROUP CONSIDERATIONS

• Special rules may apply when financial institutions are included in a group with non-financial entities (e.g., Massachusetts)

Compliance and Practical Considerations

| Annual Review of State Tax Profile | Financial institutions should annually review their classification, nexus, and apportionment status in each state |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Monitoring Changes | Changes in business activities, expansion, or new products can alter tax obligations State tax rules are forever evolving- especially with increased focus on economic nexus and market-based sourcing |
| Mitigation Techniques | Proactive Approach- Nexus Study Voluntary Disclosure Agreements Audit Support |

Recent State Tax Developments

INDIANA

- DOR updated guidance for Financial Institution Tax (FIT) - April 2025
- Amnesty Program effective 7/1/2025-1/1/2027 - for unpaid liabilities due prior to January 1, 2023 (waiver of interest and penalties)

MASSACHUSETTS

- Single sales factor apportionment for all corporations and financial institutions effective for tax years starting January 1, 2025
- New rules for financial institutions on how investment and trading income is included in the receipts factor. An "Assignment Fraction" replaced the "regular place of business" test for tax years starting January 1, 2025

KANSAS

- Single sales factor apportionment for most corporations, including financial institutions for tax years starting January 1, 2027
- Market-based sourcing for receipts other than TPP for tax years starting January 1, 2027



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replay link:



A replay link will be emailed to you in the coming weeks. A copy of the slides presented today will also be made available at that time.

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