

SENATE No. 1857

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Ryan C. Fattman

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act to promote sustainable economic development throughout Massachusetts.

PETITION OF:

NAME:

Ryan C. Fattman

DISTRICT/ADDRESS:

Worcester and Norfolk

SENATE No. 1857

By Mr. Fattman, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 1857) of Ryan C. Fattman for legislation to promote sustainable economic development throughout Massachusetts. Revenue.

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION
SEE SENATE, NO. 1651 OF 2019-2020.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

**In the One Hundred and Ninety-Second General Court
(2021-2022)**

An Act to promote sustainable economic development throughout Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 2A of chapter 63 of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2018
2 Official Edition, is hereby amended by striking out subsection (b) and by inserting in place
3 thereof the following subsection:-

4 (b) If a financial institution has income from business activity which is taxable both
5 within and without this commonwealth, its net income shall be apportioned to the
6 commonwealth by multiplying its net income by the apportionment percentage. The
7 apportionment percentage is determined by adding 25 percent of the property factor plus 25
8 percent of the payroll factor plus 50 percent of the receipts factor. If 1 of the factors is missing
9 the percentages set forth in the preceding sentence shall be increased proportionately such that
10 the sum of the percentages by which the 2 remaining factors are multiplied under this subsection

11 is one. If 2 factors are missing, the remaining factor is the apportionment percentage. If all 3
12 factors are missing, the whole of the financial institution's net income shall be taxable under
13 Section 2. A factor is missing if both its numerator and denominator are 0, but it is not missing
14 merely because its numerator is 0.

15 SECTION 2. Said subsection (b) of said section 2A of said chapter 63, as so appearing, is
16 hereby further amended by striking out the words "25 percent of the property factor plus 25
17 percent of the payroll factor plus 50", inserted by section 8, and inserting in place thereof the
18 following words:- 16.5 percent of the property factor plus 16.5 percent of the payroll factor plus
19 67.

20 SECTION 3. Said subsection (b) of said section 2A of said chapter 63, as so appearing, is
21 hereby further amended by striking out the words, "16.5 percent of the property factor plus 16.5
22 percent of the payroll factor plus 67", inserted by section 9, and inserting in place thereof the
23 following words:- 8.25 percent of the property factor plus 8.25 percent of the payroll factor plus
24 83.5.

25 SECTION 4. Said section 2A of said chapter 63, as so appearing, is hereby amended by
26 striking out subsections (b) and (c) and inserting in place thereof the following 2 subsections:-

27 (b) If the financial institution has income from business activity which is taxable both
28 within and without this commonwealth, its net income shall be apportioned to this
29 commonwealth by multiplying its net income by its receipts factor. If the receipts factor is
30 missing, the whole of the financial institution's net income shall be taxable under section 2. The
31 receipts factor is missing if both its numerator and denominator are 0, but it is not missing
32 merely because its numerator is 0.

33 (c) The receipts shall be computed according to the method of accounting, cash or accrual
34 basis, used by the taxpayer for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year.

35 SECTION 5. Said section 2A of said chapter 63, as so appearing, is hereby further
36 amended by striking out subsections (e), (f) and (g) and inserting in place thereof the following
37 subsection:-

38 (e) If the provisions of subsections (a) to (d), inclusive, are not reasonably adapted to
39 approximate the net income derived from business carried on within the commonwealth, a
40 financial institution may apply to the commissioner, or the commissioner may require the
41 financial institution, to have its income derived from business carried on within this
42 commonwealth determined by a method other than that set forth in subsections (a) to (d),
43 inclusive. Such application shall be made by attaching to its duly-filed return a statement of the
44 reasons why the financial institution believes that the provisions of this section are not
45 reasonably adapted to approximate its net income derived from business carried on within this
46 commonwealth and a description of the method sought by it. A financial institution which so
47 applies shall, upon receipt of a request therefor from the commissioner, file with the
48 commissioner, under oath of its treasurer, a statement of such additional information as the
49 commissioner may require.

50 If, after such application by the financial institution, or after the commissioner's own
51 review, the commissioner determines that the provisions of subsections (a) to (d), inclusive, are
52 not reasonably adapted to approximate the financial institution's net income derived from
53 business carried on within the commonwealth, the commissioner shall by reasonable methods
54 determine the amount of net income derived from business activity carried on within the

55 commonwealth. The amount thus determined shall be the net income taxable under section two
56 and the foregoing determination shall be in lieu of the determination required by subsections (a)
57 to (d), inclusive. If an alternative method is used by the commissioner hereunder, the
58 commissioner, in his discretion, with respect to the two next succeeding taxable years, may
59 require similar information from such financial institution if it shall appear that the provisions of
60 subsections (a) to (d), inclusive, are not reasonably adapted to approximate for the applicable
61 year the financial institution's net income derived from business carried on within this
62 commonwealth and may again by reasonable methods determine such income.

63 SECTION 6. Subsection (c) of section 38 of said chapter 63, as so appearing, is hereby
64 amended by striking out in lines 46 to 48, inclusive, the words "a fraction, the numerator of
65 which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus twice times the sales factor, and the
66 denominator of which is four", and inserting in place thereof the following words:- a fraction
67 which is the sum of: 18.75 per cent multiplied by the payroll factor, plus 18.75 per cent
68 multiplied by the property factor, plus 62.5 per cent multiplied by the sales factor.

69 SECTION 7. Said subsection (c) of said section 38 of said chapter 63, as so appearing, is
70 hereby further amended by striking out the words, "18.75 per cent multiplied by the payroll
71 factor, plus 18.75 per cent multiplied by the property factor, plus 62.5", inserted by section 6,
72 and inserting in place thereof the following words:- 12.5 per cent multiplied by the payroll
73 factor, plus 12.5 per cent multiplied by the property factor, plus 75.

74 SECTION 8. Said subsection (c) of said section 38 of said chapter 63, as so appearing, is
75 hereby further amended by striking out the words, "12.5 per cent multiplied by the payroll factor,
76 plus 12.5 per cent multiplied by the property factor, plus 75", inserted by section 7, and inserting

77 in place thereof the following words:- 6.25 per cent multiplied by the payroll factor, plus 6.25
78 per cent multiplied by the property factor, plus 87.5.

79 SECTION 9. Said section 38 of said chapter 63, as so appearing, is hereby further
80 amended by striking out subsection (g) and inserting in place thereof the following subsection:-

81 (g) If one of the factors is missing, the percentages set forth in subsection (c) shall be
82 increased proportionately such that the sum of the percentages by which the 2 remaining factors
83 are multiplied under this subsection is 1. If 2 factors are missing, the remaining factor is the
84 apportionment percentage. If all 3 factors are missing, the whole of the taxpayer's net income
85 shall be its taxable net income. A factor is missing if both its numerator and denominator are 0,
86 or if it is otherwise determined to be insignificant in producing income.

87 SECTION 10. Said chapter 63, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out
88 section 38 and inserting in place thereof the following section:-

89 Section 38. The commissioner shall determine the part of the net income of a business
90 corporation derived from business carried on within the commonwealth as follows:

91 (a) Net income as defined in section 30 adjusted as follows shall constitute taxable net
92 income:

93 (1) 95 percent of dividends, exclusive of distributions in liquidation, included therein
94 shall be deducted other than dividends from or on account of the ownership of:

95 (i) shares in a corporate trust, as defined in section 1 of chapter 62, to the extent such
96 dividends represent tax-free earnings and profits, as defined in section 8 of chapter 62, as in
97 effect on December 31, 2008,

98 (ii) deemed distributions and actual distributions, except actual distributions out of
99 previously taxed income, from a DISC which is not a wholly owned DISC, or

100 (iii) any class of stock, if the corporation owns less than 15 per cent of the voting stock of
101 the corporation paying such dividend.

102 (2) Long-term capital gains realized and long-term capital losses sustained from the sale
103 or exchange of intangible property affected under the provisions of the Federal Internal Revenue
104 Code, as amended, and in effect for taxable years ended on or before December 31, 1962, shall
105 not be included in any part therein.

106 (b) If the corporation does not have income from business activity which is taxable in
107 another state, the whole of its taxable net income, determined under the provisions of subsection
108 (a), shall be allocated to this commonwealth. For purposes of this section, a corporation is
109 taxable in another state if (1) in that state such corporation is subject to a net income tax, a
110 franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a
111 corporate stock tax, or (2) that state has jurisdiction to subject such corporation to a net income
112 tax regardless of whether, in fact, the state does or does not. Notwithstanding any other provision
113 of this section, the portion of the taxable net income of a corporation that a non-domiciliary state
114 is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution of the United States shall be allocated in full to
115 the commonwealth if the commercial domicile of the corporation is in the commonwealth.

116 (c) If a corporation has income from business activity which is taxable both within and
117 without this commonwealth, its taxable net income, as determined under the provisions of
118 subsection (a), shall be apportioned to this commonwealth by multiplying such taxable net
119 income by the sales factor.

120 (d) The sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the
121 corporation in the commonwealth during the taxable year, and the denominator of which is the
122 total sales of the corporation everywhere during the taxable year.

123 As used in this subsection, unless specifically stated otherwise, “sales” shall mean all
124 gross receipts of the corporation, including deemed receipts from transactions treated as sales or
125 exchanges under the Code, except interest, dividends and gross receipts from the maturity,
126 redemption, sale, exchange or other disposition of securities; provided, however, that “sales”
127 shall not include gross receipts from transactions or activities to the extent that a non-domiciliary
128 state would be prohibited from taxing the income from such transactions or activities under the
129 Constitution of the United States.

130 (e) Sales of tangible personal property are in the commonwealth for purposes of this
131 section if:

132 (1) the property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser within the commonwealth
133 regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale; or (2) the corporation is not taxable
134 in the state of the purchaser and the property was not sold by an agent or agencies chiefly
135 situated at, connected with or sent out from premises for the transaction of business owned or
136 rented by the corporation outside the commonwealth. “Purchaser”, as used in clauses (1) and (2)
137 shall include the United States government.

138 (f) Sales, other than sales of tangible personal property, are in the commonwealth for
139 purposes of this section if the corporation’s market for the sale is in the commonwealth. The
140 corporation’s market for a sale is in the commonwealth and the sale is thus assigned to the
141 commonwealth for the purpose of this section:

142 (1) in the case of sale, rental, lease or license of real property, if and to the extent the
143 property is located in the commonwealth;

144 (2) in the case of rental, lease or license of tangible personal property, if and to the extent
145 the property is located in the commonwealth;

146 (3) in the case of sale of a service, if and to the extent the service is delivered to a
147 location in the commonwealth;

148 (4) in the case of lease or license of intangible property, including a sale or exchange of
149 such property where the receipts from the sale or exchange derive from payments that are
150 contingent on the productivity, use or disposition of the property, if and to the extent the
151 intangible property is used in the commonwealth; and

152 (5) in the case of the sale of intangible property, other than as provided in clause (4),
153 where the property sold is a contract right, government license or similar intangible property that
154 authorizes the holder to conduct a business activity in a specific geographic area, if and to the
155 extent that the intangible property is used in or otherwise associated with the commonwealth;
156 provided, however, that any sale of intangible property, not otherwise described in this clause or
157 clause (4), shall be excluded from the numerator and the denominator of the sales factor.

158 (g) If the numerator and denominator of the sales factor are zero or if the sales factor is
159 otherwise determined to be insignificant in producing income, the taxpayer shall determine its
160 sales factor by:

161 (1) adding to its sales any interest, dividends and gross receipts from the maturity,
162 redemption, sale, exchange or other disposition of securities, and applying the sourcing

163 provisions for receipts under section 2A to the total adjusted sales amount, as if the taxpayer
164 were a financial institution for purposes of that section; or

165 (2) if, notwithstanding the adjustments in subsection (g)(1), the numerator and
166 denominator of the sales factor remains zero or if the factor is otherwise determined to be
167 insignificant in producing income, the whole of the taxpayer's net income shall be taxable net
168 income allocated to the commonwealth, provided that the alternative apportionment provisions
169 of subsection (e) of section 2A shall be applicable, as if the taxpayer were a financial institution
170 for purposes of that section.

171 (h) For the purposes of this section:

172 (1) in the case of sales, other than sales of tangible personal property, if the state or states
173 to which sales should be assigned cannot be determined, it shall be reasonably approximated;

174 (2) in the case of sales other than sales of tangible personal property if the taxpayer is not
175 taxable in a state to which a sale is assigned, or if the state or states to which such sales should be
176 assigned cannot be determined or reasonably approximated, such sale shall be excluded from the
177 numerator and denominator of the sales factor;

178 (3) the corporation shall be considered to be taxable in the state of the purchaser if
179 tangible personal property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser in a foreign country;

180 (4) sales of tangible personal property to the United States government or any agency or
181 instrumentality thereof for purposes of resale to a foreign government or any agency or
182 instrumentality thereof are not sales made in the commonwealth;

183 (5) in the case of sale, exchange or other disposition of a capital asset, as defined in
184 paragraph (m) of section 1 of chapter 62, used in a taxpayer's trade or business, including a
185 deemed sale or exchange of such asset, "sales" shall be measured by the gain from the
186 transaction;

187 (6) "security" shall mean any interest or instrument commonly treated as a security as
188 well as other instruments which are customarily sold in the open market or on a recognized
189 exchange, including, but not limited to, transferable shares of a beneficial interest in any
190 corporation or other entity, bonds, debentures, notes and other evidences of indebtedness,
191 accounts receivable and notes receivable, cash and cash equivalents including foreign currencies
192 and repurchase and futures contracts;

193 (7) in the case of a sale or deemed sale of a business, the term "sales" shall not include
194 receipts from the sale of the business "goodwill" or similar intangible value, including, without
195 limitation, "going concern value" and "workforce in place"; and

196 (8) in the case of a business deriving receipts from operating a gaming establishment or
197 otherwise deriving receipts from conducting a wagering business or activity, income-producing
198 activity shall be considered to be performed in the commonwealth to the extent that the location
199 of wagering transactions or activities that generated the receipts is in the commonwealth.

200 (i) (1) As used in this subsection, the following words shall, unless the context requires
201 otherwise, have the following meaning:

202 "Administration services", include, but are not limited to, clerical, fund or shareholder
203 accounting, participant record keeping, transfer agency, bookkeeping, data processing, custodial,
204 internal auditing, legal and tax services performed for a regulated investment company, but only

205 if the provider of such service or services during the taxable year in which such service or
206 services are provided also provides or is affiliated with a person that provides management or
207 distribution services to any regulated investment company.

208 “Affiliate”, the meaning as set forth in 15 USC section a-2(a)(3)(C), as may be amended
209 from time to time.

210 “Distribution services”, include, but are not limited to, the services of advertising,
211 servicing, marketing or selling shares of a regulated investment company, but, in the case of
212 advertising, servicing or marketing shares, only where such service is performed by a person
213 who is, or in the case of a close end company, was, either engaged in the services of selling
214 regulated investment company shares or affiliated with a person that is engaged in the service of
215 selling regulated investment company shares. In the case of an open end company, such service
216 of selling shares must be performed pursuant to a contract entered into pursuant to 15 USC
217 section a-15(b), as from time to time amended.

218 “Domicile”, presumptively the shareholder’s mailing address on the records of the
219 regulated investment company. If, however, the regulated investment company or the mutual
220 fund service corporation has actual knowledge that the shareholder’s primary residence or
221 principal place of business is different than the shareholder’s mailing address said presumption
222 shall not control. If the shareholder of record is a company which holds the shares of the
223 regulated investment company as depositor for the benefit of a separate account, then the
224 shareholder shall be the contract owners or policyholders of the contracts or policies supported
225 by the separate account, and it shall be presumed that the domicile of said shareholder is the
226 contract owner’s or policyholder’s mailing address to the extent that the company maintains such

227 mailing addresses in the regular course of business. If the regulated investment company or the
228 mutual fund service corporation has actual knowledge that the shareholder's principal place of
229 business is different than the shareholder's mailing address said presumption shall not control.

230 "Management services", include, but are not necessarily limited to, the rendering of
231 investment advice directly or indirectly to a regulated investment company, making
232 determinations as to when sales and purchases of securities are to be made on behalf of the
233 regulated investment company, or the selling or purchasing of securities constituting assets of a
234 regulated investment company, and related activities, but only where such activity or activities
235 are performed: (i) pursuant to a contract with the regulated investment company entered into
236 pursuant to 15 USC section a-15(a), as from time to time amended; (ii) for a person that has
237 entered into such contract with the regulated investment company; or (iii) for a person that is
238 affiliated with a person that has entered into such contract with a regulated investment company.

239 "Mutual fund sales", taxable net income derived within the taxable year directly or
240 indirectly from the rendering of management, distribution or administration services to a
241 regulated investment company, including net income received directly or indirectly from
242 trustees, sponsors and participants of employee benefit plans which have accounts in a regulated
243 investment company.

244 "Regulated investment company", the meaning as set forth in section 851 of the Internal
245 Revenue Code as amended and in effect for the taxable year.

246 (2) Notwithstanding the foregoing, mutual fund sales, other than the sale of tangible
247 personal property, shall be assigned to the commonwealth to the extent that shareholders of the
248 regulated investment company are domiciled in the commonwealth as follows:

249 (a) by multiplying the taxpayer's total dollar amount of sales of such services on behalf
250 of each regulated investment company by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the average
251 of the number of shares owned by the regulated investment company's shareholders domiciled in
252 the commonwealth at the beginning of and at the end of the regulated investment company's
253 taxable year that ends with or within the taxpayer's taxable year and the denominator of which
254 shall be the average of the number of shares owned by the regulated investment company
255 shareholders everywhere at the beginning of and at the end of the regulated investment
256 company's taxable year that ends with or within the taxpayer's taxable year.

257 (b) A separate computation shall be made to determine the sale for each regulated
258 investment company, the sum of which shall equal the total sales assigned to the commonwealth.

259 The commissioner shall adopt regulations to implement subsections (d) to (i), inclusive.
260 Nothing in this subsection shall limit the commissioner's authority under subsection (k).

261 (j) If a corporation maintains an office, warehouse or other place of business in a state
262 other than this commonwealth for the purpose of reducing its tax under this chapter, the
263 commissioner shall, in determining the amount of taxable net income apportionable to this
264 commonwealth, adjust any factor to properly reflect the amount which the factor ought
265 reasonably to assign to this commonwealth.

266 (k) If the apportionment provisions of this section are not reasonably adapted to
267 approximate the net income derived from business carried on within this commonwealth by any
268 type of industry group, the commissioner may, by regulation, adopt alternative apportionment
269 provisions to be applied to such an industry group in lieu of the foregoing provisions.

270 (l) In any case in which a purchasing corporation makes an election under section 338 of
271 the Code, the target corporation shall be treated as having sold its assets for purposes of this
272 section.

273 SECTION 11. Sections 1 and 6 shall take effect for the tax year beginning on January 1,
274 2023 and ending on December 31, 2023.

275 SECTION 12. Sections 2 and 7 shall take effect for the tax year beginning on January 1,
276 2024 and ending on December 31, 2024.

277 SECTION 13. Sections 3 and 8 shall take effect on January 1, 2023 and shall be effective
278 for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

279 SECTION 14. Sections 4, 5 and 10 shall take effect on January 1, 2024 and shall be
280 effective for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024.