

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

810-9-1

EXCISE TAX ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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810-9-1-.05 Apportionment and Allocation of Net Income of Financial Institutions
(For Tax Years 01/01/2017 and Forward)

810-9-1-.01 Definitions.

(1) A "financial institution" is a national banking association or any person or entity which by employing monied capital as its principal business activity comes into competition with the business of national banks and

(a) for tax years beginning after December 31, 1999, engages in the following businesses within this state: banking; conducting the business of a financial institution as described in Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975; or conducting a credit card business through the issuance of credit cards to residents or businesses of this state.

(b) "Financial institution" also means those common parent corporations which are registered bank holding companies as defined by the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and which are eligible to elect to file a consolidated Financial Institution Excise Tax Return as specified in Section 40-16-3, Code of Alabama 1975.

(c) The term "financial institution" does not include insurance companies, individual citizens or fiduciaries acting in a representative capacity for individual citizens merely because they make loans or investments of funds in bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness if such transactions are not made in competition with the business of national banks.

(2) "Net income" is defined as "gross income" less the deductions provided in Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, and as may be determined under Rule 810-9-1.05, if applicable.

(3) "Gross income" means all wealth flowing to the taxpayer other than return of its capital without credit or exclusion and includes all dividends and interest from whatever source.

(a) Gross income also includes insurance commissions deemed earned within this state by a financial institution which has acted in an agency capacity to secure insurance for its borrowers or credit card holders.

(4) "Deductions" include the ordinary and necessary business expenses incurred in the production of the gross income required to be reported by Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975. If both personal and business expenses are incurred in a single transaction, only the business expenses may be deducted.

(a) Salaries or other compensation for personal service actually rendered are deductible if such payments constitute a reasonable allowance.

1. In the case of proprietorships, no deduction shall be allowed for the value of services rendered by the proprietor.

2. In the case of partnerships, the salary paid to a partner for active management of the business shall be allowed as a deduction so long as the amount can be shown to be reasonable within the judgment of the Department of Revenue. No deduction shall be allowed when the partner's interest is purely financial and active day by day participation in the operation of the business does not exist.

(b) Management fees, to the extent they are reasonable, ordinary and necessary, will be allowed.

(c) Interest expense paid or accrued as an ordinary and necessary business expense is deductible.

1. A domestic corporation or resident individual is entitled to deduct interest paid or accrued to the extent that it is a necessary and ordinary business expense.

2. A branch office of a foreign corporation is entitled to a deduction for interest which shall be that portion of the total interest paid or accrued by the foreign corporation that the gross income in Alabama is to the total gross income of the corporation.

(d) Taxes are deductible only in the year they are paid and only when levied on the taxpayer claiming the deduction.

1. The federal income tax (FIT) paid shall be deductible only to the extent that it is applicable to the financial institution's income earned in the State of Alabama. Any allocation which is necessary shall be determined by applying the ratio of the taxpayer's income in Alabama, before any federal income tax deduction or net operating loss (NOL) deduction, from the financial business to the total company income, before any federal income tax deduction or NOL deduction, as computed under Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, for the year for which the tax was paid. In the case of corporations, allocation and apportionment of income earned within and without this state shall be determined under Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, and Rule 810-9-1-.05. The FIT deduction shall be on the same basis as provided by Alabama Income Tax Rule 810-3-35-.01, except that such tax must be paid during the tax year.

(i) EXAMPLE: Bank C operates in Alabama and other states. Bank C does not file a consolidated federal income tax return or own subsidiaries. Bank C will compute income attributable to this state using Rule 810-9-1-.05. Bank C will determine that portion of the FIT deduction attributable to Alabama by applying the ratio of income attributable to operations within this state before any FIT or NOL deduction, to its total company income before any FIT or NOL deduction computed under Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975. Bank C paid \$100,000.00 of FIT during the year, and had total company taxable income (computed under Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975) before any FIT or NOL deduction of

\$400,000.00. Bank C's Alabama apportionment factor percentage is sixty percent. There are no allocated items of income or expenses to this state. Bank C's Alabama taxable income before any federal income tax and NOL deduction is ($\$400,000.00 \times 60\%$) \$240,000.00. Bank C's portion of the paid FIT for the year which is deductible on Bank C's Alabama financial institution excise tax return is ($\$240,000.00 \div \$400,000.00 \times \$100,000.00$) \$60,000.00.

2. In the case of corporate taxpayers which are members of affiliated groups which file consolidated Federal income tax returns, the deductible tax will be allocated and apportioned based upon Alabama income tax Rule 810-3-35-.01, provided that such tax must be paid during the tax year as required by Chapter 16, Title 40 Code of Alabama 1975. Allocation and apportionment of income earned within and without this state shall be determined under Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, and Rule 810-9-1-.05.

(i) EXAMPLE: Parent P is a bank holding company and files a consolidated federal income tax return with subsidiaries A, B, C, D, and E. Parent P does not operate within this state. Parent P's subsidiaries, A, B, and C, operate within and without this state and subsidiaries, D and E, do not operate within this state. Parent P and subsidiaries A, B, D, and E qualify as financial institutions. Parent P elects to file a consolidated Financial Institution Excise Tax return with this state and pays the \$6,000.00 annual filing fee. Subsidiaries A and B must each determine their own total company taxable incomes under Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, (before any FIT and NOL deductions). Subsidiaries A and B must then apply their respective apportionment factors to their company's taxable incomes in order to determine their incomes attributable to operations within this state. See Rule 810-9-1-.05. Subsidiaries A and B will each complete a pro forma form ET-1. See Rule 810-9-1-.02(2)(a)2. In this case subsidiary A has total company income of \$100,000.00 and an Alabama apportionment factor of ten percent which resulted in Alabama taxable income of ($\$100,000.00 \times$ ten percent) \$10,000.00. Subsidiary B had total company taxable income of \$200,000.00 and an Alabama apportionment factor of twenty percent which resulted in Alabama taxable income of ($\$200,000.00 \times$ twenty percent) \$40,000.00. All companies in P's consolidated federal tax return have positive incomes (before any FIT and NOL carryforward deduction). Total income on P's consolidated federal income tax return is \$1,200,000.00 computed under Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, (before any FIT and NOL deductions). P's consolidated FIT paid during the tax year was \$240,000.00. Subsidiary A's company portion of the consolidated FIT paid is ($\$100,000.00 \div \$1,200,000.00 \times \$240,000.00$) \$20,000.00. Subsidiary B's company portion of the consolidated FIT paid is ($\$200,000.00 \div \$1,200,000.00 \times \$240,000.00$) \$40,000.00. Subsidiary A's Alabama excise tax portion of the FIT allocated to subsidiary A from the consolidated federal return is ($\$10,000.00 \div \$100,000.00 \times \$20,000.00$) \$2,000.00. Subsidiary B's Alabama excise tax portion of the FIT allocated to subsidiary B from the consolidated federal return is ($\$40,000.00 \div \$200,000.00 \times \$40,000.00$) \$8,000.00. The two pro forma Alabama financial institution excise tax returns will comprise a composite consolidated excise

tax return combining the incomes and expenses of the two companies with a total FIT deduction attributable to Alabama operations of (\$2,000.00 + \$8,000.00) \$10,000.00.

3. No deduction will be allowed for the excise tax imposed by this chapter or for taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property against which it is assessed.

4. Any licenses legally levied which qualify and are taken as a credit under Section 40-16-8, Code of Alabama 1975, shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing net income.

(e) Losses on the disposition of property, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, are deductible for the taxable year in which the disposition occurs. See the Alabama income tax rules for determination of basis for gains or losses.

(f) Bad debts may be deducted under either the reserve method or the direct charge off method. The requirements of appropriate regulatory authorities and regulations and rulings of the Internal Revenue Service will be considered. Any adjustment to the deductions or provisions for the reserve for bad debts by the Federal Internal Revenue Service must be made to similar deductions in Financial Institutions Excise Tax returns, the adjustment will be made in the current year by increasing or decreasing the applicable deduction, so that in all cases the reserve balances will be identical for Federal income tax and Alabama excise tax purposes.

(g) Depreciation will be allowed as a deduction and computed as directed in Alabama Income Tax Rule 810-3-15-.05.

(h) Dividends received must be included in gross receipts without exception.

1. A deduction is provided for dividends received from corporations organized and existing under the laws of Alabama.

2. Dividends paid from the capital of the payor corporation in liquidation are deductible by the recipient financial institution. For purposes of this paragraph "capital" means the amounts contributed by shareholders of the payor corporation and does not include its accumulated earnings and profits.

3. Dividends received from its financial institution subsidiaries by the common parent corporation of a group qualified to file a consolidated return under this chapter will be deductible.

(i) Dividends paid by savings and loan associations and credit unions on their withdrawable shares may be deducted by the payor institution.

(j) Net operating losses of financial institutions will be carried back for two years from the year of the loss, and then carried forward for eight years. A loss will be used to offset the income of ten years in addition to the year in which the loss arose, and must be used to offset the income of these ten years in chronological order. The law regarding computing and applying loss carrybacks and carryovers is similar to federal income tax law dealing with this subject. Federal rules and decisions will be considered by the Department in these matters.

1. Net operating losses shall be carried back or carried forward only on the account of the member which incurs the loss.

2. Net operating losses of parent companies shall be allocated among the members of the consolidated Alabama Financial Institution Excise Tax return based on the percentage which the gross assets of each member of the consolidated Alabama Financial Institution Excise Tax return bears to the total gross assets of all members of the consolidated Alabama Financial Institution Excise Tax return.

(5) "State tax year" is defined as the calendar year.

(6) "Taxable year" is defined as a twelve month period which is the fiscal or calendar year of the institution last ended prior to April 1st, of the year in which the tax is to be assessed. Thus, for the "State tax year" 1993, "Taxable years" could end on the last day of any month from April 1, 1992 through March 31, 1993. See Section 40-16-1(3), Code of Alabama 1975, for treatment of fractional years or periods.

Author: Anne Simms, Helen Marzette, and Holly H. Coon.
Authority: Sections 40-2A-7(a)(5) and 40-16-3(e), Code of Alabama 1975
History: Amended: Filed June 6, 2001, effective July 11, 2001.
Amended: Filed July 15, 2016, effective August 29, 2016.

810-9-1-.02 Returns.

(1) Every financial institution, as defined in Chapter 16, Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, and in Rule 810-9-1-.01, must make and file a return with the Department of Revenue by April 15 of each year. The return must be made on the form prescribed by the Department, complete as to information and in accordance with the instructions provided. Corporation returns must be signed under penalty of perjury by the cashier, treasurer or other authorized officer or employee. The returns of other financial institutions must be signed under penalty of perjury by the owner, managing partner or other authorized employee.

(a) Every financial institution which has income from business activity that is taxable both within and without this state shall allocate and apportion its income to this state. See Rule 810-9-1-.05 and § 40-16-4(a)(2), Code of Alabama 1975.

1. Every financial institution which allocates and apportions income under Rule 810-9-1-.05 and as required by Chapter 16 shall maintain records of property, salaries, and receipts factors by state. This information in its entirety shall be available to the Department upon request in order to verify the numerators and denominators of the apportionment factors.

(b) A financial institution which operates only within this state shall subject its total company income to taxation under Chapter 16.

(c) A copy of the federal return, including a federal consolidated return, with "spread sheet" information for subsidiaries joining in the federal return, must be attached to the Alabama Financial Institution Excise Tax return to be complete.

1. "Spread sheet" information is income and balance sheet statements for each company included in the consolidated federal return presented in columns using the federal Form 1120 format.

(2) Consolidated Alabama Financial Institution Excise Tax returns may be filed by registered bank holding companies as described in §40-16-1(1) and their subsidiaries which meet the tests described in §40-16-3(c)(1) and (2).

(a) There shall be the following requirements as to the proper filing of consolidated returns:

1. Form ETC must be properly completed and filed by April 15 along with remittance of \$6,000.00 which is clearly designated as the "consolidated filing fee." This fee is paid for the privilege of filing in consolidation which is elective with the taxpayer. No provision is made for refund of this fee and the election to file a consolidated return is irrevocable.

2. Form ET-1 must be completed for each member participating in the consolidation. Each member with business activities both within and without this state must compute its total company net income under Chapter 16 and allocate and apportion income to this state as mandated by Chapter 16 and rules adopted by the Department of Revenue. See Rules 810-9-1-.05 & 810-9-1-.01. This requirement may be met by attaching a comprehensive "spread sheet" presented in the format of Form ET-1. These documents must be attached to "the consolidated return." See subsection 3. below.

3. The form ET-1 completed for the consolidation should be clearly marked on its face "Consolidated Return." The Consolidated Return is a composite return of each members ET-1. See subsection 2. above.

4. Management fees allocated to affiliates may not exceed the cost of the parent company's operations in rendering services to its subsidiaries which are part of the Alabama consolidated Financial Institution Excise Tax return. Interest expense incurred by the parent on funds borrowed and invested in subsidiaries or otherwise will not be allowed to be included in computation of such management fees.

5. The credits provided by §40-16-8 against the tax imposed by this chapter are not allowable as credits to the parent. Neither may any excess credits of any member be transferred to another member nor may any excess credits be carried forward to future tax years.

(3) The tax imposed by Chapter 16 is due by April 15 of the state tax year.

(4) Extension of time for filing may be granted by the Department of Revenue. Application for such extension must be made on form ET-8 and be received by the Department by April 15 of the state tax year and must be properly completed. In accordance with § 40-16-5, at least one half the net tax shown to be due on the return must be remitted with the application for extension. Failure to remit at least fifty percent of the net tax due will cause the revocation of the extension and subject the return to the penalties for delinquency provided in §40-16-3. Note that the tax is due by April 15 of the state tax year and interest accrues at the rate determined under §40-1-44, Code of Alabama 1975, on any tax due and unpaid on April 15 of the state tax year.

(5) The following civil penalties are applicable and are not exclusive:

(a) Failure to timely file return, failure to timely pay, underpayment due to negligence, underpayment due to fraud, frivolous return penalty, frivolous appeal penalty. See § 40-2A-11, Code of Alabama, 1975.

(6) Section 40-16-6, Code of Alabama 1975, requires that the taxpayer report in detail the percentage of the financial institution's total business transacted in each municipality and county in Alabama. The method of determination of these percentages shall be developed based upon the nature of the taxpayer's overall operations and

consistently applied on a year to year basis. For purposes of this regulation, financial institution conducts business in locations where offices are maintained. A financial institution that does not maintain an office within this state, but is subject to the tax imposed by §40-16-4, is deemed not to be located in any particular county or municipality and taxes collected from the institution revert to the State General Fund. Such institutions must indicate on the Alabama financial institution excise tax return (form ET-1) that no place of business is maintained. This information is absolutely essential to the administration of the Financial Institution Excise Tax Law. Omission of this information from the return will cause the return to be deemed incomplete and subject it to treatment as a delinquent return.

Author: Anne Simms & Helen Marzette
Authority: §§ 40-16-3(e),40-16-4 & 40-2A-7(a)(5), *Code of Alabama 1975*
History: Amended: Filed June 6, 2001, effective July 11, 2001.

810-9-1-.03 Refund Claims. Claims for overpayments of tax paid by mistake or error must be filed on forms provided by the Department (Form ET-1). Please note that since refunds must be made from current collections it is possible that there may be substantial delays due to lack of available funds from which to make payment in a particular jurisdiction.

Author: Anne Simms & Helen Marzette
Authority: §§ 40-16-3(e) & 40-2A-7(a)(5), Code of Alabama 1975
History: Amended: Filed June 6, 2001, effective July 11, 2001.

810-9-1-.04. Credits Against the Tax.

(1) There may be taken as a direct credit against the tax the amounts of taxes (other than the Financial Institution Excise Tax and certain license taxes) levied on the institution by the State of Alabama or its political subdivisions.

(2) Any amounts claimed as direct credits against the Financial Institutions Excise Tax may not be taken as deductions.

(3) The taxes which may currently be claimed as credits rather than as deductions are:

(a) State, county and city sales and use taxes paid on tangible personal property purchased and paid for by the institution for its consumption;

(b) State utility taxes paid on telephone, electrical power, gas or water;

(c) Rental or leasing taxes paid directly to the state for the privilege of leasing tangible personal property to others within the State of Alabama;

(d) Increases in the city or county license taxes imposed upon financial institutions between July 10, 1943 and October 1, 1951.

(4) Credits will not be allowed on any taxes not levied on the financial institution. Examples of such taxes are:

(a) State, county or city sales or use taxes on items purchased for resale such as checks, promotional items or equipment;

(b) Gross receipts taxes levied on the seller;

(c) Rental or leasing taxes paid to others;

(d) Federal taxes of any nature;

(e) Taxes paid to contractors or others on equipment attached to real property or in the construction of buildings, etc.;

(f) the tax imposed by this chapter.

Author:

Authority: §40-16-3(e)

History:

810-9-1-.05 Apportionment and Allocation of Net Income of Financial Institutions.

(1) SCOPE. This regulation applies to financial institutions subject to the Alabama financial institution excise tax and to any determination of net income from multistate operations to which § 40-16-1, Code of Alabama 1975, applies and to the related supporting statements required to be filed pursuant to the Department's authority under § 40-16-3.

(2) APPORTIONMENT AND ALLOCATION.

(a) Business and Nonbusiness Income Defined.

1. "Business income" is income arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business and includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations. In essence, all income which arises from the conduct of trade or business operations of a taxpayer is business income. For purposes of administration of § 40-16-1, the income of the taxpayer is business income unless clearly classifiable as nonbusiness income.

2. Nonbusiness income means all income other than business income.

3. The classification of income by the labels occasionally used, such as manufacturing income, compensation for services, sales income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, gains, operating income, nonoperating income, etc., is of no aid in determining whether income is business or non-business income. Income of any type or class and from any source is business income if it arises from transactions and activity occurring in the regular course of a trade or business. Accordingly, the critical element in determining whether income is "business income" or "nonbusiness income" is the identification of the transactions and activity which are the elements of a particular trade or business. In general all transactions and activities of the taxpayer which are dependent upon or contribute to the operations of the taxpayer's economic enterprise as a whole constitute the taxpayer's trade or business and will be transactions and activity arising in the regular course of, and will constitute integral parts of, a trade or business.

(b) Business and Nonbusiness Income: Application of Definitions. The following are rules and examples for determining whether particular income is business or nonbusiness income.

1. *Rents and Royalties from real and tangible personal property.* Rental and royalty income from real and tangible property is business income if the property with respect to which the income was received is used in the taxpayer's

trade or business or incidental thereto and therefore is includable in the property factor under section (5).

(i) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a financial institution and also operates a multistate car rental/leasing business. The income from car rentals/leases is business income.

(ii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a multistate lender and also engages in the business of leasing heavy construction equipment such as cranes, tractors, and earth-moving vehicles. The rental income is business income.

(iii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of branch offices. The taxpayer purchases a five-story office building for use in connection with its trade or business. It uses the street floor as one of its public offices and the second and third floors for its general corporate headquarters. The taxpayer manages and leases the remaining two floors to others. The rental of the two floors is incidental to the operation of the taxpayer's trade or business. The rental income is business income.

(iv) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of consumer loan offices. It purchases as an investment an office building in another state with surplus funds and hires an unrelated property management company to manage and lease the entire building to others. The net rental income is not business income of the loan trade or business. Therefore, the net rental income is nonbusiness income.

(v) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a bank and operates branch offices in several states. The taxpayer invests in a 20-story office building and uses the street floor as one of its branch offices and the second floor for its general corporate headquarters. The taxpayer hires an unrelated property management company to manage and lease the remaining 18 floors to others. The rental of the eighteen floors is not incidental to but rather is separate from the operation of the taxpayer's trade or business. The net rental income is not business income of the banking trade or business. Therefore, the net rental income is nonbusiness income.

(vi) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer constructed a branch office for use in its multistate banking business and 20 years later the branch was closed and put up for sale. The branch office was rented for a temporary period from the time it was closed by the taxpayer until it was sold 18 months later. The rental income is business income and the gain on the sale of the plant is business income.

(vii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of loan offices. It owned an office building, which it occupied as its corporate headquarters. Because of inadequate space, the taxpayer acquired a new and larger building elsewhere for its corporate headquarters. The taxpayer hired an unrelated property management company to manage and lease the old building. The property management

company leased the building to an unrelated investment company under a five-year lease. Upon expiration of the lease, taxpayer sold the building at a gain (or loss). The net rental income received over the lease period is nonbusiness income and the gain (or loss) on the sale of the building is nonbusiness income.

(viii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer acquires undeveloped land for future expansion of its multistate lending business. The expansion plans are later discarded and mineral rights under the land are leased to others. The corporation receives royalties based on units extracted. The royalty income is nonbusiness income.

2. *Gains or losses from sales of assets.* Gain or loss from the sale, exchange or other disposition of real property or of tangible or intangible personal property constitutes business income if the property while owned by the taxpayer was used in the taxpayer's trade or business. However, if the property was utilized for the production of nonbusiness income or otherwise was removed from the property factor before its sale, exchange or other disposition, the gain or loss will constitute nonbusiness income.

(i) EXAMPLE: In conducting its multistate banking business, the taxpayer systematically replaces automobiles, machines, and other equipment used in the business. The gains or losses resulting from those sales constitute business income.

(ii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer constructed a building for use in its multistate lending business and 20 years later sold the property at a gain while it was in operation by the taxpayer. The gain is business income.

(iii) EXAMPLE: Same as (ii) except that the building was closed and put up for sale but was not in fact sold until a buyer was found 18 months later. The gain is business income.

(iv) EXAMPLE: Same as (ii) except that the building was rented while being held for sale. The rental income is business income and the gain on the sale of the building is business income.

(v) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of branch banking offices. It owned an office building, which it occupied as its corporate headquarters. Because of inadequate space, taxpayer acquired a new and larger building elsewhere for its corporate headquarters. The taxpayer hired an unrelated property management company to manage and lease the old building. The property management company leased the building to an unrelated investment company under a five-year lease. Upon expiration of the lease, taxpayer sold the building at a gain (or loss). The gain (or loss) on the sale is nonbusiness income and the rental income received over the lease period is nonbusiness income.

(vi) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a multistate lender and also issues credit cards. The taxpayer sells its loans and credit card accounts receivable. The gain or loss is business income.

3. *Interest.* Interest income is business income where the intangible with respect to which the interest was received arises out of or was created in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose for acquiring and holding the intangible is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

(i) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a multistate mortgage lender and also issues credit cards. The taxpayer receives interest income from its secured and unsecured loans. These amounts are business income.

(ii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer conducts a multistate lending business. During the year the taxpayer receives a federal income tax refund and collects a judgment against a debtor of the business. Both the tax refund and the judgment bear interest. The interest income is business income.

(iii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate lending and financing business. In connection with that business, the taxpayer maintains special accounts to cover such items as workmen's compensation claims, rain and storm damage, machinery replacement, etc. The moneys in those accounts are invested at interest. Similarly, the taxpayer temporarily invests funds intended for payment of federal, state and local tax obligations. The interest income is business income.

(iv) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate money order and traveler's check business. In addition to the fees received in connection with the sale of the money orders and traveler's checks, the taxpayer earns interest income by the investment of the funds pending their redemption. The interest income is business income.

(v) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate banking business. The taxpayer usually has working capital and extra cash totaling \$200,000.00 which it regularly invests in short-term interest bearing securities. The interest income is business income.

(vi) EXAMPLE: In January, the taxpayer sold all of the stock of a subsidiary not involved in the same trade or business of the taxpayer for \$20,000,000. The funds are placed in an interest-bearing account pending a decision by management as to how the funds are to be utilized. The interest income is nonbusiness income.

4. *Dividends.* Dividends are business income where the stock with respect to which the dividends are received arises out of or was acquired in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose of

acquiring and holding the stock is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

(i) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of stock brokerage houses. During the year, the taxpayer receives dividends on stock that it owns. The dividends are business income.

(ii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate lending business. In connection with that business, the taxpayer maintains special accounts to cover such items as workmen's compensation claims, etc. A portion of the moneys in those accounts is invested in interest-bearing bonds. The remainder is invested in various common stocks listed on national stock exchanges. Both the interest income and any dividends are business income.

(iii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer and several unrelated corporations own all of the stock of a corporation whose business operations consist solely of providing services or products for delivery or use to or by the corporate owners. The taxpayer acquired the stock in order to obtain a resource for services or products for use in its business. The dividends are business income.

(iv) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate banking business. The taxpayer is chartered under the auspices of the federal government and/or various state governments. Under state and federal laws applicable to the taxpayer, the taxpayer must maintain minimum ratios of certain assets to liability in order to comply with regulatory rules. As a result the taxpayer holds various stocks and interest-bearing securities. Both the interest income and any dividends received are business income.

(v) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer receives dividends from the stock of its subsidiary or affiliate which acts as the marketing agency for products manufactured for or services provided to the taxpayer. The dividends are business income.

5. *Patent and copyright royalties.* Patent and copyright royalties are business income where the patent or copyright with respect to which the royalties were received arises out of or was created in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose for acquiring or holding the patent or copyright is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

(i) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in the multistate business of banking. In connection with that business, the taxpayer obtained patents and copyrights, directly or indirectly, in the course of making loans to customers. The royalties received by the taxpayer are business income..

(c) *Proration of Deductions.* In most cases, an allowable deduction of a taxpayer will be applicable to only the business income arising from a particular trade or business or to a particular item of nonbusiness income. In some cases, an

allowable deduction may be applicable to business income or several items of nonbusiness income. In such cases, the deduction shall be prorated among those items of nonbusiness income in a manner which fairly distributes the deduction among the classes of income to which it is applicable. Any allowable deduction that is applicable both to business and nonbusiness income of the taxpayer shall be prorated to each class of income in determining income subject to tax as provided below:

1. *Interest Expense.* Interest expense shall be prorated to nonbusiness assets by multiplying total interest expense by the ratio of average cost of the nonbusiness assets to the average cost of the total assets. If any assets were acquired with stock of the taxpayer corporation, the value of such assets to the extent attributed to the taxpayer's stock shall be excluded from the computations.

2. *Other Expenses.* Other type expenses applicable both to business and nonbusiness income shall be prorated in such a manner as to equitably assign such expenses to business or nonbusiness categories, as appropriate.

3. *Year to year consistency.* In filing returns with this state, if the taxpayer departs from or modifies the manner of prorating any such deduction used in returns for prior years, the taxpayer shall disclose in the return for the current year the nature and extent of the modification.

4. *State to state consistency.* If the returns or reports filed by a taxpayer with all states to which the taxpayer reports under the Recommended Formula for the Apportionment and Allocation Of Net Income of Financial Institutions, as adopted November 17, 1994, are not uniform in the application or proration of any deduction, the taxpayer shall disclose in its return to this state the nature and extent of the variance.

(d) Except as otherwise specifically provided, a financial institution whose business activity is taxable both within and without this state shall allocate and apportion its net income as provided in this regulation. All items of nonbusiness income (income which is not includable in the apportionable income tax base) shall be allocated pursuant to the provisions of section (7) of this regulation. A financial institution organized under the laws of a foreign country, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States whose effectively connected income (as defined under the Federal Internal Revenue Code) is taxable both within this state and within another state, other than the state in which it is organized, shall allocate and apportion its net income as provided in this regulation.

(e) All business income (income which is includable in the apportionable income tax base) shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying such income by the apportionment percentage. The apportionment percentage is determined by adding the taxpayer's receipts factor (as described in section (4) of this regulation), property factor (as described in section (5) of this regulation), and payroll factor (as

described in section (6) of this regulation) together and dividing the sum by three. If one of the factors is missing, the two remaining factors are added and the sum is divided by two. If two of the factors are missing, the remaining factor is the apportionment percentage. A factor is missing if both its numerator and denominator are zero, but it is not missing merely because its numerator is zero.

(f) Each factor shall be computed according to the method of accounting (cash or accrual basis) used by the taxpayer for the taxable year.

(g) If the allocation and apportionment provisions of this regulation do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for or the Commissioner may require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity, if reasonable:

1. separate accounting;
2. the exclusion of any one or more of the factors,
3. the inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this State; or
4. the employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's income.

(3) DEFINITIONS. As used in this regulation, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) Billing address. The location indicated in the books and records of the taxpayer on the first day of the taxable year (or on such later date in the taxable year when the customer relationship began) as the address where any notice, statement and/or bill relating to a customer's account is mailed.

(b) Borrower or credit card holder located in this state.

1. A borrower, other than a credit card holder, that is engaged in a trade or business which maintains its commercial domicile in this state; or
2. a borrower that is not engaged in a trade or business or a credit card holder whose billing address is in this state.

(c) Commercial domicile.

1. The headquarters of the trade or business, that is, the place from which the trade or business is principally managed and directed; or

2. if a taxpayer is organized under the laws of a foreign country, or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States,

such taxpayer's commercial domicile shall be deemed for the purposes of this regulation to be the state of the United States or the District of Columbia from which such taxpayer's trade or business in the United States is principally managed and directed. It shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal, that the location from which the taxpayer's trade or business is principally managed and directed is the state of the United States or the District of Columbia to which the greatest number of employees are regularly connected or out of which they are working, irrespective of where the services of such employees are performed, as of the last day of the taxable year.

(d) Compensation. Wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services that are included in such employee's gross income under the Federal Internal Revenue Code. In the case of employees not subject to the Federal Internal Revenue Code, e.g., those employed in foreign countries, the determination of whether such payments would constitute gross income to such employees under the Federal Internal Revenue Code shall be made as though such employees were subject to the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

(e) Credit card. Credit, travel or entertainment card.

(f) Credit card issuer's reimbursement fee. The fee a taxpayer receives from a merchant's bank because one of the persons to whom the taxpayer has issued a credit card has charged merchandise or services to the credit card.

(g) Employee. With respect to a particular taxpayer, any individual who, under the usual common-law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee of that taxpayer.

(h) Gross rents. The actual sum of money or other consideration payable for the use or possession of property. "Gross rents" shall include, but not be limited to:

1. any amount payable for the use or possession of real property or tangible property whether designated as a fixed sum of money or as a percentage of receipts, profits or otherwise,

2. any amount payable as additional rent or in lieu of rent, such as interest, taxes, insurance, repairs or any other amount required to be paid by the terms of a lease or other arrangement, and

3. a proportionate part of the cost of any improvement to real property made by or on behalf of the taxpayer which reverts to the owner or lessor upon termination of a lease or other arrangement. The amount to be included in "gross rents" is the amount of amortization or depreciation allowed in computing the taxable income base for the taxable year. However, where a building is erected on leased land by or on behalf of the taxpayer, the value of the land is determined by

multiplying the gross rent by eight and the value of the building is determined in the same manner as if owned by the taxpayer.

4. The following are not included in the term “gross rents”:

(i) reasonable amounts payable as separate charges for water and electric service furnished by the lessor;

(ii) reasonable amounts payable as service charges for janitorial services furnished by the lessor;

(iii) reasonable amounts payable for storage, provided such amounts are payable for space not designated and not under the control of the taxpayer; and

(iv) that portion of any rental payment which is applicable to the space subleased from the taxpayer and not used by it.

(i) Loan. Any extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between the taxpayer and its customer, or the purchase, in whole or in part, of such extension of credit from another or both. “Loans” include participation, syndications, and leases treated as loans for federal income tax purposes. “Loans” shall not include: properties treated as loans under § 595 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code; futures or forward contracts; options; notional principal contracts such as swaps; credit card receivables, including purchased credit card relationships; non-interest bearing balances due from depository institutions; cash items in the process of collection; federal funds sold; securities purchased under agreements to resell; assets held in a trading account; securities; interests in a REMIC, or other mortgage-backed or asset-backed security; and other similar items.

(j) Loan secured by real property. A loan when fifty percent or more of the aggregate value of the collateral used to secure a loan or other obligation, when valued at fair market value as of the time the original loan or obligation was incurred, was real property.

(k) Merchant discount. The fee (or negotiated discount) charged to a merchant by the taxpayer for the privilege of participating in a program whereby a credit card is accepted in payment for merchandise or services sold to the card holder.

(l) Participation. An extension of credit in which an undivided ownership interest is held on a pro rata basis in a single loan or pool of loans and related collateral. In a loan participation, the credit originator initially makes the loan and then subsequently resells all or a portion of it to other lenders. The participation may or may not be known to the borrower.

(m) Person. An individual, estate, trust, partnership, corporation and any other business entity.

(n) Principal base of operations.

1. With respect to transportation property, the place of more or less permanent nature from which said property is regularly directed or controlled.

2. With respect to an employee, the place of more or less permanent nature from which the employee regularly

(i) starts his or her work and to which he or she customarily returns in order to receive instructions from his or her employer, or

(ii) communicates with his or her customers or other persons, or

(iii) performs any other functions necessary to the exercise of his or her trade or profession at some other point or points.

(o) Real property owned and tangible personal property owned. Real and tangible personal property, respectively, (1) on which the taxpayer may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes, or (2) property to which the taxpayer holds legal title and on which no other person may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes (or could claim depreciation if subject to federal income tax). Real and tangible personal property do not include coin, currency, or property acquired in lieu of or pursuant to a foreclosure.

(p) Regular place of business. An office at which the taxpayer carries on its business in a regular and systematic manner and which is continuously maintained, occupied and used by employees of the taxpayer.

(q) State. A state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States or any foreign country.

(r) Syndication. An extension of credit in which two or more persons fund and each person is at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount.

(s) Taxable. When either:

1. a taxpayer is subject in another state to a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, a corporate stock tax (including a bank shares tax), a single business tax, or an earned surplus tax, or any tax which is imposed upon or measured by net income; or

2. another state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to any of such taxes regardless of whether, in fact, the state does or does not.

(t) Transportation property. Vehicles and vessels capable of moving under their own power, such as aircraft, trains, water vessels and motor vehicles, as well as any equipment or containers attached to such property, such as rolling stock, barges, trailers or the like.

(4) RECEIPTS FACTOR.

(a) General. The receipts factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer within and without this state during the taxable year. The method of calculating receipts for purposes of the denominator is the same as the method used in determining receipts for purposes of the numerator. The receipts factor shall include only those receipts described herein which constitute business income and are included in the computation of the apportionable income base for the taxable year.

(b) Receipts from the lease of real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of real property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state or receipts from the sublease of real property if the property is located within this state.

(c) Receipts from the lease of tangible personal property.

1. Except as described in paragraph 2. of this subsection, the numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state when it is first placed in service by the lessee.

2. Receipts from the lease or rental of transportation property owned by the taxpayer are included in the numerator of the receipts factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of receipts that is to be included in the numerator of this state's receipts factor is determined by multiplying all the receipts from the lease or rental of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

(d) Interest from loans secured by real property.

1. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property if the property is located within this state. If the property is located both within this state and one or more other states, the receipts described in this subsection are included in the numerator of the receipts factor if more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state. If more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any one state, then the receipts described in this subsection shall be included in the numerator of the receipts factor if the borrower is located in this state.

2. The determination of whether the real property securing a loan is located within this state shall be made as of the time the original agreement was made and any and all subsequent substitutions of collateral shall be disregarded.

(e) Interest from loans not secured by real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property if the borrower is located in this state.

(f) Net gains from the sale of loans. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains from the sale of loans. Net gains from the sale of loans includes income recorded under the coupon stripping rules of Section 1286 of the Internal Revenue Code.

1. The amount of net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of loans secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying such net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subsection (d) of this section and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.

2. The amount of net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of loans not secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying such net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subsection (e) of this section and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

(g) Receipts from credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and receipts from fees charged to card holders, such as annual fees, if the billing address of the card holder is in this state.

(h) Net gains from the sale of credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of credit card receivables multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subsection (g) of this section and

the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

(i) Credit card issuer's reimbursement fees. The numerator of the receipts factor includes all credit card issuer's reimbursement fees multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subsection (g) of this section and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

(j) Receipts from merchant discount. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from merchant discount if the commercial domicile of the merchant is in this state. Such receipts shall be computed net of any cardholder charge backs, but shall not be reduced by any interchange transaction fees or by any issuer's reimbursement fees paid to another for charges made by its card holders.

(k) Loan servicing fees.

1. The numerator of the receipts factor includes

(i) loan servicing fees derived from loans secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subsection (d) of this section and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property, and

(ii) loan servicing fees derived from loans not secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subsection (e) of this section and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

2. In circumstances in which the taxpayer receives loan servicing fees for servicing either the secured or the unsecured loans of another, the numerator of the receipts factor shall include such fees if the borrower is located in this state.

(l) Receipts from services. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from services and other activities not otherwise apportioned under this section if the service or activity is performed in this state. If the service is performed both within and without this state, the numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this section, if a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed in this state based on cost of performance.

(m) Receipts from investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities.

1. Interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities shall be included in the receipts factor. Investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities include but are not limited to: investment securities; trading account assets; federal funds; securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase; options; futures contracts; forward contracts; notional principal contracts such as swaps; equities; and foreign currency transactions. With respect to the investment and trading assets and activities described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph, the receipts factor shall include the amounts described in such subparagraphs.

(i) The receipts factor shall include the amount by which interest from federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements exceeds interest expense on federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

(ii) The receipts factor shall include the amount by which interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, exceed amounts paid in lieu of interest, amounts paid in lieu of dividends, and losses from such assets and activities.

2. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities described in paragraph 1. of this subsection that are attributable to this state.

(i) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of such assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.

(ii) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (i) of paragraph 1. of this subsection from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of

the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such funds and such securities.

(iii) The amount of interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions, (but excluding amounts described in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) of this paragraph), attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 1 of this subsection by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of such trading assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.

(iv) For purposes of this paragraph, average value shall be determined using the rules for determining the average value of tangible personal property set forth in subsections (c) and (d) of Section (5).

3. In lieu of using the method set forth in paragraph 2. of this subsection, the taxpayer may elect, or the Commissioner may require in order to fairly represent the business activity of the taxpayer in this state, the use of the method set forth in this paragraph.

(i) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

(ii) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (i) of paragraph 1. of this subsection from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such funds and such securities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such funds and such securities.

(iii) The amount of interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions (but excluding amounts described in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) of this paragraph), attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 1. of this subsection by a fraction, the

numerator of which is the gross income from such trading assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

4. If the taxpayer elects or is required by Commissioner to use the method set forth in paragraph 3. of this subsection, it shall use this method on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the Commissioner to use, or the Commissioner requires a different method.

5. The taxpayer shall have the burden of proving that an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity was properly assigned to a regular place of business outside of this state by demonstrating that the day-to-day decisions regarding the asset or activity occurred at a regular place of business outside this state. Where the day-to-day decisions regarding an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity occur at more than one regular place of business and one such regular place of business is in this state and one such regular place of business is outside this state, such asset or activity shall be considered to be located at the regular place of business of the taxpayer where the investment or trading policies or guidelines with respect to the asset or activity are established. Unless the taxpayer demonstrates to the contrary, such policies and guidelines shall be presumed to be established at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(n) Attribution of certain receipts to commercial domicile. All receipts which would be assigned under this section to a state in which the taxpayer is not taxable shall be included in the numerator of the receipts factor, if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(5) PROPERTY FACTOR.

(a) General. The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, and the average value of the taxpayer's loans and credit card receivables that are located within this state during the taxable year, and the denominator of which is the average value of all such property located or used within and without this state during the taxable year.

(b) Property included. The property factor shall include only property the income or expenses of which are included (or would have been included if not fully depreciated or expensed, or depreciated or expensed to a nominal amount) in the computation of the apportionable income base for the taxable year.

(c) Value of property owned by the taxpayer.

1. The value of real property and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer is the original cost or other basis of such property for Federal income tax purposes without regard to depletion, depreciation or amortization.

2. Loans are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a loan is charged-off in whole or in part for Federal income tax purposes, the portion of the loan charged off is not outstanding. A specifically allocated reserve established pursuant to regulatory or financial accounting guidelines which is treated as charged-off for Federal income tax purposes shall be treated as charged-off for purposes of this section.

3. Credit card receivables are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a credit card receivable is charged-off in whole or in part for Federal income tax purposes, the portion of the receivable charged-off is not outstanding.

(d) Average value of property owned by the taxpayer. The average value of property owned by the taxpayer is computed on an annual basis by adding the value of the property on the first day of the taxable year and the value on the last day of the taxable year and dividing the sum by two. If averaging on this basis does not properly reflect average value, the Commissioner may require averaging on a more frequent basis. The taxpayer may elect to average on a more frequent basis. When averaging on a more frequent basis is required by the Commissioner or is elected by the taxpayer, the same method of valuation must be used consistently by the taxpayer with respect to property within and without this state and on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the Commissioner or the Commissioner requires a different method of determining average value.

(e) Average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer.

1. The average value of real property and tangible personal property that the taxpayer has rented from another and which is not treated as property owned by the taxpayer for Federal income tax purposes, shall be determined annually by multiplying the "gross rents" payable during the taxable year by eight.

2. Where the use of the general method described in this subsection results in inaccurate valuations of rented property, any other method which properly reflects the value may be adopted by the Commissioner or by the taxpayer when approved in writing by the Commissioner. Once approved, such other method of valuation must be used on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior approval from the Commissioner or the Commissioner requires a different method of valuation.

(f) Location of real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer.

1. Except as described in paragraph 2. of this subsection, real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer is considered to be located within this state if it is physically located, situated or used within this state.

2. Transportation property is included in the numerator of the property factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of value that is to be included in the numerator of this state's property factor is determined by multiplying the average value of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft everywhere. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

(g) Location of loans.

1. A loan

(i) is considered to be located within this state if it is properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(ii) A loan is properly assigned to the regular place of business with which it has a preponderance of substantive contacts. A loan assigned by the taxpayer to a regular place of business without the state shall be presumed to have been properly assigned if--

(I) the taxpayer has assigned, in the regular course of its business, such loan on its records to a regular place of business consistent with Federal or state regulatory requirements;

(II) such assignment on its records is based upon substantive contacts of the loan to such regular place of business; and

(III) the taxpayer uses said records reflecting assignment of loans for the filing of all state and local tax returns for which an assignment of loans to a regular place of business is required.

(iii) The presumption of proper assignment of a loan provided in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 1 of this subsection may be rebutted upon a showing by the Commissioner, supported by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding such loan did not occur at the

regular place of business to which it was assigned on the taxpayer's records. When such presumption has been rebutted, the loan shall then be located within this state if--

(I) the taxpayer had a regular place of business within this state at the time the loan was made; and

(II) the taxpayer fails to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding such loan did not occur within this state.

2. In the case of a loan which is assigned by the taxpayer to a place without this state which is not a regular place of business, it shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by the taxpayer on a showing supported by the preponderance of evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding the loan occurred within this state if, at the time the loan was made the taxpayer's commercial domicile, as defined by subsection (c) of section (3), was within this state.

3. To determine the state in which the preponderance of substantive contacts relating to a loan have occurred, the facts and circumstances regarding the loan at issue shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and consideration shall be given to such activities as the solicitation, investigation, negotiation, approval and administration of the loan. The terms "solicitation", "investigation", "negotiation", "approval" and "administration" are defined as follows:

(i) Solicitation. Solicitation is either active or passive. Active solicitation occurs when an employee of the taxpayer initiates the contact with the customer. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employee is regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employee were actually performed. Passive solicitation occurs when the customer initiates the contact with the taxpayer. If the customer's initial contact was not at a regular place of business of the taxpayer, the regular place of business, if any, where the passive solicitation occurred is determined by the facts in each case.

(ii) Investigation. Investigation is the procedure whereby employees of the taxpayer determine the credit-worthiness of the customer as well as the degree of risk involved in making a particular agreement. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed.

(iii) Negotiation. Negotiation is the procedure whereby employees of the taxpayer and its customer determine the terms of the agreement (e.g., the amount, duration, interest rate, frequency of repayment, currency denomination and security required). Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the

taxpayer's employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed.

(iv) Approval. Approval is the procedure whereby employees or the board of directors of the taxpayer make the final determination whether to enter into the agreement. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed. If the board of directors makes the final determination, such activity is located at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(v) Administration. Administration is the process of managing the account. This process includes bookkeeping, collecting the payments, corresponding with the customer, reporting to management regarding the status of the agreement and proceeding against the borrower or the security interest if the borrower is in default. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which oversees this activity.

(h) Location of credit card receivables. For purposes of determining the location of credit card receivables, credit card receivables shall be treated as loans and shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of this section.

(i) Period for which properly assigned loan remains assigned. A loan that has been properly assigned to a state shall, absent any change of material fact, remain assigned to said state for the length of the original term of the loan. Thereafter, said loan may be properly assigned to another state if said loan has a preponderance of substantive contact to a regular place of business there.

(6) PAYROLL FACTOR.

(a) General. The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the taxable year by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid both within and without this state during the taxable year. The payroll factor shall include only that compensation which is included in the computation of the apportionable income tax base for the taxable year.

(b) Compensation relating to nonbusiness income and independent contractors. The compensation of any employee for services or activities which are connected with the production of nonbusiness income (income which is not includable in the apportionable income base) and payments made to any independent contractor or any other person not properly classifiable as an employee shall be excluded from both the numerator and denominator of the factor.

(c) When compensation paid in this state. Compensation is paid in this state if any one of the following tests, applied consecutively, is met:

1. The employee's services are performed entirely within this state.

2. The employee's services are performed both within and without the state, but the service performed without the state is incidental to the employee's service within the state. The term "incidental" means any service which is temporary or transitory in nature, or which is rendered in connection with an isolated transaction.

3. If the employee's services are performed both within and without this state, the employee's compensation will be attributed to this state:

(i) if the employee's principal base of operations is within this state; or

(ii) if there is no principal base of operations in any state in which some part of the services are performed, but the place from which the services are directed or controlled is in this state; or

(iii) if the principal base of operations and the place from which the services are directed or controlled are not in any state in which some part of the service is performed but the employee's residence is in this state.

(7) NONBUSINESS ALLOCATION. The various items of nonbusiness income, rents and royalties from real property or tangible personal property, capital gains, interest, dividends, or royalties from intangible property, to the extent that they constitute nonbusiness income, are directly allocated to specific jurisdictions as provided below:

(a) Rents and royalties from real property or tangible personal property.

1. Rental and royalty income from real and tangible property is business income if the property with respect to which the income was received is used in the taxpayer's trade or business or incidental thereto and therefore is includable in the property factor under this regulation.

2. Net rents and royalties from real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

3. Net rents and royalties from tangible personal property are allocable to this state:

(i) if and to the extent that the property is utilized in this state, or

(ii) in their entirety if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not organized under the laws of or taxable in the state in which the property is utilized.

4. The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in a state is determined by multiplying the rents and royalties by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in the state during the rental or royalty period in the taxable year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all rental or royalty periods in the taxable year. If the physical location of the property during the rental or royalty period is unknown or unascertainable by the taxpayer tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the rental or royalty payer obtained possession.

(b) Capital gains and losses.

1. Gain or loss from the sale, exchange or other disposition of real property or of tangible or intangible personal property constitutes business income if the property while owned by the taxpayer was used in the taxpayer's trade or business. However, if the property was utilized for the production of nonbusiness income or otherwise was removed from the property factor before its sale, exchange or other disposition, the gain or loss will constitute nonbusiness income.

2. Capital gains and losses from sales of real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

3. Capital gains and losses from sales of tangible personal property are allocable to this state if -

(i) the property had a situs in this state at the time of the sale, or

(ii) the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property had a situs.

4. Capital gains and losses from sales of intangible personal property are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(c) Interest and dividends.

1. Interest income is business income where the intangible with respect to which the interest was received arises out of or was created in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose for acquiring or holding the intangible is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

2. Dividends are business income where the stock with respect to which the dividends are received arises out of or was acquired in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose of acquiring or holding the stock is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

3. Interest and dividends are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(d) Royalties from intangible property.

1. Royalties are business income where the intangible property with respect to which the royalties were received arises out of or was created in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose for acquiring or holding the intangible property is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

2. Royalties from intangible property are allocable to this state:

(i) if and to the extent that the related intangible property is utilized by the payer in this state, or

(ii) if and to the extent that the related intangible property is utilized by the payer in a state in which the taxpayer is not taxable and the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

3. A patent is utilized in a state to the extent that it is employed in the production, fabrication, manufacturing, or other processing in the state or to the extent that a patented product is produced in the state. If the basis of receipts from patent royalties does not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of utilization, the patent is utilized in the state in which the taxpayer's commercial domicile is located.

4. A copyright is utilized in a state to the extent that printing or other publication originates in the state. If the basis of receipts from copyright royalties does not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of utilization, the copyright is utilized in the state in which the taxpayer's commercial domicile is located.

(8) EFFECTIVE DATE. This regulation shall be effective for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1999.

(a) EXAMPLE: Bank C has a tax year which begins January 1, 2000 and ends December 31, 2000. Bank C operates in several states. Bank C will file its excise tax return for tax year 2000 on April 15, 2001 and use rules of allocation and apportionment to determine income attributable to this state.

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Authority: Sections 40-2A-7(a)(5) and 40-16-1(a)(2), Code of Alabama 1975, as amended.

History: New rule: Filed February 20, 2001, effective March 27, 2001.

810-9-1-.05 Apportionment and Allocation of Net Income of Financial Institutions.

(1) SCOPE. This rule applies to financial institutions subject to the Alabama financial institution excise tax and to any determination of net income from multistate operations to which § 40-16-1, Code of Alabama 1975, applies and to the related supporting statements required to be filed pursuant to the Department's authority under § 40-16-3.

(2) APPORTIONMENT AND ALLOCATION.

(a) Business and Nonbusiness Income Defined.

1. "Business income" is income arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business and includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations. In essence, all income which arises from the conduct of trade or business operations of a taxpayer is business income. For purposes of administration of § 40-16-1, the income of the taxpayer is business income unless clearly classifiable as nonbusiness income.

2. Nonbusiness income means all income other than business income.

3. The classification of income by the labels occasionally used, such as manufacturing income, compensation for services, sales income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, gains, operating income, nonoperating income, etc., is of no aid in determining whether income is business or non-business income. Income of any type or class and from any source is business income if it arises from transactions and activity occurring in the regular course of a trade or business. Accordingly, the critical element in determining whether income is "business income" or "nonbusiness income" is the identification of the transactions and activity which are the elements of a particular trade or business. In general all transactions and activities of the taxpayer which are dependent upon or contribute to the operations of the taxpayer's economic enterprise as a whole constitute the taxpayer's trade or business and will be transactions and activity arising in the regular course of, and will constitute integral parts of, a trade or business.

(b) Business and Nonbusiness Income: Application of Definitions. The following are rules and examples for determining whether particular income is business or nonbusiness income.

1. *Rents and Royalties from real and tangible personal property.* Rental and royalty income from real and tangible property is business income if the property with respect to which the income was received is used in the taxpayer's trade or business

or incidental thereto and therefore is includable in the property factor under Paragraph (5).

(i) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a financial institution and also operates a multistate car rental/leasing business. The income from car rentals/leases is business income.

(ii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a multistate lender and also engages in the business of leasing heavy construction equipment such as cranes, tractors, and earth-moving vehicles. The rental income is business income.

(iii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of branch offices. The taxpayer purchases a five-story office building for use in connection with its trade or business. It uses the street floor as one of its public offices and the second and third floors for its general corporate headquarters. The taxpayer manages and leases the remaining two floors to others. The rental of the two floors is incidental to the operation of the taxpayer's trade or business. The rental income is business income.

(iv) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of consumer loan offices. It purchases as an investment an office building in another state with surplus funds and hires an unrelated property management company to manage and lease the entire building to others. The net rental income is not business income of the loan trade or business. Therefore, the net rental income is nonbusiness income.

(v) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a bank and operates branch offices in several states. The taxpayer invests in a 20-story office building and uses the street floor as one of its branch offices and the second floor for its general corporate headquarters. The taxpayer hires an unrelated property management company to manage and lease the remaining 18 floors to others. The rental of the eighteen floors is not incidental to but rather is separate from the operation of the taxpayer's trade or business. The net rental income is not business income of the banking trade or business. Therefore, the net rental income is nonbusiness income.

(vi) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer constructed a branch office for use in its multistate banking business and 20 years later the branch was closed and put up for sale. The branch office was rented for a temporary period from the time it was closed by the taxpayer until it was sold 18 months later. The rental income is business income and the gain on the sale of the plant is business income.

(vii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of loan offices. It owned an office building, which it occupied as its corporate headquarters. Because of inadequate space, the taxpayer acquired a new and larger building elsewhere for its corporate headquarters. The taxpayer hired an unrelated property management company to manage and lease the old building. The property management company leased the building to an unrelated investment company under a five-year lease. Upon expiration of the lease, taxpayer sold the building at a gain (or loss). The net

rental income received over the lease period is nonbusiness income and the gain (or loss) on the sale of the building is nonbusiness income.

(viii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer acquires undeveloped land for future expansion of its multistate lending business. The expansion plans are later discarded and mineral rights under the land are leased to others. The corporation receives royalties based on units extracted. The royalty income is nonbusiness income.

2. *Gains or losses from sales of assets.* Gain or loss from the sale, exchange or other disposition of real property or of tangible or intangible personal property constitutes business income if the property while owned by the taxpayer was used in the taxpayer's trade or business. However, if the property was utilized for the production of nonbusiness income or otherwise was removed from the property factor before its sale, exchange or other disposition, the gain or loss will constitute nonbusiness income.

(i) EXAMPLE: In conducting its multistate banking business, the taxpayer systematically replaces automobiles, machines, and other equipment used in the business. The gains or losses resulting from those sales constitute business income.

(ii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer constructed a building for use in its multistate lending business and 20 years later sold the property at a gain while it was in operation by the taxpayer. The gain is business income.

(iii) EXAMPLE: Same as (ii) except that the building was closed and put up for sale but was not in fact sold until a buyer was found 18 months later. The gain is business income.

(iv) EXAMPLE: Same as (ii) except that the building was rented while being held for sale. The rental income is business income and the gain on the sale of the building is business income.

(v) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of branch banking offices. It owned an office building, which it occupied as its corporate headquarters. Because of inadequate space, taxpayer acquired a new and larger building elsewhere for its corporate headquarters. The taxpayer hired an unrelated property management company to manage and lease the old building. The property management company leased the building to an unrelated investment company under a five-year lease. Upon expiration of the lease, taxpayer sold the building at a gain (or loss). The gain (or loss) on the sale is nonbusiness income and the rental income received over the lease period is nonbusiness income.

(vi) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a multistate lender and also issues credit cards. The taxpayer sells its loans and credit card accounts receivable. The gain or loss is business income.

3. *Interest.* Interest income is business income where the intangible with respect to which the interest was received arises out of or was created in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose for acquiring and holding the intangible is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

(i) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is a multistate mortgage lender and also issues credit cards. The taxpayer receives interest income from its secured and unsecured loans. These amounts are business income.

(ii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer conducts a multistate lending business. During the year the taxpayer receives a federal income tax refund and collects a judgment against a debtor of the business. Both the tax refund and the judgment bear interest. The interest income is business income.

(iii) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate lending and financing business. In connection with that business, the taxpayer maintains special accounts to cover such items as workmen's compensation claims, rain and storm damage, machinery replacement, etc. The moneys in those accounts are invested at interest. Similarly, the taxpayer temporarily invests funds intended for payment of federal, state and local tax obligations. The interest income is business income.

(iv) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate money order and traveler's check business. In addition to the fees received in connection with the sale of the money orders and traveler's checks, the taxpayer earns interest income by the investment of the funds pending their redemption. The interest income is business income.

(v) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate banking business. The taxpayer usually has working capital and extra cash totaling \$200,000.00 which it regularly invests in short-term interest bearing securities. The interest income is business income.

(vi) EXAMPLE: In January, the taxpayer sold all of the stock of a subsidiary not involved in the same trade or business of the taxpayer for \$20,000,000. The funds are placed in an interest-bearing account pending a decision by management as to how the funds are to be utilized. The interest income is nonbusiness income.

4. *Dividends.* Dividends are business income where the stock with respect to which the dividends are received arises out of or was acquired in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose of acquiring and holding the stock is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

(i) EXAMPLE: The taxpayer operates a multistate chain of stock brokerage houses. During the year, the taxpayer receives dividends on stock that it owns. The dividends are business income.

(ii) **EXAMPLE:** The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate lending business. In connection with that business, the taxpayer maintains special accounts to cover such items as workmen's compensation claims, etc. A portion of the moneys in those accounts is invested in interest-bearing bonds. The remainder is invested in various common stocks listed on national stock exchanges. Both the interest income and any dividends are business income.

(iii) **EXAMPLE:** The taxpayer and several unrelated corporations own all of the stock of a corporation whose business operations consist solely of providing services or products for delivery or use to or by the corporate owners. The taxpayer acquired the stock in order to obtain a resource for services or products for use in its business. The dividends are business income.

(iv) **EXAMPLE:** The taxpayer is engaged in a multistate banking business. The taxpayer is chartered under the auspices of the federal government and/or various state governments. Under state and federal laws applicable to the taxpayer, the taxpayer must maintain minimum ratios of certain assets to liability in order to comply with regulatory rules. As a result the taxpayer holds various stocks and interest-bearing securities. Both the interest income and any dividends received are business income.

(v) **EXAMPLE:** The taxpayer receives dividends from the stock of its subsidiary or affiliate which acts as the marketing agency for products manufactured for or services provided to the taxpayer. The dividends are business income.

5. *Patent and copyright royalties.* Patent and copyright royalties are business income where the patent or copyright with respect to which the royalties were received arises out of or was created in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose for acquiring or holding the patent or copyright is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

(i) **EXAMPLE:** The taxpayer is engaged in the multistate business of banking. In connection with that business, the taxpayer obtained patents and copyrights, directly or indirectly, in the course of making loans to customers. The royalties received by the taxpayer are business income.--

(c) *Proration of Deductions.* In most cases, an allowable deduction of a taxpayer will be applicable to only the business income arising from a particular trade or business or to a particular item of nonbusiness income. In some cases, an allowable deduction may be applicable to business income or several items of nonbusiness income. In such cases, the deduction shall be prorated among those items of nonbusiness income in a manner which fairly distributes the deduction among the classes of income to which it is applicable. Any allowable deduction that is applicable both to business and nonbusiness income of the taxpayer shall be

prorated to each class of income in determining income subject to tax as provided below:

1. *Interest Expense.* Interest expense shall be prorated to nonbusiness assets by multiplying total interest expense by the ratio of average cost of the nonbusiness assets to the average cost of the total assets. If any assets were acquired with stock of the taxpayer corporation, the value of such assets to the extent attributed to the taxpayer's stock shall be excluded from the computations.

2. *Other Expenses.* Other type expenses applicable both to business and nonbusiness income shall be prorated in such a manner as to equitably assign such expenses to business or nonbusiness categories, as appropriate.

3. *Year to year consistency.* In filing returns with this state, if the taxpayer departs from or modifies the manner of prorating any such deduction used in returns for prior years, the taxpayer shall disclose in the return for the current year the nature and extent of the modification.

4. *State to state consistency.* If the returns or reports filed by a taxpayer with all states to which the taxpayer reports under the Recommended Formula for the Apportionment and Allocation Of Net Income of Financial Institutions, as adopted November 17, 1994, are not uniform in the application or proration of any deduction, the taxpayer shall disclose in its return to this state the nature and extent of the variance.

(d) Except as otherwise specifically provided, a financial institution whose business activity is taxable both within and without this state shall allocate and apportion its net income as provided in this rule. All items of nonbusiness income (income which is not includable in the apportionable income tax base) shall be allocated pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (7) of this rule. A financial institution organized under the laws of a foreign country, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States whose effectively connected income (as defined under the Federal Internal Revenue Code) is taxable both within this state and within another state, other than the state in which it is organized, shall allocate and apportion its net income as provided in this rule.

(e) All business income (income which is includable in the apportionable income tax base) shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying such income by the apportionment percentage. The apportionment percentage is determined by adding the taxpayer's receipts factor (as described in Paragraph (4) of this rule), property factor (as described in Paragraph (5) of this rule), and payroll factor (as described in Paragraph (6) of this rule) together and dividing the sum by three. If one of the factors is missing, the two remaining factors are added and the sum is divided by two. If two of the factors are missing, the remaining factor is the apportionment percentage. A factor is missing if both its numerator and denominator are zero, but it is not missing merely because its numerator is zero.

(f) Each factor shall be computed according to the method of accounting (cash or accrual basis) used by the taxpayer for the taxable year.

(g) If the allocation and apportionment provisions of this rule do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for or the Commissioner may require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity, if reasonable:

1. separate accounting;
2. the exclusion of any one or more of the factors,
3. the inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this State; or
4. the employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's income.

(3) DEFINITIONS. As used in this rule, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) Billing address. The location indicated in the books and records of the taxpayer on the first day of the taxable year (or on such later date in the taxable year when the customer relationship began) as the address where any notice, statement and/or bill relating to a customer's account is mailed.

(b) Borrower or credit card holder located in this state.

1. A borrower, other than a credit card holder, that is engaged in a trade or business which maintains its commercial domicile in this state; or
2. a borrower that is not engaged in a trade or business or a credit card holder whose billing address is in this state.

(c) Card issuer's reimbursement fee. The fee a taxpayer receives from a merchant's bank because one of the persons to whom the taxpayer has issued a credit, debit, or similar type of card has charged merchandise or services to the card.

(d) Commercial domicile.

1. The headquarters of the trade or business, that is, the place from which the trade or business is principally managed and directed; or

2. if a taxpayer is organized under the laws of a foreign country, or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States, such taxpayer's commercial domicile shall be deemed for the purposes of this rule to be the state of the United States or the District of Columbia from which such

taxpayer's trade or business in the United States is principally managed and directed. It shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal, that the location from which the taxpayer's trade or business is principally managed and directed is the state of the United States or the District of Columbia to which the greatest number of employees are regularly connected or out of which they are working, irrespective of where the services of such employees are performed, as of the last day of the taxable year.

(e) Compensation. Wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services that are included in such employee's gross income under the Federal Internal Revenue Code. In the case of employees not subject to the Federal Internal Revenue Code, e.g., those employed in foreign countries, the determination of whether such payments would constitute gross income to such employees under the Federal Internal Revenue Code shall be made as though such employees were subject to the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

(f) Credit card. A card, or other means of providing information, that entitles the holder to charge the cost of purchases, or a cash advance, against a line of credit.

(g) Debit Card. A card, or other means of providing information, that enables the holder to charge the cost of purchases, or a cash withdrawal, against the holder's bank account or a remaining balance on the card.

(h) Employee. With respect to a particular taxpayer, any individual who, under the usual common-law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee of that taxpayer.

(i) Gross rents. The actual sum of money or other consideration payable for the use or possession of property. "Gross rents" shall include, but not be limited to:

1. any amount payable for the use or possession of real property or tangible property whether designated as a fixed sum of money or as a percentage of receipts, profits or otherwise,

2. any amount payable as additional rent or in lieu of rent, such as interest, taxes, insurance, repairs or any other amount required to be paid by the terms of a lease or other arrangement, and

3. a proportionate part of the cost of any improvement to real property made by or on behalf of the taxpayer which reverts to the owner or lessor upon termination of a lease or other arrangement. The amount to be included in "gross rents" is the amount of amortization or depreciation allowed in computing the taxable income base for the taxable year. However, where a building is erected on leased land by or on behalf of the taxpayer, the value of the land is determined by multiplying the gross rent by eight and the value of the building is determined in the same manner as if owned by the taxpayer.

4. The following are not included in the term “gross rents”:

(i) reasonable amounts payable as separate charges for water and electric service furnished by the lessor;

(ii) reasonable amounts payable as service charges for janitorial services furnished by the lessor;

(iii) reasonable amounts payable for storage, provided such amounts are payable for space not designated and not under the control of the taxpayer; and

(iv) that portion of any rental payment which is applicable to the space subleased from the taxpayer and not used by it.

(j) Loan. Any extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between the taxpayer and its customer, or the purchase, in whole or in part, of such extension of credit from another or both. “Loans” include participation, syndications, and leases treated as loans for federal income tax purposes. “Loans” shall not include: futures or forward contracts; options; notional principal contracts such as swaps; credit card receivables, including purchased credit card relationships; non-interest bearing balances due from depository institutions; cash items in the process of collection; federal funds sold; securities purchased under agreements to resell; assets held in a trading account; securities; interests in a REMIC, or other mortgage-backed or asset-backed security; and other similar items.

(k) Loan secured by real property. A loan when fifty percent or more of the aggregate value of the collateral used to secure a loan or other obligation, when valued at fair market value as of the time the original loan or obligation was incurred, was real property.

(l) Merchant discount. The fee (or negotiated discount) charged to a merchant by the taxpayer for the privilege of participating in a program whereby a credit, debit, or similar type of card is accepted in payment for merchandise or services sold to the card holder, net of any cardholder charge-back and unreduced by any interchange transaction or issuer reimbursement fee paid to another for charges or purchases made its cardholder.

(m) Participation. An extension of credit in which an undivided ownership interest is held on a pro rata basis in a single loan or pool of loans and related collateral. In a loan participation, the credit originator initially makes the loan and then subsequently resells all or a portion of it to other lenders. The participation may or may not be known to the borrower.

(n) Person. An individual, estate, trust, partnership, corporation and any other business entity.

(o) Principal base of operations.

1. With respect to transportation property, the place of more or less permanent nature from which said property is regularly directed or controlled.

2. With respect to an employee, the place of more or less permanent nature from which the employee regularly:

(i) starts his or her work and to which he or she customarily returns in order to receive instructions from his or her employer, or

(ii) communicates with his or her customers or other persons, or

(iii) performs any other functions necessary to the exercise of his or her trade or profession at some other point or points.

(p) Real property owned and tangible personal property owned. Real and tangible personal property, respectively, (1) on which the taxpayer may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes, or (2) property to which the taxpayer holds legal title and on which no other person may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes (or could claim depreciation if subject to federal income tax). Real and tangible personal property do not include coin, currency, or property acquired in lieu of or pursuant to a foreclosure.

(q) Regular place of business. An office at which the taxpayer carries on its business in a regular and systematic manner and which is continuously maintained, occupied and used by employees of the taxpayer.

(r) State. A state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States or any foreign country.

(s) Syndication. An extension of credit in which two or more persons fund and each person is at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount.

(t) Taxable. When either:

1. a taxpayer is subject in another state to a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, a corporate stock tax (including a bank shares tax), a single business tax, or an earned surplus tax, or any tax which is imposed upon or measured by gross or net income; or

2. another state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to any of such taxes regardless of whether, in fact, the state does or does not.

(u) Transportation property. Vehicles and vessels capable of moving under their own power, such as aircraft, trains, water vessels and motor vehicles, as well as any equipment or containers attached to such property, such as rolling stock, barges, trailers or the like.

(4) RECEIPTS FACTOR.

(a) General. The receipts factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer within and without this state during the taxable year. The method of calculating receipts for purposes of the denominator is the same as the method used in determining receipts for purposes of the numerator. The receipts factor shall include only those receipts described herein which constitute business income and are included in the computation of the apportionable income base for the taxable year.

(b) Receipts from the lease of real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of real property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state or receipts from the sublease of real property if the property is located within this state.

(c) Receipts from the lease of tangible personal property.

1. Except as described in subparagraph 2. of this subparagraph, the numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state when it is first placed in service by the lessee.

2. Receipts from the lease or rental of transportation property owned by the taxpayer are included in the numerator of the receipts factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of receipts that is to be included in the numerator of this state's receipts factor is determined by multiplying all the receipts from the lease or rental of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

(d) Interest, fees and penalties imposed in connection with loans secured by real property.

1. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest, fees, and penalties imposed in connection with loans secured by real property if the property is located

within this state. If the property is located both within this state and one or more other states, the receipts described in this subparagraph are included in the numerator of the receipts factor if more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state. If more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any one state, then the receipts described in this subparagraph shall be included in the numerator of the receipts factor if the borrower is located in this state.

2. The determination of whether the real property securing a loan is located within this state shall be made as of the time the original agreement was made and any and all subsequent substitutions of collateral shall be disregarded.

(e) Interest, fees, and penalties imposed in connection with loans not secured by real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest, fees, and penalties imposed in connection with loans not secured by real property if the borrower is located in this state.

(f) Net gains from the sale of loans. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains from the sale of loans. Net gains from the sale of loans includes income recorded under the coupon stripping rules of Section 1286 of the Internal Revenue Code.

1. The amount of net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of loans secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying such net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (d) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.

2. The amount of net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of loans not secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying such net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (e) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

(g) Receipts from fees, interest, and penalties charged to card holders. The numerator of the receipts factor includes fees, interest and penalties charged to credit, debit, or similar card holders, including but not limited to annual fees and overdraft fees, if the billing address of the card holder is in this state.

(h) Net gains from the sale of credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of credit card receivables multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (g) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or

penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

(i) Card issuer's reimbursement fees. The numerator of the receipts factor includes

(I) all credit card issuer's reimbursement fees multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to credit card holders included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (g) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to credit card holders.

(II) all debit card issuer's reimbursement fees multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to debit card holders included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (g) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to debit card holders.

(III) all other card issuer's reimbursement fees multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to all other card holders included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (g) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to all other card holders.

(j) Receipts from merchant discount.

1. If the taxpayer can readily determine the location of the merchant and if the merchant is in this state, the numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from merchant discount.

2. If the taxpayer cannot readily determine the location of the merchant, the numerator of the receipts factor includes such receipts from the merchant discount multiplied by a fraction:

(i) in the case of a merchant discount related to the use of a credit card, the numerator of which is the amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to credit card holders that is included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (g) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to credit card holding, and

(ii) in the case of a merchant discount related to the use of a debit card, the numerator of which is the amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to debit card holders that is included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to

subparagraph (g) of this paragraph, and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to debit card holders.

(iii) in the case of a merchant discount related to the use of all other types of cards, the numerator of which is the amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to all other card holders that is included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (g) of this paragraph, and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of fees, interest, and penalties charged to all other card holders.

3. The taxpayer's method for sourcing each receipt from a merchant discount must be consistently applied to such receipt in all states that have adopted sourcing methods substantially similar to subparagraphs 1. and 2. of this paragraph and must be used on all subsequent returns for sourcing receipts from such merchant unless the Commissioner permits or requires application of the alternative method.

(k) Receipts from ATM fees. The receipts factor includes all ATM fees that are not forwarded directly to another bank.

1. The numerator of the receipts factor includes fees charged to a cardholder for the use at an ATM of a card issued by the taxpayer if the cardholder's billing address is in this state.

2. The numerator of the receipts factor includes fees charged to a cardholder, other than the taxpayer's cardholder, for the use of such card at an ATM owned or rented by the taxpayer, if the ATM is in the state.

(l) Loan servicing fees.

1. The numerator of the receipts factor includes:

(i) loan servicing fees derived from loans secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (d) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property, and

(ii) loan servicing fees derived from loans not secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subparagraph (e) of this paragraph and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

2. In circumstances in which the taxpayer receives loan servicing fees for servicing either the secured or the unsecured loans of another, the numerator of the receipts factor shall include such fees if the borrower is located in this state.

(m) Receipts from services. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this rule, which receipts shall be sourced in accordance with Rule 810-27-1-.17.01.

(n) Receipts from the financial institution's investment assets and activity and trading assets and activity.

1. Interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities that are reported on the taxpayer's financial statements, call reports, or similar reports shall be included in the receipts factor. Investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities include but are not limited to: investment securities; trading account assets; federal funds; securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase; options; futures contracts; forward contracts; notional principal contracts such as swaps; equities; and foreign currency transactions. With respect to the investment and trading assets and activities described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph, the receipts factor shall include the amounts described in such subparagraphs.

(i) The receipts factor shall include the amount by which interest from federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements exceeds interest expense on federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

(ii) The receipts factor shall include the amount by which interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, exceed amounts paid in lieu of interest, amounts paid in lieu of dividends, and losses from such assets and activities.

2. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities described in subparagraph 1. of this subparagraph that are attributable to this state.

(i) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of such assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.

(ii) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (i) of subparagraph 1. of this subparagraph from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such funds and such securities.

(iii) The amount of interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions, (but excluding amounts described in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph), attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (ii) of subparagraph 1. of this subparagraph by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of such trading assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.

(iv) For purposes of this paragraph, average value shall be determined using the rules for determining the average value of tangible personal property set forth in subparagraphs (c) and (d) of Paragraph (5).

3. In lieu of using the method set forth in subparagraph 2. of this subparagraph, the taxpayer may elect, or the Commissioner may require in order to fairly represent the business activity of the taxpayer in this state, the use of the method set forth in this paragraph.

(i) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

(ii) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (i) of subparagraph 1. of this subparagraph from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such funds and such securities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such funds and such securities.

(iii) The amount of interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions (but excluding amounts described in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph), attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (ii) of subparagraph 1. of this subparagraph by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such trading assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

4. If the taxpayer elects or is required by Commissioner to use the method set forth in subparagraph 3. of this subparagraph, it shall use this method on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the Commissioner to use, or the Commissioner requires a different method.

5. The taxpayer shall have the burden of proving that an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity was properly assigned to a regular place of business outside of this state by demonstrating that the day-to-day decisions regarding the asset or activity occurred at a regular place of business outside this state. Where the day-to-day decisions regarding an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity occur at more than one regular place of business and one such regular place of business is in this state and one such regular place of business is outside this state, such asset or activity shall be considered to be located at the regular place of business of the taxpayer where the investment or trading policies or guidelines with respect to the asset or activity are established. Unless the taxpayer demonstrates to the contrary, such policies and guidelines shall be presumed to be established at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(o) All other receipts. The numerator of the receipts factor includes all other receipts pursuant to the rules set forth in Alabama Rule 810-27-1-.16 and Alabama Rule 810-27-1-.17.01.

(p) Attribution of certain receipts to commercial domicile. All receipts which would be assigned under this rule to a state in which the taxpayer is not taxable shall be included in the numerator of the receipts factor, if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(5) PROPERTY FACTOR.

(a) General. The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable year and the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, and the denominator of which is the average

value of all such property located or used within and without this state during the taxable year.

(b) Property included. The property factor shall include only property the income or expenses of which are included (or would have been included if not fully depreciated or expensed, or depreciated or expensed to a nominal amount) in the computation of the apportionable income base for the taxable year.

(c) Value of property owned by the taxpayer. The value of real property and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer is the original cost or other basis of such property for Federal income tax purposes without regard to depletion, depreciation or amortization.

(d) Average value of property owned by the taxpayer. The average value of property owned by the taxpayer is computed on an annual basis by adding the value of the property on the first day of the taxable year and the value on the last day of the taxable year and dividing the sum by two. If averaging on this basis does not properly reflect average value, the Commissioner may require averaging on a more frequent basis. The taxpayer may elect to average on a more frequent basis. When averaging on a more frequent basis is required by the Commissioner or is elected by the taxpayer, the same method of valuation must be used consistently by the taxpayer with respect to property within and without this state and on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the Commissioner or the Commissioner requires a different method of determining average value.

(e) Average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer.

1. The average value of real property and tangible personal property that the taxpayer has rented from another and which is not treated as property owned by the taxpayer for Federal income tax purposes, shall be determined annually by multiplying the "gross rents" payable during the taxable year by eight.

2. Where the use of the general method described in this subparagraph results in inaccurate valuations of rented property, any other method which properly reflects the value may be adopted by the Commissioner or by the taxpayer when approved in writing by the Commissioner. Once approved, such other method of valuation must be used on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior approval from the Commissioner or the Commissioner requires a different method of valuation.

(f) Location of real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer.

1. Except as described in subparagraph 2. of this subparagraph, real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer is

considered to be located within this state if it is physically located, situated or used within this state.

2. Transportation property is included in the numerator of the property factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of value that is to be included in the numerator of this state's property factor is determined by multiplying the average value of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft everywhere. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

(6) PAYROLL FACTOR.

(a) General. The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the taxable year by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid both within and without this state during the taxable year. The payroll factor shall include only that compensation which is included in the computation of the apportionable income tax base for the taxable year.

(b) Compensation relating to nonbusiness income and independent contractors. The compensation of any employee for services or activities which are connected with the production of nonbusiness income (income which is not includable in the apportionable income base) and payments made to any independent contractor or any other person not properly classifiable as an employee shall be excluded from both the numerator and denominator of the factor.

(c) When compensation paid in this state. Compensation is paid in this state if any one of the following tests, applied consecutively, is met:

1. The employee's services are performed entirely within this state.

2. The employee's services are performed both within and without the state, but the service performed without the state is incidental to the employee's service within the state. The term "incidental" means any service which is temporary or transitory in nature, or which is rendered in connection with an isolated transaction.

3. If the employee's services are performed both within and without this state, the employee's compensation will be attributed to this state:

(i) if the employee's principal base of operations is within this state; or

(ii) if there is no principal base of operations in any state in which some part of the services are performed, but the place from which the services are directed or controlled is in this state; or

(iii) if the principal base of operations and the place from which the services are directed or controlled are not in any state in which some part of the service is performed but the employee's residence is in this state.

(7) NONBUSINESS ALLOCATION. The various items of nonbusiness income, rents and royalties from real property or tangible personal property, capital gains, interest, dividends, or royalties from intangible property, to the extent that they constitute nonbusiness income, are directly allocated to specific jurisdictions as provided below:

(a) Rents and royalties from real property or tangible personal property.

1. Rental and royalty income from real and tangible property is business income if the property with respect to which the income was received is used in the taxpayer's trade or business or incidental thereto and therefore is includable in the property factor under this rule.

2. Net rents and royalties from real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

3. Net rents and royalties from tangible personal property are allocable to this state:

(i) if and to the extent that the property is utilized in this state, or

(ii) in their entirety if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not organized under the laws of or taxable in the state in which the property is utilized.

4. The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in a state is determined by multiplying the rents and royalties by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in the state during the rental or royalty period in the taxable year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all rental or royalty periods in the taxable year. If the physical location of the property during the rental or royalty period is unknown or unascertainable by the taxpayer tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the rental or royalty payer obtained possession.

(b) Capital gains and losses.

1. Gain or loss from the sale, exchange or other disposition of real property or of tangible or intangible personal property constitutes business income if the property while owned by the taxpayer was used in the taxpayer's trade or business. However, if the property was utilized for the production of nonbusiness income or otherwise was removed from the property factor before its sale, exchange or other disposition, the gain or loss will constitute nonbusiness income.

2. Capital gains and losses from sales of real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

3. Capital gains and losses from sales of tangible personal property are allocable to this state if:

(i) the property had a situs in this state at the time of the sale, or

(ii) the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property had a situs.

4. Capital gains and losses from sales of intangible personal property are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(c) Interest and dividends.

1. Interest income is business income where the intangible with respect to which the interest was received arises out of or was created in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose for acquiring or holding the intangible is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

2. Dividends are business income where the stock with respect to which the dividends are received arises out of or was acquired in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose of acquiring or holding the stock is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

3. Interest and dividends are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(d) Royalties from intangible property.

1. Royalties are business income where the intangible property with respect to which the royalties were received arises out of or was created in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business operations or where the purpose for acquiring or holding the intangible property is related to or incidental to such trade or business operations.

2. Royalties from intangible property are allocable to this state:

(i) if and to the extent that the related intangible property is utilized by the payer in this state, or

(ii) if and to the extent that the related intangible property is utilized by the payer in a state in which the taxpayer is not taxable and the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

3. A patent is utilized in a state to the extent that it is employed in the production, fabrication, manufacturing, or other processing in the state or to the extent that a patented product is produced in the state. If the basis of receipts from patent royalties does not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of utilization, the patent is utilized in the state in which the taxpayer's commercial domicile is located.

4. A copyright is utilized in a state to the extent that printing or other publication originates in the state. If the basis of receipts from copyright royalties does not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of utilization, the copyright is utilized in the state in which the taxpayer's commercial domicile is located.

(8) APPLICABILITY. This rule without the amendments made in 2016, shall apply to all operating years beginning after December 31, 1999, and before January 1, 2017. This rule, as amended in 2016, shall become effective December 31, 2017, and shall apply to all operating years beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

(a) Example. Bank B has an operating year that begins January 1, 2016 and ends December 31, 2016. Bank B operates in several states. Bank B will file its excise tax return for operating year 2016, on April 15, 2017, and use the rules of allocation and apportionment contained in this rule without the amendments made in 2016 to determine income attributable to this state. Bank C has an operating year that begins January 1, 2017, and ends December 31, 2017. Bank C operates in several states. Bank C will file its excise tax return for operating year 2017, on April 15, 2018, and use the rules of allocation and apportionment contained in this rule as amended in 2016 to determine income attributable to this state.

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Authority: Sections 40-2A-7(a)(5) and 40-16-1(a)(2), Code of Alabama 1975

History: New rule: Filed February 20, 2001, effective March 27, 2001.

Amended: Filed March 25, 2016, effective March 28, 2016.