

**CHAPTER 7**

**CORPORATION BUSINESS TAX ACT**

**Authority**

N.J.S.A. 54:10A-27.

**Source and Effective Date**

R.1999 d.116, effective March 12, 1999.  
See: 31 N.J.R. 266(b), 31 N.J.R. 893(a).

**Executive Order No. 66(1978) Expiration Date**

Chapter 7, Corporation Business Tax Act, expires on March 12, 2004.

**Chapter Historical Note**

Chapter 7, Corporation Business Tax Act, was filed and became effective prior to September 1, 1969.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 7, Corporation Business Tax Act, was readopted as R.1984 d.95, effective March 19, 1984. See: 16 N.J.R. 229(a), 16 N.J.R. 746(c).

Subchapter 15, Urban Enterprise Zones Act, was adopted as R.1984 d.496, effective November 5, 1984. See: 16 N.J.R. 1325(a), 16 N.J.R. 3057(a).

Subchapter 16, International Banking Facilities, was adopted as R.1984 d.453, effective October 15, 1984. See: 16 N.J.R. 1327(a), 16 N.J.R. 2827(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 7, Corporation Business Tax Act, was readopted as R.1989 d.196, effective March 14, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 14(a), 21 N.J.R. 1019(b).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 7, Corporation Business Tax Act, was readopted as R.1994 d.186, effective March 14, 1994, and Subchapter 6, Valuation, was repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994. See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 7, Corporation Business Tax Act, was readopted as R.1999 d.116, effective March 12, 1999. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

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## SUBCHAPTER 1. CORPORATIONS SUBJECT TO TAX UNDER THE ACT

### 18:7-1.1 Corporation business tax; general provisions

For all returns where the accounting period begins after June 30, 1986, the tax is measured by the portion of entire net income allocable to New Jersey, subject to the minimum tax described in N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.4(c).

Amended by R.1970 d.121, effective October 5, 1970.

See: 2 N.J.R. 78(a), 2 N.J.R. 95(a).

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1983 d.62, effective March 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1206(a), 15 N.J.R. 343(d).

Added "accounting period before July 1, 1986" to (a). Added "accounting period before April 1, 1983" to (a)1.i and ii. Added (3) to (a). Also added (b).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5 as to how taxpayers should compute the amount of franchise tax payable.

#### Case Notes

Authorized share schedule is to be used only where it results in a lesser amount to add to a taxpayer's net income than an amount based on total corporate assets, in determining annual corporation franchise tax; corporation business tax liability not avoidable where taxpayer belatedly realized adverse tax consequences of decision to increase number of authorized shares, even though decision had no apparent business purpose, brought no advantage to the taxpayer and caused no disadvantage or detriment to the State. *General Trading Co., Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 83 N.J. 122, 416 A.2d 37 (1980).

### 18:7-1.2 Total tax self-assessed

The total tax is self-assessed and payable by each taxpayer.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Cross References

See Section 1.1 (General provisions) of this chapter.

### 18:7-1.3 Definition of taxpayer

(a) The term "taxpayer" shall mean any corporation required to report or to pay taxes, interest on penalties under this Act.

(b) Any receiver, referee, trustee, assignee or other fiduciary, or any officer or agent appointed by any court to conduct the business or conserve the assets of any corporation shall be subject to the tax imposed in the same manner and to the same extent as a corporation.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(h) as to official definition of "taxpayer."

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-11 as to receivers and others subject to the tax imposed by this Act.

### 18:7-1.4 Definition of corporation

The term "corporation" shall mean any corporation, joint-stock company or association and any business conducted by a trustee or trustees wherein interest or ownership is evidenced by a certificate of interest or ownership or similar written instrument and includes any corporation created or organized under the laws of New Jersey and any foreign corporation which is authorized to do business, or is doing business, or employs or owns capital or property or maintains an office in New Jersey in a corporate or organized capacity by virtue of creation or organization under laws of the United States or any state, territory or possession thereof, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country, or any political subdivision of the foregoing, which provided a medium for the conduct of business or the sharing of its gains.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(c) as to definition of "corporation".

### 18:7-1.5 Limited partnership associations subject to the Act

Limited partnership associations formed under N.J.S.A. 42:3-1 are subject to tax under the Act. No new limited partnership associations shall be formed in New Jersey in accordance with N.J.S.A. 42:3-1 et seq. after September 21, 1988.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(c).

#### Case Notes

Taxpayer holding company did not qualify as investment company that could elect to have its corporation business tax calculated on 25% of its net income and net worth, due to provision of services to subsidiaries and participation in day-to-day operation of subsidiaries, and failure to show that such activities represented less than 10% of total activities or that qualified investment activities represented 90% or more of total activities. *International Thomson Business Information, Inc. v. Director, Division of Taxation*, 14 N.J.Tax 424 (1995).

### 18:7-1.6 Subjectivity to tax; how created

(a) Every corporation not expressly exempted is deemed to be subject to tax under the Act and is required to file a return and pay a tax thereunder provided it falls within any one of the following:

1. Existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey; or
2. If a foreign corporation,
  - i. Holding a general certificate of Authority to do business in this State issued by the Secretary of State; or

ii. Holding a certificate, license or other authorization issued by any other State department or agency, authorizing the company to engage in corporate activity within this State; or

iii. Doing business in this State; or

iv. Employing or owning capital in this State; or

v. Employing or owning property in this State; or

vi. Maintaining an office in this State.

Amended by R.1996 d.518, effective November 4, 1996.  
See: 27 N.J.R. 3913(a), 28 N.J.R. 4795(a).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 as to what acts constitute doing business in State of New Jersey for purposes of acquiring a taxable status.

#### Case Notes

Nonresident corporation's commercial activities in state amounted to the "solicitation of orders". Pomco Graphics, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 13 N.J.Tax 578 (1993).

Failure to permit allocation to New Jersey corporation which owned rental property in Connecticut but had no regular employees working outside New Jersey held neither contrary to the scheme of the Business Tax Act, a burden on interstate commerce nor double taxation. S.M.Z. Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 5 N.J.Tax 232 (Tax Ct.1982), reversed and remanded 193 N.J.Super. 305, 473 A.2d 982 (App.Div. 1984).

Presence of property in New Jersey, maintenance of workplace in New Jersey employee's home, employee's encouragement to customers to pay due bills, handling of customer complaints and adjustments by employee and employee's supervision of corporation personnel exceeded the mere solicitation of orders and rendered a Pennsylvania corporation liable for payment of New Jersey corporation business tax. Ringgold Coal Mining Co. v. Taxation Div. Director, 4 N.J.Tax 321 (Tax Ct.1982).

#### 18:7-1.7 Domestic corporations subject to tax

(a) The tax is imposed on every domestic corporation, with specified exceptions, for the mere possession of the privilege of having its corporate franchise.

(b) A domestic corporation not otherwise exempt is subject to tax for every fiscal or calendar accounting period, or part thereof, whether it does business, owns capital or property, maintains an office, or engages in any activity, whether within or without New Jersey.

(c) A domestic corporation is subject to tax even though it carries on its business entirely outside New Jersey.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 as to domestic corporations subject to New Jersey annual franchise tax.

#### Case Notes

Failure to permit allocation to New Jersey corporation which owned rental property in Connecticut but had no regular employees working outside New Jersey held neither contrary to the scheme of the Business Tax Act, a burden on interstate commerce nor double taxation. S.M.Z. Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 5 N.J.Tax 232 (Tax Ct.1982), reversed and remanded 193 N.J.Super. 305, 473 A.2d 982 (App.Div. 1984).

#### 18:7-1.8 Foreign corporations subject to tax

(a) Qualifications for subject corporations. The tax is imposed on every foreign corporation subject to tax as described in N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.6, and includes every corporation which does business, employs or owns capital or property, or maintains an office in New Jersey in a corporate or organized capacity, regardless of whether it has formally qualified or is authorized to do business in New Jersey.

#### Example 1

A foreign manufacturing corporation has its factory outside New Jersey. Its only activity in New Jersey is the maintenance of an office within the State. The orders are forwarded to its home office outside the State for acceptance and the merchandise is shipped from the factory direct to the purchasers. The corporation is subject to the Tax Act because it maintains an office within the State.

#### Example 2

A foreign corporation which operates several retail stores outside New Jersey, leases an office in New Jersey for the convenience of its buyers when they come to New Jersey. It has several employees permanently assigned to such office. Salesmen call at the office to solicit orders from the buyers, and the merchandise is shipped to such office by the sellers. Upon receipt the merchandise is examined, separated by them to the various stores of the corporation outside New Jersey. The corporation is subject to the Tax Act because it maintains an office, is regularly doing business through its constituted representatives, and owns property in New Jersey.

Note: The foregoing examples illustrate conditions giving rise to subjectivity to the tax without regard to whether or not the corporation holds a general or special certificate of authority to do business in New Jersey.

#### Example 3

A foreign corporation has applied for and has received a certificate of authority to do business in New Jersey by the Secretary of State, but does not actually do any business in New Jersey, nor does it have any office or property or any employees in New Jersey nor does it own or employ capital here. The corporation has sought and received the privilege of exercising its corporate franchise in New Jersey and is therefore subject to the tax and must file a return and pay the minimum tax.

(b) Mandatory submission of affidavit; proof of authorization to do business. A foreign corporation which is subject to tax under the Act must submit an affidavit by a duly authorized corporate officer, stating whether or not the corporation at any time prior to the date of admitted subjectivity under the Act held any authorization to do business in New Jersey or carried on in this State any of the activities set forth in N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.6 (a).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).  
Administrative correction.

See: 28 N.J.R. 4509(a).  
Amended by R.1996 d.518, effective November 4, 1996.  
See: 27 N.J.R. 3913(a), 28 N.J.R. 4795(a).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 as to foreign corporations subject to New Jersey annual franchise tax.

#### Case Notes

Nonresident corporation's commercial activities in state amounted to the "solicitation of orders". Pomco Graphics, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 13 N.J.Tax 578 (1993).

*Example 2*

A foreign manufacturing corporation has its factory outside New Jersey. Its only activity in New Jersey is the maintenance of an office within the State. The orders are forwarded to its home office outside the State for acceptance and the merchandise is shipped from the factory direct to the purchasers. The corporation is subject to the Tax Act because it maintains an office within the State.

**Statutory References**

N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2.

**Case Notes**

Foreign corporation's contacts established minimal nexus with New Jersey to allow taxation without violating commerce clause. *Mark Andy, Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 8 N.J.Tax 593 (1986).

**18:7-1.12 Exempt corporations**

(a) Corporations exempted from taxation under the Act include:

1. Telegraph, telephone, cable or telecommunications companies subject to tax under N.J.S.A. 54:30A-16 et seq. (including, without limitation, N.J.S.A. 54:30A-18.6); or any statute or law imposing a similar tax or taxes;

2. Railroad companies subject to tax under N.J.S.A. 54:29A-1, et seq.;

3. Energy, gas and electric companies subject to tax under N.J.S.A. 54:30A-49, et seq.; or any statute or law imposing a similar tax or taxes;

4. Corporations subject to a tax upon the basis of gross receipts, or insurance premiums collected;

5. Railroad, canal corporations, savings banks, agricultural cooperative associations incorporated or domesticated under N.J.S.A. 4:13-1 et seq. and exempt under Section 521 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 521), or building and loan or savings and loan associations;

6. Cemetery corporations not conducted for pecuniary profit of any private shareholder or individual;

7. Nonprofit corporations, associations or organizations not conducted for pecuniary profit of any private shareholder or individual, and established, organized or chartered without capital stock under the provisions of Titles 15, 15A, 16 or 17 of the Revised Statutes; or a special charter; or any similar general or special law of this or any other state (see N.J.A.C. 18:1-1.4(a) for exemption opinion procedures);

8. Nonstock corporations organized under the laws of this State or of any other state of the United States to provide mutual ownership housing under Federal law by tenants, but:

i. The exemption under this subsection shall continue only as long as:

(1) The corporations remain subject to rules and regulations of the Federal Housing Authority; and

(2) The Commissioner of the Federal Housing Authority holds membership certificates in the corporations; and

(3) The corporate property is encumbered by a mortgage deed or deed of trust insured under the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246) as amended by subsequent Acts of Congress. (See 12 U.S.C.A. § 1701, et seq.)

ii. In order to be exempted under this subsection, corporations shall:

(1) Annually file a report on or before August 15 with the Director, in the form required by the Director, to claim exemption; and

(2) Shall pay a filing fee of \$25.00.

9. A corporation not for profit organized under any law of this State where the primary purpose of it is to provide for its shareholders or members housing in a retirement community as defined under the "Retirement Community Full Disclosure Act," N.J.S.A. 45:22A-1, et seq.;

10. Corporations which are licensed as insurance companies under the laws of another state, including corporations which are surplus lines insurers declared eligible by the Commissioner of Insurance pursuant to section 11 of P.L. 1960, c.32 (N.J.S.A. 17:22-6.45) to insure risks within this State; and

11. Corporations exempt from the corporation business tax by virtue of the provisions of another New Jersey statute.

(b) See N.J.A.C. 18:1-1.4 for the procedure to obtain exemption opinion letters.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-3 as to those corporations declared exempt from the annual New Jersey franchise tax.

**Case Notes**

Dental service corporation, though entitled to exemption from sales tax, was not tax exempt until it actually applied and was approved for that status; corporation not entitled to refund of sales tax paid prior to status approval. *New Jersey Dental Service Plan, Inc. v. Baldwin*, 7 N.J.Tax 421 (Tax Ct.1985), affirmed per curiam 8 N.J.Tax 335 (App. Div.1986).

**18:7-1.13 Regulated investment company; definition**

“Regulated investment company” means any corporation which for a period covered by its return is registered and regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 789), as amended. (See 15 U.S.C.A. § 80a-1 et seq.)

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a); 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(g) as to official definition of “regulated investment company”.

**18:7-1.14 Subjectivity of foreign banks and foreign national banks**

(a) The following terms, as used in this section, shall have the following meanings:

1. “Banking corporation” means those banking corporations subject to tax under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34, which are defined in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-36 as New Jersey chartered banks, national banks headquartered in New Jersey, and foreign national banks.

2. “Foreign bank” means commercial banks chartered in foreign states of the United States or in foreign countries.

3. “Foreign national bank” means national banks headquartered in foreign states of the United States.

(b) Applicable rules dealing with tax nexus and subjectivity to the Corporation Business Tax which are contained in this chapter shall apply to foreign banks as well as to any other taxable entity including banking corporations. In particular, but without limitation thereto, foreign banks and foreign national banks shall be subject to N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.6 and 1.8 through 1.11.

(c) Any foreign bank or foreign national bank which engages in any activity described or contemplated in P.L. 1996, c.17, effective April 17, 1996, shall be subject to the Corporation Business Tax in this State.

(d) Foreign banks subject to the Corporation Business Tax shall file form CBT-100 and pay the applicable tax thereon to the Director of Taxation.

(e) Foreign national banks subject to the Corporation Business Tax shall file form BFC-1 and pay the applicable tax thereon to the Director of Taxation.

(f) Examples of bank activity in New Jersey include the following:

1. A Pennsylvania state chartered bank reports on the calendar year basis. It began doing business in Pennsylvania prior to 1996 and it begins doing business in New Jersey on July 1, 1996. It is required to file on April 15, 1997 its first annual Corporation Business Tax return (CBT-100) and to pay the 1996 Corporation Business Tax for the short period July 1, 1996 to December 31, 1996. Thereafter, it would continue to file returns for a 12 month calendar year period and pay the annual tax due.

2. A national bank that will report on the calendar year basis has its principal office in New Jersey. It begins doing business on July 1, 1996. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34, it is required to file its first annual Corporation Business Tax return (BFC-1) for the privilege period 1997 with an assessment date of January 1, 1997 and to pay a 1997 Corporation Business Tax on April 15, 1997 based on income from July 1, 1996 to December 31, 1996. Thereafter, it would continue to file returns for a 12 month calendar year period and pay the annual tax due.

3. A national bank that reports on the calendar year basis has its principal office in Philadelphia. Prior to July 1, 1996 it was not doing business anywhere. On that date it began doing business in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34 it is required to file its first annual Corporation Business Tax return (BFC-1) for the privilege period 1997 with an assessment date of January 1, 1997 and to pay a 1997 Corporation Business Tax on April 15, 1997 based on income from July 1, 1996 to December 31, 1996. Thereafter, it would continue to file returns for a 12 month calendar year period and pay the annual tax due.

4. A national bank that reports on the calendar year basis and has its principal office in Philadelphia began doing business prior to January 1, 1996. It begins doing business in New Jersey on July 1, 1996. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34 it is required to file its first annual Corporation Business Tax return (BFC-1) on April 15, 1997 for the privilege period 1997 with an assessment date of January 1, 1997 based on its income from July 1, 1996 to December 31, 1996.

5. A calendar year New Jersey State chartered bank begins doing business on July 1, 1996. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34, it is required to file its first annual Corporation Business Tax return (BFC-1) for the privilege period 1997 with an assessment date of January 1, 1997 and to pay a 1997 Corporation Business Tax on April 15, 1997 based on income from July 1, 1996 to December 31, 1996. Thereafter, it would continue to file returns for a 12 month calendar year period and pay the annual tax due.

6. On June 30, 1997 a New Jersey State chartered bank merges into another New Jersey State chartered bank. Under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34(5), the surviving bank's return (BFC-1) for the 1998 privilege period will be based on its income from January 1, 1997 to December 31, 1997 and the income of the bank that merged into it from January 1, 1997 to June 30, 1997.

7. On July 31, 1997 a Pennsylvania state chartered bank merges into a New Jersey chartered bank. Prior to the merger, the Pennsylvania state chartered bank was doing business in New Jersey and reporting on the calendar year basis using a CBT-100. The New Jersey State chartered bank will file on April 15, 1998, under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34, a BFC-1 return for the 1998 privilege period that will be based on its income from January 1, 1997 to December 31, 1997. In addition, the Pennsylvania state chartered bank will file on November 15, 1997, a CBT-100 return for the pre-merger short period covering January 1, 1997 to July 31, 1997 under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 that will be based on its pre-merger 1997 income.

8. On July 31, 1997 a New Jersey State chartered bank merges into a Pennsylvania state chartered bank. Prior to the merger, the Pennsylvania state chartered bank was doing business in New Jersey and reporting on the calendar year basis. The Pennsylvania state chartered bank's 1997 CBT-100 return filed April 15, 1998 for the calendar year 1997 will be based on its income from January 1, 1997 to December 31, 1997. In addition, the New Jersey State chartered bank will file on November 15, 1997 under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 a 1997 CBT-100 return reporting its pre-merger 1997 income. This return will be in addition to the BFC-1 return required to be filed, under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34, by April 15, 1997 by the New Jersey State chartered bank for the 1997 privilege period that is based on its income for 1996.

9. On July 1, 1997 a national bank headquartered in New Jersey merges into a national bank headquartered in Pennsylvania. Prior to the merger, the New Jersey national bank was only doing business in New Jersey and the Pennsylvania national bank was only doing business outside of New Jersey. The Pennsylvania national bank reports for Federal tax purposes on the calendar year basis. The Pennsylvania national bank is required to file its first annual corporation business tax return (BFC-1) on April 15, 1998 for the privilege period 1998 with an assessment date of January 1, 1998 based on its income from July 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997 and the income of the New Jersey national bank that merged into it from the short period covering January 1, 1997-June 30, 1997.

New Rule, R.1997 d.254, effective June 16, 1997.  
See: 29 N.J.R. 850(a), 29 N.J.R. 2708(a).

#### 18:7-1.15 Investment company; definition

(a) "Investment company" means any corporation:

1. Whose business for the period covered by its return consisted to the extent of at least 90 percent of "qualified investment activities" which are: investing or reinvesting in stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, debentures, patents, patent rights, and other securities or the holding thereof after investing or reinvesting therein for its own account. As used in this rule, "qualified investment assets" are stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, debentures, patents, patent rights, and other securities and cash on deposit;

2. Which had for the period covered by the return 90 percent or more of its average gross assets in New Jersey, at cost, invested in "qualified investment assets" referred to in (a)1 above;

3. Which meets the numerical tests in (f) below;
4. Which is not a banking corporation as defined by the Act;
5. Which is not a financial business corporation as defined by the act; and
6. Which is not a merchant or dealer in stocks, bonds, or other securities, and which is regularly engaged in buying and selling such securities to customers.

(b) "Qualified investment assets" are measured by the taxpayer's assets as reported for book purposes at cost on a separate legal entity basis for balance sheet purposes. "Qualified investment activities" are measured by gross receipts and expenses as reported for Federal income tax purposes, and by adding thereto, Federal, state, municipal, and other obligations included in determining New Jersey entire net income, but not otherwise included in Federal taxable income. "Qualified investment activities" and "qualified investment assets" do not include the following specific assets or activities. The receipts, direct and indirect expenses and assets connected with the following will not be included in the numerator of any test:

1. The making and/or negotiating of loans. These activities are generally considered as either banking and/or financial business activities;
2. The renting or leasing of real or tangible personal property. These activities are generally considered financial business activities or other than investment activities;
3. The investment in general partnerships since the status of a general partner is not considered as consistent with a qualified investment activity and investments in general partnerships are not statutorily enumerated assets;
4. The direct day-to-day management of operations of affiliated corporations or the actual providing of services, directly or as an intermediary, for the benefit of affiliated corporations;
5. The buying and/or selling of stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities for the corporation's customers;
6. The buying and/or selling of real or tangible personal property whether it is classified as inventory, as operating assets, or as capital assets;
7. The direct investment in collectibles, including but not limited to stamps, pottery, cars, gold coins; or
8. The direct investment in trademarks or similar assets.

(c) "Receipts" include, but are not limited to, the gross payments received from others (affiliated or not) regardless of whether the receipt is accounted for as an item of income or reduction in expense:

1. For services performed;
2. For the sale or transfer of assets;
3. For income recognized from the liquidation of liabilities; and

4. From the investment or reinvestment of capital in stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, debentures, patents, patent rights and other securities, includible in computing entire net income.

(d) "Reimbursements" received are payments having no element of profit in a transaction or element of covering indirect costs, and are received from others for expenses made on their behalf and are the true expenses of the entity making the reimbursement; hence, neither the expense nor its recovery should appear on the taxpayer's income statement for Federal purposes. Where taxpayer's accounting method displays such items on its income statement, such items will be removed from any calculations required under the regulations for the taxpayer receiving the reimbursement and included on the reimbursing company's return.

(e) A corporation electing to file as an investment company shall make its election on a timely filed original return or on a timely filed amended return, and shall substantiate its claim in accordance with the tests enumerated in this rule. Where the taxpayer does not clearly document its claim to investment company status through attached riders, the claim will be denied. An election made on an amended return shall be filed in accordance with the periods shown in N.J.A.C. 18:7-13.8(a) to be eligible for any refund claimed. An election to file as an investment company, once made, may only be revoked by the taxpayer within four years of the filing of the original return. The election to file as an investment company is a taxpayer election and may not be initiated by the Division of Taxation or granted by the Division outside the time frame prescribed.

(f) In order for a corporation to qualify as an investment company, it must meet the three-part business test and the asset test:

1. Business test (three parts):

i. (Income adjusted): For purposes of the 90 percent requirement provided by (a) above, taxpayer, during the entire period covered by its report, must have derived 90 percent or more of its total income before deductions as reported for Federal income tax purposes, from cash and/or investment assets. Total income before deductions as reported for Federal income tax purposes must be adjusted as follows:

(1) Add gross receipts or gross sales adjusted for gross profit (loss) reported for Federal income taxes;

(2) Add gross sales price from the disposition of assets adjusted for capital gain or loss or net gain or loss reported for Federal income taxes;

(3) Add interest on Federal, State, municipal and other obligations included in determining New Jersey new income, but not otherwise included in Federal total income;

(4) Do not add any capital loss carry back or carry forward in computing total income.

ii. (Income unadjusted): For purposes of the 90 percent requirement provided by (a) above, taxpayer, during the entire period covered by its report, must have derived 90 percent or more of its total income before deductions, as reported for Federal income tax purposes, from cash and/or investment assets plus interest on Federal, State, municipal and other obligations not otherwise included in Federal taxable income and exclusive of any capital loss carryback or carryforward.

(1) A gain resulting from the disposition of an asset and reported on the installment basis for Federal income taxes is considered income for purposes of

the investment company statute in the year in which the installment is received under both (c)1i and ii above. Income reported on the installment basis is treated as investment income only if it is generated by the sale of an investment asset. Interest income received in conjunction with each installment is deemed investment income.

iii. (Deductions): For purposes of the 90 percent requirement provided by (a) above, taxpayer, during the entire period covered by its report, must have incurred 90 percent or more of its total deductions as reported for Federal income tax purposes, for holding, investing and reinvesting in cash and/or investment assets.

2. Assets test: For purposes of the 90 percent requirement provided by (b)2i and ii above, at least 90 percent of the taxpayer's gross assets located in New Jersey, valued at cost, must consist of cash and/or investment assets, during the period covered by its report.

Example No. 1  
Corporation A

Adjusted Income Test:			
Sch. A-6 Other Interest	\$56,205	Sch. A-11 Total Income	\$65,152
Sch. A-29 Interest on Exempt Securities	<u>31,385</u>	Sch. A-29 Interest on Exempt Securities	31,385
Total Investment Income	\$87,590	Sch. D-Selling Price \$71,000 Less Gain-\$8,947	62,053
Sch. A-9(a) Capital gain (*)	<u>8,947</u>		
Total Income	\$96,537	Total Income—Adjusted	<u>\$158,590</u>
(*)From sale of non-investment type assets.			
Ratio of Investment Income (\$87,590) to Total Income Adjusted (\$158,590) equals 55%			

Unadjusted Income Test:			
Sch. A-6 Other Interest	\$56,205	Sch. A-6 Other Interest	\$56,205
Sch. A-29 Interest on Exempt Securities	31,385	Sch. A-9(a) Capital Gain	8,947
Total Investment Income	\$87,590	Sch. A-29 Interest on Exempt Securities	31,385
Sch. A-9(a) Capital Gain (*)	<u>8,947</u>		
Total Income	\$96,537	Total Income—Unadjusted	<u>\$96,537</u>
(*)From sale of non-investment type assets.			
Ratio of Investment Income (\$87,590) to Total Income Unadjusted (\$96,537) equals 91%			

Deduction Test:			
Sch. A-13 Salaries	\$24,000	Sch. A-13 Salaries	\$24,000
Sch. A-17 Tax (Investment related)	<u>1,000</u>	Sch. A-17 Taxes	1,000
Total related to Investments	\$25,000	Sch. A-27 Total Deductions	<u>\$25,000</u>
Sch. A-17 Taxes (Real Estate)	1,200		
Sch. A-27 Total Deductions	<u>\$26,200</u>		
Ratio of Investment Related Deductions (\$25,000) to Total Deductions (\$26,200) equals 95%			

Assets Test—CBT-100 Schedule B (restated at cost)	
Cash	\$21,558
Bonds, Notes & Mortgages	123,821
N.J. State & Local Governmental Obligations	27,140
All Other Governmental Obligations	<u>1,067,874</u>
Total Intangible Personal Property	\$1,240,393
Land	5,000*
Buildings	30,000*
Machinery & Equipment	<u>17,000*</u>
Total Real and Tangible Personal Property	\$52,000
Total Assets	\$1,292,393

(\*)Sold during accounting period

Ratio of Total Intangible Assets to Total Assets equals 96%  
Corporation A does not qualify since it did not meet the adjusted Income Test.

Example No. 2  
Corporation B

Adjusted Income Test:			
Sch. A-6 Other Interest	\$82,722	Sch. A-6 Other Interest	\$82,722
Total Income from Investments	\$82,722	Sch. A-11 Total Income—Adjusted	\$82,722
Ratio of Investment Income to Total Income—Adjusted equals 100%			

Unadjusted Income Test:			
Sch. A-6 Other Interest	\$82,722	Sch. A-6 Other Interest	\$82,722
Total Income from Investments	\$82,722	Sch. A-11 Total Income—Unadjusted	\$82,722
Ratio of Investment Income to Total Income—Unadjusted equals 100%			

Deductions Test:			
Sch. A-17 Taxes	\$1,709		
Sch. A-18 Interest Expense	37		
Total Investment related deductions	\$1,746	Sch. A-27 Total Deductions	\$1,746
Ratio of Investment Related Deductions equals 100%			

Assets Test: CBT-100 Schedule B (restated at cost)		
Cash	\$26,482	
Bonds, Notes & Mortgages	365,444	
All Other Governmental Obligations	499,254	
Total Investment Type Assets	\$891,180	
Total Real and Tangible Personal Property	-0-	
Total Assets	\$891,180	
Ratio of Investment Type Assets to Total Assets equals 100%		
Corporation B qualifies as an investment company since it met each test.		

Example No. 3  
Corporation C

Adjusted Income Test:			
Sch. A-5 Interest on Gov't Obligations	\$9,000	Sch. A-11 Total Income	\$32,000
Sch. A-6 Other Interest	\$5,000	Sch. A-2 Cost of Goods Sold	\$1,000
Sch. A-8 Gross Royalties	8,000	Sch. A-9(a) Sales Price \$10,000	
Sch. A-9(a) Capital Gain	2,000	Gain 2,000 equals (Basis)	8,000*
Sch. A-29 Interest on Other Obligations	500	Sch. A-29 Interest on Other Obligations	500
Total Income from Investments	\$24,500	Total Income—Adjusted	\$41,500
Add: Basis of Asset Sold	8,000*		
Gross Investment Income	\$32,500		

(\*) Investment type asset

Ratio of Gross Investment Income to Total Income—Adjusted equals 78%

Unadjusted Income Test:			
Sch. A-11 Total Income	\$32,000	Sch. A-11 Total Income	\$32,000
Sch. A-3 Gross Profit	(1,000)*	Sch. A-29 Interest on Other Obligations	\$500
Sch. A-7 Gross Rents	(6,000)*		
Sch. A-29 Interest on Other Obligations	500		
Total Income—from Investments	\$25,500	Total Income—Unadjusted	\$32,500

(\*) Non-investment income

Ratio of Investment Income to Total Income—Unadjusted equals 78%

Deduction Test:			
Sch. A-12 Compensation of Officers	\$2,000	Sch. A-12 Compensation of Officers	\$2,000
Sch. A-13 Salaries & Wages	10,000	Sch. A-13 Salaries & Wages	10,000
Sch. A-17 Tax	10,000	Sch. A-17 Taxes	12,000*
		Sch. A-21 Depreciation	1,100
Total Investment Related Deductions	\$22,000	Sch. A-27 Total Deductions	\$25,100

(\*) Includes \$2,000 real estate tax

Ratio of Investment Related Deductions to Total Deductions equals 88%

Assets Test: CBT-100 Schedule B (restated at cost)		
Cash	\$5,000	
Bonds, Notes & Mortgages	50,000	
NJ State & Local Gov't Obligations	10,000	
All Other Gov't Obligations	100,000	
Patents & Copyrights	1,000	
Total Investment Type Assets	\$166,000	
Land	50,000	
Bldgs. & Improvements	200,000	
Total Real and Tangible Personal Property	\$250,000	(non-investment type assets)

Total Assets \$416,000  
 Ratio of Investment Type Assets to Total Assets equals 40%  
 Corporation C does not qualify as an investment company since it did not meet all tests.

Example No. 4  
 Corporation D

Adjusted Income Test:			
Sch. A-4 Dividends	\$14,000		
Sch. A-5 Interest on Gov't Obligations	12,000		
Sch. A-6 Other Interest	11,000		
Sch. A-8 Gross Royalties	<u>11,000</u>	Sch. A-11 Total Income	\$48,000
Sch. A-11 Total Income	\$48,000	Deduct: Capital loss per Federal Sch. D	(10,050)*
Add: Sales price of assets sold	<u>50,000</u>	Add: Basis of capital asset sold	<u>60,050*</u>
Total Investment Income	\$98,000	Total Income—Adjusted	\$98,000

(\*)Investment type asset sold at a loss  
 Ratio of Investment Income to Total Income—Adjusted equals 100%

Unadjusted Income Test:			
Total Income from investments	\$48,000	Sch. A-11 Total Income Unadjusted	\$48,000
Ratio of Total Investment Income to Total Income—Unadjusted equals 100%			

Deductions Test:			
Total Investment Related Deductions	\$30,250	Investment Related Deductions	\$30,250
		Sch. A-17 Real Estate Tax	675
		Sch. A-21 Depreciation	<u>120</u>
		Sch. A-27 Total Deductions	\$31,045

Ratio of Investment Related Deductions to Total Deductions equals 97%

Assets Test: CBT-100 Schedule B (restated at cost)	
Cash	\$11,000
Accounts & Notes Receivable	12,000
Corporate Stocks	30,000
Bonds, Mortgages & Notes	30,000
NJ State & Local Gov't Obligations	15,000
Patents & Copyrights	20,000
All Other Intangible Personalty	<u>\$60,000</u>
Total Investment Type Assets	<u>\$178,000</u>
Land	\$15,000
Furniture & Equipment	1,200
Total Real and Tangible Property	<u>\$16,200</u>
Total Assets	\$194,200

Ratio of Investment Type Assets to Total Assets equals 92%  
 Corporation D qualifies as an investment company since it met each test.

Example No. 5: Corporation A negotiates and discounts loans as opposed to merely investing in notes that were negotiated by others. It may not include the income from that activity in the numerator in determining whether its business "consisted to the extent of at least 90 percent of holding, investing and reinvesting in stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, debentures, patent rights and other securities for its own account" since it is, in fact, in competition with the business of national banks in employing moneyed capital with the object of making profit by its use as money and as such is a financial business for purposes of the Act.

Example No. 6: Corporation B makes or deals in secured or unsecured loans and discounts. It may not include the income from that activity in the numerator in determining whether its business "consisted to the extent of at least 90 percent of holding, investing and reinvesting in stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, debentures, patent rights or other securities for its own account" since it is, in fact, in competition with the business of national banks in employing moneyed capital with the object of making profit by its use as money and as such is a financial business prohibited by the Act from qualifying for the election.

Example No. 7: Corporation C rents or leases property in transactions that approximate secured loans. It may not include the income from that activity in the numerator in determining whether its business "consisted to the extent of at least 90 percent of holding, investing and reinvesting in stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, debentures, patent rights or other securities for its own account" since this is considered a financial business activity.

Example No. 8: Corporation D provides and charges Corporation O and other affiliates for general and administrative services it performs on behalf of Corporation O and the affiliates. The charges cover the cost, which includes a percentage of Corporation D's wages, depreciation expense, as well as other direct and indirect expenses incurred by Corporation D to provide these services. Corporation D must include such receipts in the denominator, but not the numerator, in calculating the tests provided under the rule. The charges made to O go beyond actual reimbursements and, while considered receipts, are not considered receipts from qualified investment activities within the meaning of the rule. Where such inclusion causes the percentage to drop below the 90 percent requirement, the corporation will be denied its claim to investment company status.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).  
As amended, R.1982 d.34, effective February 16, 1982.  
See: 13 N.J.R. 684(b), 14 N.J.R. 209(b).

(c) added.

Amended by R.1985 d.561, effective November 4, 1985.  
See: 17 N.J.R. 1537(a), 17 N.J.R. 2677(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1990 d.482, effective October 1, 1990.  
See: 22 N.J.R. 1904(a), 22 N.J.R. 3159(a).

Definition of investment company restructured; investment activities and assets, receipts, reimbursements, and timeliness of elections clarified further, pursuant to the holdings of the court in *National Wax Paper Company v. Director, Division of Taxation MC-539-78* (Tax Court 1981) and *Milton Management, Inc. v. Director, Division of Taxation MC-386-72* (Division of Tax Appeals, 1975), and *Department of Environmental Protection v. Franklin Township*, 3 N.J. Tax 105, 119 (Tax Court 1981), *aff'd* 5 N.J. Tax 476 (App.Div.1983).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(f) as to those corporations included and those not included within the definition of an investment company.

#### 18:7-1.16 Financial business corporation; definition

(a) "Financial business corporation" means a corporation that is, in fact, in substantial competition with the business of national banks, and which also employs moneyed capital with the object of making profit by its use as money through any of the following:

1. Discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt;
2. Buying and selling exchange;
3. Making of or dealing in secured or unsecured loans and discounts;
4. Dealing in securities or shares of corporate stock by purchasing and selling such securities and stock without recourse, solely upon the order and for the account of customers;
5. Investing and reinvesting in marketable obligations evidencing indebtedness of any person, copartnership, association or corporation in the form of bonds, notes or debentures commonly known as investment securities; or
6. Dealing in or underwriting obligations of the United States, any state or any political subdivision thereof or of a corporate instrumentality of any of them.
7. Certain leasing transactions which approximate secured loans by meeting each of the following requirements:
  - i. Lessor must look primarily to the creditworthiness of the lessee in order to recover its investment.
  - ii. Lessor may not rely on repetitious leasing of the same property.

iii. The lease must be a net lease.

iv. The lessor must recover its full investment plus its cost of financing through the rental payments, tax benefits, and the residual value of the property.

(b) For purposes of this section:

1. "Tax benefits" means those benefits derived from depreciation and any investment tax credit related to the financed property.

2. "Residual value of the property" means the estimated value of the leased property at the end of the original lease as determined at the time the lease is executed.

3. "Net lease" means a lease under which the lessor will not, directly, or indirectly, provide or be obligated to provide for:

i. The servicing, repair or maintenance of the leased property during the lease term.

ii. The purchasing of parts and accessories for the leased property; however, the improvements and additions to the leased property may be leased to the lessee upon its request.

iii. The loan of replacement or substitute property while the leased property is being serviced.

iv. The purchasing of insurance for the lessee, except where the lessee has failed in its contractual obligation to purchase or maintain the required insurance.

v. The renewal of any license or registration for the property unless such action by the taxpayer is clearly necessary to protect its interest as an owner or financier of the property.

(c) A financial business corporation shall not include:

1. Any enterprise that is not a corporation;
2. National banks;
3. Production credit associations organized under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 or the Farm Credit Act of 1971, Pub. L. 91-181 (12 U.S.C. § 2091 et seq.);
4. Stock or mutual insurance companies authorized to transact business in this State;
5. Securities brokers or dealers, investment companies, or investment bankers not employing moneyed capital with the object of making profit by its use as money or in substantial competition with the business of national banks;

6. Real estate investment trusts;

7. Credit unions organized under the laws of this State;

8. Savings banks organized under the laws of this State;

9. Savings and loan or building and loan associations organized under the laws of this State;

10. Pawn brokers organized under the laws of this State; and

11. State banks and trust companies organized under the laws of this State.

(d) A financial business corporation may not qualify as an investment company as that term is used in N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.15.

(e) The business of national bank is defined, and may be redefined from time to time, by the Congress of the United States at 12 U.S.C.A. 21, et seq. (The National Banking Act).

1. "The business of national banks" as used in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(m) and this section means the business of the bank itself and does not include bank subsidiaries, holding companies or affiliates.

(f) A corporation may qualify as a financial business corporation provided that 75 percent of its gross income is derived from the activities enumerated in (a)1 through (a)7 above. For purposes of making this computation, gross income shall be the sum of the amounts reported on line 1 and lines 4 through 10 of Schedule A on Form BFC-1, adjusted as follows:

1. "Gross income" for purposes of this subsection and N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.2(a)7iii means the result of adding the income amounts for gross receipts, or sales, dividends, interest, gross rents, gross royalties, capital gain, net income, net gain or loss from line 14(a), Part II, Federal Form 4797 and other income as adjusted for interest on Federal, state, municipal and other obligations not included in line 5 above and the dividend exclusion;

2. Gross income arrived at (f)1 above is the denominator;

3. The gross income included in (f)2 above resulting from the activities set forth in (a)1 through (a)7 above is the numerator; and

4. If the resulting percentage of (f)2 and 3 above is 75 percent or more, such corporation is a financial business corporation.

(g) A corporation that qualifies as a financial business corporation must file a Corporation Business Tax Return for Banking and Financial Corporations, Form BFC-1 and complete Schedule L apportioning the financial business conducted in New Jersey consistent with N.J.S.A. 54:10A-38 (Section 38 of the Corporation Business Tax Act).

Repealed by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Formerly entitled "Motion to report as investment company".

New Rule R.1987 d.335, effective August 17, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 712(a), 19 N.J.R. 1568(b).

Amended by R.1993 d.364, effective July 19, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 1841(a), 25 N.J.R. 3239(a).

#### 18:7-1.17 Application of the tax to licensees under the Casino Control Act; casino business consolidated return

(a) Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 5:12-148(b), any business conducted by an individual, partnership, corporation, or any other entity, or any combination thereof, holding a license pursuant to the Casino Control Act shall, in addition to all other taxes imposed by that act, file a consolidated corporation business tax return pursuant to the Corporation Business Tax Act and pay the taxes indicated thereon.

(b) The consolidated return to be filed under the Casino Control Act is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any return due under the Corporation Business Tax Act. Provided, however, that where any corporation is a licensee under the Casino Control Act, it may exclude from the return due under the Corporation Business Tax any item of income, loss or deduction appearing on its consolidated return, but which would have been reported on its own separate return under the Corporation Business Tax Act for the year for which that item would otherwise have been reported. Provided further, that where any corporation is a partner in a licensee under the Casino Control Act, it may similarly exclude its share of distributable income or loss attributable to its partnership interest in the licensee which would otherwise have been reported by it on its own separate return under the Corporation Business Tax Act.

1. In no event may the tax reduction arising out of any such exclusion exceed the portion of the tax paid with the consolidated return which is clearly attributable to the net effect of the existence of the amount which is duplicated in entire net income on the separate return filed under the Corporation Business Tax Act.

2. The return filed under the Corporation Business Tax Act shall reflect taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions which is required to be reported to the United States Treasury Department for the purposes of computing its Federal income tax. Claims for exclusion for any duplication shall be separately identified in computing entire net income and be documented and reconciled on the return due under the Corporation Business Tax Act.

3. The amount of net worth reported on the separate return filed under the Corporation Business Tax Act by a corporate member of a consolidated group may be reduced by an amount also reported on the consolidated corporation business tax return of the casino business to the extent that such net worth would have been duplicated on both returns.

(c) The principles of consolidation are determined by regarding each casino hotel as though it were a single corporation reporting in its own right under the Corporation Business Tax Act. The rules governing consolidation under the Internal Revenue Code do not apply. The business conducted by each casino hotel shall give rise to an obligation to file a separate consolidated corporation business tax return based on all the business activities conducted with respect to that casino hotel. All licensees subject to common effective control, without respect to their form of organization or the form of license held, except for licenses issued to individuals in their capacity as employees, must join in filing the consolidated return. All transactions between or among them are to be eliminated in consolidation and shall not appear on the consolidated return. Accordingly, where the same licensee is a participant in the business conducted by more than one casino hotel, it must join in filing a consolidated return with each such business. A change in common effective control terminates the fiscal year for purposes of filing the consolidated return.

1. Common effective control is the power exercisable by any person or entity arising out of ownership or a contractual arrangement which joins more than one licensee and permits domination in the management of more than one licensee for the purpose of engaging in a single casino hotel business. Common effective control also occurs where a contractual arrangement permits more than one licensee to operate jointly a single casino hotel

business. For example, where the same persons or entities simultaneously control voting stock, boards of directors or serve as or nominate managing partners or are employed as managers or executives in more than one licensee which participates in the business activities conducted by the same casino hotel, or where a licensee executes a sale and leaseback of its property with another licensee and reserves by contract the option to recover its property, all such licensees shall join in filing the consolidated return. Notwithstanding an absence of common ownership, licensees joined in the operation of the business conducted by a casino hotel by management contract or partnership arrangement shall join in filing the return.

2. Consistent with N.J.A.C. 18:7-11.15(a), the separate return due under the Corporation Business Tax Act may not be consolidated.

(d) Where a licensee is engaged in a business wholly unrelated to the casino hotel, or is engaged in the operation of more than one casino hotel, common costs must be apportioned in a reasonable manner consistently applied. The method of apportionment shall be disclosed on the consolidated return and may be adjusted by the Director where it shall appear to him to result in a distortion of tax liability.

(e) Where the licensees joining in filing the consolidated return do not have a common fiscal year, the return may be based upon the fiscal year of the casino operator as defined at N.J.A.C. 19:54-1.2 where all licensees join in making such an election. The other licensees may then include their respective financial condition and operations on the basis of their own fiscal years within which the consolidated year ends. Separate schedules reconciling timing differences in elimination of balance sheet items and items of entire net income attributable to the lack of a common fiscal year must be submitted as part of any such consolidated return. In the absence of this election, the return shall be based on a calendar year ending December 31. The reporting method, once adopted, is effective for all future returns unless the prior consent of the Director is obtained for a change.

(f) A legend shall be prominently displayed on the face of any return filed under this section identifying the return as a casino business consolidated return.

## EXAMPLE

	Hotel Entity 1		Management Co. Entity 2		Elimina- tions		Consoli- dated		Duplications			
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Gaming Revenue	\$	\$1000	\$	\$-0-	\$	\$	\$	\$1000	\$	\$1000	\$	\$-0-
Other Income		200		-0-				200		200		-0-
Management Fees		-0-		500	500			-0-		-0-		-0-
Total Income		1200		500				1200		1200		-0-
Management Fees	500		-0-			500	-0-		-0-		-0-	
Payroll Deductions	-0-		200				200		-0-		200	
Other Deductions	200		-0-				200		200		-0-	
Total Deductions	700		200				400		200		200	
Net Income	500		300				800					
Duplications									1000			(200)

Entity #1  
 Net Income ..... \$ 500  
 Adjustment for duplication ..... (1000)  
 Tax Base ..... \$ -0-

Entity #2  
 Net Income ..... \$ 300  
 Adjustment for duplication ..... ( 200)  
 Tax Base ..... \$ 300  
 Entity #2 may elect not to exclude duplications

New Rule, R.1985 d.453, effective September 3, 1985.  
 See: 17 N.J.R. 901(a), 17 N.J.R. 2145(a).

Statutory References  
 See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(i) as to definition of "fiscal year."

**18:7-1.18 (Reserved)****18:7-2.3 Federal calendar or fiscal year for reporting**

(a) In general, the calendar or fiscal year on the basis of which the taxpayer is required to report for Federal income tax purposes is the calendar or fiscal year on the basis of which it is required to report for purposes of the Act.

(b) Reports based on a 52-53 weeks account year will be accepted where that method of reporting is permissible and used for Federal tax purposes. If that method is used, a fiscal year which begins within seven days from the beginning of any calendar month shall be deemed to have begun on the first day of that calendar month, and any fiscal year which ends within seven days from the end of any calendar month shall be deemed to have ended on the last day of that calendar month.

**SUBCHAPTER 2. NATURE OF TAX****18:7-2.1 Nature of tax; in general**

(a) The Act imposes a franchise tax on every domestic corporation not otherwise exempt, and upon every foreign corporation not otherwise exempt, falling within any of the taxable categories enumerated in N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.6.

(b) All corporations incorporated in New Jersey and all foreign corporations acquiring a taxable status in New Jersey immediately become subject to the tax.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
 See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 as to those domestic and foreign corporations deemed to have acquired a taxable status.

**18:7-2.2 Calendar and fiscal years; definitions**

(a) The term "calendar year" means an accounting period ending on December 31.

(b) The term "fiscal year" means an accounting period ending on the last day of any month other than December.

**18:7-2.4 Proof of Federal accounting period**

Every domestic and every foreign corporation which acquires a taxable status in New Jersey shall submit proof to the Division of Taxation, within 90 days of the date of incorporation or the date of acquisition of such taxable status, of the accounting period established by it for Federal income tax purposes.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
 See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

**18:7-2.5 Proof of accounting period other than Federal basis**

A subject corporation which is not required to file a Federal income tax return shall also submit proof to the Division of Taxation, within 90 days of the date of incorporation or the date of acquisition of a taxable status, of the accounting period on the basis of which to report for purposes of the Act.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

**18:7-2.6 Subject corporations must file on basis of calendar year period unless otherwise permitted**

A subject corporation which is not required to file a Federal income tax return must file its Corporation Business Tax Return on the basis of a calendar year accounting period unless permission to employ a fiscal year basis has been granted in writing by the Division of Taxation upon application having been made.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

**18:7-2.7 Effect of failure by a corporation to establish accounting period**

A corporation which has not established an accounting period for Federal income tax purposes shall be deemed to be operating on the basis of a calendar year accounting period until proof has been submitted to the Division of Taxation of the establishment of a fiscal year accounting period for Federal income tax purposes.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

**18:7-2.8 Effect of failure by a corporation to submit proof of an established fiscal year accounting period**

Every corporation which has not submitted satisfactory proof to the Division of Taxation that it is operating on a basis other than a calendar year accounting period for Federal income tax purposes, shall be deemed to be operating on the basis of a calendar year accounting period.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

**18:7-2.9 Effect of proof of established fiscal year accounting period submitted late**

Upon due proof of the establishment of a fiscal accounting period and the filing of a proper return covering such period accompanied by payment of the tax liability, a corporation shall be credited with any payment made in connection with a return previously filed on the basis of a calendar year period by reason of this regulation.

**18:7-2.10 Period of application of tax**

The tax is imposed for each calendar or fiscal period of the taxpayer, or any part thereof, during which the taxpayer had a taxable status as described in N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.6. See N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.6, (Taxable status; how created.)

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10-15 as to annual payment of franchise tax for all or part of a taxpayer's annual or fiscal year accounting period.

**Case Notes**

Rule provides that corporation business tax be imposed upon each calendar year or fiscal period of the taxpayer; business held subject to tax despite its winding down because it remained an enterprise employing money capital coming into competition with the business of national banks and still generating interest income. I.H.E. Financial Corp. v. Taxation Div. Director, 3 N.J.Tax 375 (Tax Ct.1981).

**18:7-2.11 Component factors of tax base**

The tax for the period or partial period prescribed in N.J.A.C. 18:7-2.10 is measured by taxpayer's allocable entire net income.

As amended, R.1970 d.121, effective October 5, 1970.  
See: 2 N.J.R. 78(a), 2 N.J.R. 95(a).  
Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**Statutory References**

N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5, 15.

**18:7-2.12 Application of State franchise tax to corporations**

The franchise tax is imposed for all or any part of each calendar or fiscal year during which the taxpayer possessed a New Jersey franchise or otherwise has a taxable status as set forth in N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.16.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**Cross References**

As to taxable status, see N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.6.

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-15 as to payment of franchise tax for all or part of each of a taxpayer's fiscal or calendar year accounting period (beginning January 1).

**18:7-2.13 Conditions destroying franchise and franchise tax**

A domestic corporation may cease to possess a franchise as a result of:

1. Its dissolution;
2. Its consolidation or merger into another corporation;
3. The surrender, revocation or annulment of its charter; or
4. The expiration of the term of duration prescribed in its charter.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

**18:7-2.14 Allocation of payments received with CAR-100**

(a) The CAR-100 serves both as a corporation's annual report and also as a voucher with which to remit the total corporation business tax balance due and the annual report fee payments. Payments received in connection with the joint Corporation Business Tax/Corporate Annual Return filing and payment program shall first be used to satisfy the Corporate Annual Report Fee and/or the Registered Agent Change filing fee pursuant to N.J.S.A. 14A:15-2(5) or (6). Any remaining credit shall then be used to satisfy taxpayer's Corporation Business Tax liability pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:10A-1 et seq.

(b) Underpayments relating to unpaid Corporate Annual Report fees are not subject to imposition of penalty and interest pursuant to the Corporation Business Tax Act, N.J.S.A. 54:10A-1 et seq., or the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law, N.J.S.A. 54:48-1 et seq.

(c) Corporations filing Corporation Business Tax Returns that are foreign corporations not authorized to do business in New Jersey (cf. N.J.S.A. 14A-13.3) or corporations that have had their corporate charters voided or revoked or that have withdrawn their corporate authorization shall have the Corporate Annual Report Fee and/or Registered Agent Change fee satisfied only if the tax return as filed reflects the fee on the appropriate line.

(d) Corporations filing Corporation Business Tax Returns for an initial short period return covering a period of less than six months shall not have payments applied to the Corporate Annual Report Fee. Other short period returns of less than six months shall have the Corporate Annual Report Fee and/or Registered Agent Change fee satisfied only if the tax return as filed reflects the fee on the appropriate line. For purposes of this section only, returns filed for periods in excess of six months shall be deemed full year filings.

(e) Subsequent payments made to satisfy Corporation Business Tax deficiencies will first be applied to the oldest year where a deficiency exists satisfying the required Corporate Annual Report Fee and/or Registered Agent Change fee and then any remainder shall be used to satisfy Corporation Business Tax, penalties, or interest due.

New Rule, R.2001 d.260, effective August 6, 2001.  
See: 33 N.J.R. 1344(a), 33 N.J.R. 2678(a).

**SUBCHAPTER 3. COMPUTATION OF TAX****18:7-3.1 General bases for computation of tax**

On a return for any accounting period which begins after June 30, 1986, no portion of the tax is measured by net worth.

Amended by R.1983 d.62, effective March 7, 1983.  
See: 14 N.J.R. 1206(a), 15 N.J.R. 343(d).

Added "accounting period before July 1, 1986" to (a). Also added (b)-(e).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5 as to how taxpayer should compute the total amount of franchise tax payable.

**18:7-3.2 (Reserved)**

Amended by R.1970 d.121, effective October 5, 1970.  
See: 2 N.J.R. 78(a), 2 N.J.R. 95(a).  
Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Computation of tax on entire net worth".

**18:7-3.3 (Reserved)**

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).  
As amended, R.1983 d.62, effective March 7, 1983.  
See: 14 N.J.R. 1206(a), 15 N.J.R. 343(d).

Added "accounting period before April 1, 1983".  
Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Computation of tax on average value of real and tangible personal property".

**18:7-3.4 Minimum tax**

(a) The tax paid in the case of an investment company, a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust shall not be less than \$250.00. The minimum tax for other corporations is set forth in (b) through (g) below.

(b) For accounting or privilege periods beginning prior to calendar year 1994, the tax paid pursuant to the corporation business tax in the case of a domestic corporation shall not be less than \$25.00 and in the case of a foreign corporation shall not be less than \$50.00.

(c) For accounting or privilege periods beginning in calendar year 1994, the tax paid pursuant to the corporation business tax in the case of a domestic corporation shall not be less than \$50.00 and in the case of a foreign corporation shall not be less than \$100.00.

(d) For accounting or privilege periods beginning in calendar year 1995, the tax paid pursuant to the corporation business tax in the case of a domestic corporation shall not be less than \$100.00 and in the case of a foreign corporation shall not be less than \$200.00.

(e) For accounting or privilege periods beginning in calendar year 1996, the tax paid pursuant to the corporation business tax in the case of a domestic corporation shall not be less than \$150.00 and in the case of a foreign corporation shall not be less than \$200.00.

(f) For accounting or privilege periods beginning in calendar year 1997, the tax paid pursuant to the corporation business tax in the case of a domestic corporation shall not

be less than \$200.00 and in the case of a foreign corporation shall not be less than \$200.00.

(g) The Director shall adjust the minimum tax for accounting or privilege periods beginning in each fifth year following calendar year 1997 and each fifth year thereafter by multiplying the minimum tax for periods beginning in 1997 by an amount equal to one plus 75 percent of the increase, if any, in the annual average United States producer price index for finished goods published by the Federal Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the year preceding the determination year over such index for calendar year 1996.

Amended by R.1970 d.121, effective Oct. 5, 1970.

See: 2 N.J.R. 78(a), 2 N.J.R. 95(a).

Amended by R.1983 d.62, effective March 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1206(a), 15 N.J.R. 343(d).

Changed "New Jersey" to "domestic" corporation. Added "accounting period before April 1, 1983". Added \$250.00 tax for investment, regulated investment and real estate investment companies.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Computation of tax by domestic corporations".

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5(e) as a minimum amount of franchise tax which may be assessed.

#### Case Notes

Provision for computation of tax based on number of shares authorized as of the close of the calendar or fiscal accounting period covered by a return, in the absence of a statutory determinative date, not challenged; provision compared to real and personal property alternative tax as mean average value on a quarterly basis in N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.6. General Trading Co., Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 83 N.J. 122, 416 A.2d 37 (1980).

#### 18:7-3.5 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1982 d.395, effective November 1, 1982.

See: 14 N.J.R. 826(b), 14 N.J.R. 1221(b).

Added (c).

Amended by R.1983 d.219, effective June 20, 1983.

See: 15 N.J.R. 320(a), 15 N.J.R. 1038(e).

Deleted and reserved (a). In (b), added 2-4. Also deleted old (c).

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Computation of tax by short tax table".

#### 18:7-3.6 Tax rates—corporations, S corporations and surtax

(a) Except as may be provided in (c) below, for all fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 1980, the net income tax rate is nine percent, for a corporation that is not a New Jersey S corporation.

(b) Except as may be provided in (c) below, for a foreign corporation acquiring a taxable status in New Jersey on or after January 1, 1980 and filing its New Jersey return Form CBT-100 on a short period basis, the tax rate is nine percent on adjusted entire net income after proper proration.

(c) For privilege periods beginning on or after July 1, 1996, a taxpayer that is not a New Jersey S corporation that has entire net income of \$100,000 or less for a 12 month privilege period, the rate for that privilege period shall be 7½ percent. A corporation having an accounting period of less than 12 months may qualify for this reduced rate if its income when prorated does not exceed \$8,333 per month.

Example: A taxpayer having a five month accounting period qualifies for the 7½ percent rate if its income for the period does not exceed \$41,666.

(d) For a New Jersey S corporation with a fiscal year beginning after July 7, 1993 but before January 1, 1994 the tax rate for a New Jersey S corporation is two percent.

(e) For a New Jersey S corporation whose taxable year begins on or after January 1, 1994 but before January 1, 1995 the tax rate for a New Jersey S corporation is 2.350 percent.

(f) For a New Jersey S corporation whose taxable year begins on or after January 1, 1995 but before January 1, 1996 the tax rate for a New Jersey S corporation is 2.42 percent.

(g) Except as may be provided in (h) below, for a New Jersey S corporation whose taxable year begins on or after January 1, 1996 and ends on or before June 30, 1998 the tax rate, with respect to its entire net income not subject to Federal income taxation (or such portion thereof as may be allocable to this State) is 2.63 percent. See also (k) below.

(h) For privilege periods beginning on or after July 1, 1996, and ending on or before June 30, 1998, a taxpayer that is a New Jersey S corporation that has entire net income of \$100,000 or less for a 12 month privilege period, the tax rate for that privilege period with respect to its entire net income not subject to Federal income taxation (or such portion thereof as may be allocable to this State) shall be 1.13 percent. A corporation having an accounting period of less than 12 months may qualify for this reduced rate if its income when prorated does not exceed \$8,333 per month. See also (l) below.

(i) Except as provided in (j) below, for a New Jersey S corporation whose taxable year ends on or after July 1, 1998, the tax with respect to its entire net income not subject to Federal income taxation (or such portion thereof as may be allocable to this State) is two percent. See also (k) below.

(j) For privilege periods ending on and after July 1, 1998, a taxpayer that is a New Jersey S corporation that has entire net income of \$100,000 or less for a 12 month privilege period, the tax rate for that privilege period with respect to its entire net income not subject to Federal income taxation (or such portion thereof as may be allocable to this State) is 0.5 percent. A corporation having an accounting period of less than 12 months may qualify for this reduced rate if its income when prorated does not exceed \$8,333 per month. See also (l) below.

(k) Except as may be provided in (l) below, for a New Jersey S corporation the tax rate is nine percent multiplied by any of its entire net income that is subject to Federal income taxation or such portion thereof as may be allocable to this State. (See, for example I.R.C. 1374, 1375).

(l) For privilege periods beginning on or after July 1, 1996, a taxpayer that is a New Jersey S Corporation that has entire net income of \$100,000 or less for a 12 month privilege period, the tax rate is 7.5 percent multiplied by any of its entire net income that is subject to Federal income taxation or such portion thereof as may be allocable to this State. (See, for example, I.R.C. 1374, or 1375). A corporation having an accounting period of less than 12 months may qualify for this reduced rate if its income when prorated does not exceed \$8,333 per month.

(m) In addition, a surtax calculated pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.1 and 5.2 shall be computed and added to the applicable tax, provided that on and after January 1, 1994 there shall be no surtax imposed. The adjusted surtax rate for accounting periods ending between January 1 and June 30, 1994 is determined by multiplying the surtax rate for the period (.00375) by a quotient, the numerator of which is the number of complete calendar months in the taxpayer's accounting period ending before January 1, 1994, and the denominator of which is the total number of complete calendar months in the accounting period. This calculation ensures that the surtax rate is reduced proportionally for those taxpayers with a tax year ending after January 1, 1994. The surtax is then completely eliminated for fiscal year 1995 and thereafter.

$$.00375 \times \frac{\text{Months ending before January 1, 1994}}{\text{Total months in accounting period}} = \text{Adjusted Surtax Rate}$$

Example 1. A taxpayer whose tax year covers a 12-month period ending on January 31, 1994 determines the adjusted surtax rate as follows:  $.0035 \times \frac{1}{2} = .00344$ . Note: For ease of computation, the calculation is rounded to the fifth decimal place.

Example 2. The adjusted surtax rates for taxpayer with accounting periods covering 12 months are listed below. Taxpayers with accounting periods covering less than 12 months must compute the appropriate rate using the formula indicated above.

Fiscal Year Ended	Adjusted Surtax Rate
1/31/94	0.00344
2/28/94	0.00313
3/31/94	0.00281
4/30/94	0.0025
5/31/94	0.00219
6/30/94	0.00188

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).  
Amended by R.1980 d.146, effective April 9, 1980.  
See: 12 N.J.R. 159(b), 12 N.J.R. 293(b).  
Repeal and New Rule, R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Method of computing part two of tax; net income base".

Amended by R.1995 d.134, effective March 6, 1995.  
See: 27 N.J.R. 57(a), 27 N.J.R. 935(c).  
Amended by R.1996 d.495, effective October 21, 1996.  
See: 28 N.J.R. 3056(b), 28 N.J.R. 4592(b).  
Amended by R.1998 d.193, effective April 20, 1998.  
See: 30 N.J.R. 605(a), 30 N.J.R. 1426(a).

Rewrote (g) and (h); inserted new (i) and (j); and recodified former (i) through (k) as (k) through (m).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5(c) as to computation of tax on basis of entire net income.

#### 18:7-3.7 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1982 d.6, effective January 18, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).

(a)2: Added "but before June 30, 1974"; (a)3: Added "but before December 31, 1980".

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Corporation tax prepayments; amounts due".

#### 18:7-3.8 Investment company; tax self-assessed and payable

(a) The tax self-assessed and payable by an investment company entitled and electing to report as such is a tax measured by 25 percent of its entire net income at the rate provided by law.

(b) In no case shall the total tax be less than \$250.00.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1990 d.489, effective October 1, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 1871(a), 22 N.J.R. 3147(a).

Tax rate amended to conform to statutory tax rates.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Investment company; tax assessed and payable".

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5(b) as to method of computing amount of franchise tax payable on taxpayer's entire net worth. See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5(d) as to method of computing amount of franchise tax payable by an investment company which has elected to report as such.

#### 18:7-3.9 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1982 d.6, effective February 18, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).

"By" was "for"; added "on and after"; deleted "and thereafter"; added "but before December 31, 1980"; added "N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.7"; deleted "section 3.7"; deleted "of this chapter".

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Investment company tax prepayments; amounts, dates due".

### 18:7-3.10 Regulated investment company; tax payable

(a) The tax payable by a regulated investment company, entitled and electing to report as such, is \$250.00.

(b) This rule is applicable to regulated investment companies whose accounting periods end on or after December 31, 1982.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1983 d.496, effective November 7, 1983.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1365(a), 15 N.J.R. 1872(b).

Deleted old (a)-(c). In (a), added \$250.00 tax. Also added new (b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5 as to how taxpayer should compute the total amount of franchise tax payable.

### 18:7-3.11 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1982 d.6, effective January 18, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).

Added "on and after"; deleted "and thereafter"; added "but before December 31, 1980"; added "N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.7"; deleted "section 3.7"; deleted "of this chapter".

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Regulated investment company; tax prepayments, amounts and dates due".

### 18:7-3.12 Method of accounting

In general, the method of accounting, whether cash, accrual or other basis, used in computing net income for Federal income tax purposes is to be used in computing entire net income under the Act.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(k)(3) as to Director's right to redetermine the period in which income should be included despite method of accounting used by the taxpayer.

### 18:7-3.13 Estimated tax

(a) For any accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 1985, each taxpayer shall pay its estimated tax in four installments as follows:

1. Twenty-five percent on or before the 15th day of the fourth month; and
2. Twenty-five percent on or before the 15th day of the sixth month; and
3. Twenty-five percent on or before the 15th day of the ninth month; and
4. The balance on or before the 15th day of the 12th month of its current accounting period.

(b) When the tax liability for the preceding tax year is less than \$500.00 a taxpayer may, in lieu of making the installment payments otherwise required, discharge its entire obligation with respect to estimating its tax by making a single payment on or before the original due date for filing its return. The single payment is 50 percent of the tax shown on the face of its return. Such tax must be determined with reference to the tentative return or final return which was filed or should have been filed on or before the original date of such return. The single payment should be computed by taking into account any payment which may have been made on the 15th day of the first month of its current tax year.

(c) For purposes of applying this rule, it is necessary that the preceding tax year be a full calendar or fiscal year, or where such return is for a short period of less than 12 months, the actual tax liability for such short period must be divided by the number of whole months covered by the return and multiplied by 12 to impute a tax for a full calendar or fiscal year. For the purpose of this computation a fraction of a month is to be disregarded.

(d) A taxpayer shall be entitled to a credit in the amount of the estimated tax payments made and shall be entitled to the return of any amount so paid which is in excess of the total tax payable under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-15(c) and N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.

(e) Any amount overpaid and appearing on the face of the return CBT-100 for the immediate preceding year may be applied in lieu of any payment of estimated tax otherwise due under this section where the taxpayer indicates on the face of such return that it elects to have such overpayment so applied. Such amount will be considered to be a payment of the first installment of the estimated tax for the next succeeding year unless the taxpayer designates otherwise on the face of the return for the year in which the overpayment was made.

(f) The term "taxpayer" as used in this section is defined at N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.3 and includes corporations as defined in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(c), investment companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, financial business corporations, banking corporations and limited partnership associations.

(g) The due date for any payment of estimated tax cannot be extended.

New Rule, R.1982 d.6, effective January 18, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).

Amended by R.1990 d.296, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 1045(a), 22 N.J.R. 1946(a).

In (f): added last sentence. Added form number CBT-100.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

### 18:7-3.14 (Reserved)

New Rule, R.1982 d.6, effective January 18, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).  
 Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
 See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Equitable relief from certain otherwise mandatory installment payments of corporation business tax".

**18:7-3.15 Interest on underpayment of installment payments**

(a) N.J.S.A. 54:10A-15.4 imposes an addition to the tax on the amount of the underpayment of any installment of estimated tax by a corporation (with certain exceptions). This addition to the tax is imposed irrespective of any reason for the underpayment. The amount of the underpayment for any installment date is the excess of:

1. The amount of the installment payment which would be required to be paid if all installment payments were equal to 90 percent of the tax shown on the return for the accounting year or, if no return was filed, 90 percent of the tax for that year, over
2. The amount, if any, of the installment paid on or before the last day prescribed for such payment.

(b) Interest is determined at the annual rate referred to in (c) below based upon the amount of the underpayment of any installment of estimated tax for the period from the date such installment was required to be paid until the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year, or the date such underpayment was received by the Director, whichever is earlier. For purposes of determining the period of the underpayment:

1. The date prescribed for payment of any installment of estimated tax may not be extended; and
2. A payment of estimated tax on any installment date, to the extent that it exceeds the amount of the installment determined under (a)1 above for such date shall be considered a payment of any previous underpayment.

(c) The rate to be used in (b) above is an annual rate of five percent above the prime rate, compounded daily from the date the tax was originally due and payable until the date of payment. On and after July 1, 1993, the rate is three percent above the prime rate compounded annually. Each such underpayment shall bear interest at the rate prescribed above. The following is an example of underpayment interest computation:

1. Assume the average predominant prime rate for January 1, 1994 is six percent. Therefore, the applicable interest on underpayment pursuant to this subsection is six percent plus three percent or nine percent on the amount of any underpayment of estimated tax due on or after April 1, 1994 but before July 1, 1994. The method prescribed for computing the addition to the tax may be illustrated by the following example:

i. A corporation reporting on a calendar year basis estimated on its Statement of Estimated Tax for 1994, estimated tax in the amount of \$50,000. It made payments of \$12,500 each on April 15, 1994, June 15, 1994, September 15, 1994 and December 15, 1994. On April 15, 1995, it filed its tax return, CBT-100, showing a total tax of \$200,000. Since the amount of each of the four installments paid by the last date prescribed for payment thereof was less than 90 percent of the tax shown on the return, the addition to the tax under this rule is applicable and is computed as follows, assuming that no exception applies:

Item (1)	Tax on return for 1994 .....	\$200,000
Item (2)	Ninety percent of item (1) .....	180,000
Item (3)	Amount of estimated tax required to be paid on each installment date (25 percent of \$180,000) .....	45,000
Item (4)	Deduct amount paid on each installment date .....	12,500
Item (5)	Amount of underpayment for each installment date (item (3) minus item (4)) .....	\$ 32,500
Item (6)	Interest shall be charged on each underpayment at the rate as prescribed in this subsection	

First installment: Interest period April 15, 1994 to April 15, 1995  
 Second installment: Interest period June 15, 1994 to April 15, 1995  
 Third installment: Interest period September 15, 1994 to April 15, 1995  
 Fourth installment: Interest period December 15, 1994 to April 15, 1995

(d) If there has been an underpayment of estimated tax as of the installment date prescribed for its payment and the taxpayer believes that one or more of the exceptions described in (e) below precludes the imposition of the addition to the tax, it should attach to its tax return, CBT-100, for the taxable year a Form CBT-160 showing the applicability of any exception upon which the taxpayer relied.

(e) Exceptions to imposition of interest on underpayment of an installment payment. The addition to the tax under this rule will not be imposed for any underpayment of any installment of estimated tax if, on or before the date prescribed for payment of the installment, the total amount of all payments of estimated tax made equalled or exceeded the amount which would have been required to be paid on or before such date if the estimated tax were the least of the following amounts:

1. An amount equal to the tax determined on the basis of the tax rates for the taxable year but otherwise on the basis of the facts shown on the return for the preceding taxable year and the law applicable to such year. If the tax rates for the current taxable year with respect to which the underpayment occurs differ from the rates applicable to the preceding taxable year, the exception will only apply to installments due on or after the change in tax rates. If the preceding return was a short period return filed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 18:7-12, the tax computed on the basis of the facts shown on such return for purposes of determining the applicability of the exception shall be the tax appearing on such short period return multiplied by 12 and then divided by the number of whole months covered by such short period return; or

2. An amount equal to 90 percent of the tax determined by placing on an annual basis the taxable income and taxable net worth for:

i. The first three months of the taxable year, in the case of the installment required to be paid in the fourth month;

ii. Either the first three months or the first five months of the taxable year (whichever results in no addition being imposed), in the case of the installment required to be paid in the sixth month;

iii. Either the first six months or the first eight months of the taxable year (whichever results in no addition being imposed), in the case of the installment required to be paid in the ninth month; and

iv. Either the first nine months or the first eleven months of the taxable year (whichever results in no addition being imposed), in the case of the installment required to be paid in the twelfth month.

3. The tax so determined shall be placed on an annual basis by first multiplying it by 12, and then dividing the resulting amount by the number of months in the taxable year.

New Rule, R.1982 d.6, effective January 18, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).

Amended by R.1984 d.322, effective August 6, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 1043(a), 16 N.J.R. 2152(b).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1988 d.407, effective September 6, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2255(b), 20 N.J.R. 2310(c).

Substantially amended (c).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

### 18:7-3.16 Banking corporations and financial business corporations

N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.13, 3.15, 11.12 and 13.6 apply to banking corporations and financial business corporations. See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-34 et seq. regarding their general taxability under the Corporation Business Tax Act.

New Rule, R.1982 d.6, effective January 18, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

### 18:7-3.17 Coordination of tax credit

(a) The priority of credits for a taxpayer under the Corporation Business Tax Act shall be the priority of statutory credits set forth in this section. The tax imposed for a fiscal or calendar accounting year pursuant to section 5 of P.L. 1945, c.162, shall first be reduced by the amount of any credit allowed pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 1993, c.170 (N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.6), then by any credit allowed pursuant to section 19 of P.L. 1983, c.303 (N.J.S.A. 52:27H-78), then by any credit allowed pursuant to section 12 of P.L. 1985, c.227 (N.J.S.A. 55:19-13), then by any credit allowed pursuant to section 42 of P.L. 1987, c.102 (N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.3),

then by a credit allowed under section 3 or 4 of P.L. 1993, c.171 (N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.18 or 54:10A-5.19), then by any credit allowed pursuant to section 1 of P.L. 1993, c.175 (N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.24), then by any credit allowed pursuant to section 1 of P.L. 1993, c.150 (N.J.S.A. 27:26A-15), the ride share tax credit. Section 1 of P.L. 1993, c.150 (N.J.S.A. 27:26A-15) shall reduce the taxes listed in section 1 of P.L. 1993, c.150 (N.J.S.A. 27:26A-15).

(b) The total amount of the credits listed in this section that are allowed against the tax imposed pursuant to section 5 of P.L. 1945, c.162 for the tax year shall not exceed 50 percent of the tax liability otherwise due and shall not reduce the tax liability to an amount less than statutory minimum provided in subsection (e) of section 5 of P.L. 1945, c.162.

(c) Any credit carryover should be taken in the manner set forth in the section granting the relevant credit and should be applied in the sequence that the credits are listed in (a) above. If the credit carryover section is silent about whether a carryover should be allowed, no carryover is allowed.

New Rule, recodified from 18:7-3.20 by R.1995 d.459, effective August 21, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 472(a), 27 N.J.R. 3207(a).

Former N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.17, Enterprise zone employees tax credit, recodified to N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.20.

### 18:7-3.18 Recycling tax credit

(a) As used in this section:

“Cost of recycling equipment” means the “invoice cost” or “purchase price” of the eligible equipment itself. The term does not, for example, include peripheral or indirect costs associated with the purchase, installation or construction of the eligible equipment. Ineligible costs include, but are not limited to, sales tax, shipping costs, design and engineering costs and site preparation.

“Maximum yearly credit” means the maximum amount of the tax credit allowable in a tax year.

“Qualified recycling equipment” means that recycling equipment used in New Jersey which is certified in writing by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection as qualified for the corporation business tax credit.

“Total credit allowable” means the total corporate tax credit that a taxpayer can take on equipment certified by the Department of Environmental Protection.

(b) A corporate taxpayer which purchases qualified recycling equipment is entitled to a corporation business tax credit equal to 50 percent of the cost of the certified equipment, subject to the following limitations:

1. The taxpayer must receive certification from the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection prior to claiming the credit.

2. The maximum yearly credit shall not be more than 20 percent of the total credit allowable in any one given full tax year.

3. The credit shall be based on amounts paid for the equipment less the amount of any loan made pursuant to section 36 of P.L. 1987, c.102 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-96).

4. The credit allowable in a given tax year cannot exceed 50 percent of the tax liability otherwise due on that return. See N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.17 for priority of tax credits.

5. The amount of the tax credit shall not reduce the tax liability below the statutory minimum tax provided at N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5(e).

(c) No tax credit may be taken by a taxpayer in the year that the equipment is disposed of.

(d) The basis for computation of the tax credit amount is cost exclusive of any loans received by the taxpayer pursuant to section 36, P.L. 1987, c.102 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-96).

(e) The tax credit shall be prorated based on months or the fraction thereof that the equipment is used in the state. The base period for this proration is 12 months.

(f) Taxpayers who purchase qualified recycling equipment and have unused credits on December 31, 1996 can carry forward the tax credit to subsequent periods subject to the limitations contained in (b)2, 3, 4 and 5 above.

(g) The equipment must be used in New Jersey during the year to be eligible for the tax credit.

Example: XYZ Corporation begins to use qualified recycling equipment in this State on January 2, 1990. The cost of the equipment, excluding sales tax, shipping and installation, is \$100,000 and the taxpayer did not receive any loans from the recycling fund to help with the purchase of the equipment. The taxpayer receives an enterprise zone employee tax credit of \$5,000 and their corporate tax liability after the credit is \$30,000. The credit for the taxpayer is the lesser of \$10,000 (\$100,000 cost x 50 percent (total credit allowable) x 20 percent maximum yearly credit), or \$15,000 (50 percent of the tax liability after the enterprise zone tax credits). In this case the allowable credit for XYZ Corporation is \$10,000, the lesser of the two amounts.

(h) The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection's certificate and an affidavit from the taxpayer representing use in New Jersey must be a part of the return claiming any credit.

New Rule, R.1988 d.413, effective September 6, 1988.

See: 20 N.J.R. 48(b), 20 N.J.R. 2318(a).

Amended by R.1992 d.479, effective December 7, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2809(a), 24 N.J.R. 4411(b).

(a): Added "Cost of recycling equipment"; (g): Added text to Example.

Amended by R.1995 d.459, effective August 21, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 472(a), 27 N.J.R. 3207(a).

In (b)4, added reference to N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.17 for priority of tax credits.

### 18:7-3.19 Smart moves for business program (formerly employer trip reduction program) tax credit

(a) Corporate taxpayers are allowed a credit under N.J.S.A. 27:26A-15 for the cost of commuter transportation benefits provided to employees. See N.J.A.C. 16:50-9 for information on the tax credit.

(b) For the purposes of verifying eligibility for the credit, the Director of the Division of Taxation will compare the claim with a list of those employers certified by the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation or have registered with the Department of Transportation or have an approved compliance plan or an approved amended compliance plan.

(c) To claim the credit, the taxpayer must complete Form 307 and attach it to the Corporation Business Tax return (Form CBT-100 or CBT-100S) being filed.

New Rule, R.1995 d.148, effective March 20, 1995.

See: 26 N.J.R. 4976(a), 27 N.J.R. 1201(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.116, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 266(b), 31 N.J.R. 893(a).

In (a), changed N.J.A.C. reference; and in (b), deleted a former first sentence.

### 18:7-3.20 Enterprise zone employees tax credits

See N.J.A.C. 18:7-15 for credits against the total tax applicable for "qualified businesses" located within "urban enterprise zones".

New Rule, R.1984 d.496, effective November 5, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 1325(a), 16 N.J.R. 3057(a).

Recodified from 18:7-3.17 by R.1995 d.459, effective August 21, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 472(a), 27 N.J.R. 3207(a).

### 18:7-3.21 Manufacturing equipment and employment investment tax credit

(a) The following words and terms, as used in this section, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Base year” means the tax year immediately preceding the year in which a qualified investment was placed in service.

“Cost of qualified equipment” means, and is determined according to, the following criteria:

1. With respect to self-constructed equipment, the term means the cost amount properly charged to the capital account for depreciation in accordance with the Federal income tax law. This includes all charges incurred to produce a particular manufacturing piece of equipment. Costs include engineering designs, drafting, and other consultations required, as well as the physical construction costs associated with the finished product.

2. With respect to purchased equipment, the term is determined to be the net cost or net monetary consideration provided for acquisition of title and/or ownership of the subject property.

3. With respect to equipment acquired by written lease, the term is the minimum amount required by the agreement to be paid over the term of the lease, provided that the minimum amount shall not include any amount required to be paid after the expiration of the useful life of the equipment. Property which a taxpayer leases, rents or licenses to another person is not qualified equipment.

4. The cost of qualified equipment shall not include the value of equipment given in trade or exchange for the equipment purchased for business relocation or expansion.

“Credit allowable” means the credit available after applying limitations listed under (b)2i and ii below.

“Credit available” means the credit earned plus any unused carryover from prior years.

“Credit earned” means the manufacturing equipment portion of the credit plus the employment investment portion of the credit in a given tax year.

“Employee equivalents” means the aggregate hours of qualified part-time employees who worked for the taxpayer for at least 20 hours per week for at least six months. This amount is used to determine the total number of full-time employees and equivalents necessary when calculating the employment investment portion of the credit. The employees must be New Jersey residents domiciled in this State who are working at locations in New Jersey.

“Measurement year” means the tax year immediately following the year in which a qualified investment was placed in service.

“Placed in service,” with respect to qualified equipment, means and occurs in the earlier of the following tax years:

1. The tax year in which, under the taxpayer’s depreciation practice, the period for depreciation with respect to such property begins; or

2. The taxable year in which the property is placed in a condition or state of readiness and availability for a specifically assigned function.

“Qualified equipment” means machinery, apparatus or equipment acquired by purchase for use or consumption by the taxpayer directly and primarily in the production of tangible personal property by manufacturing, processing, assembling or refining, as defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:32B-8.13a, having a useful life of four or more years, placed in service in this State. Qualified equipment does not include tangible personal property which the taxpayer contracts or agrees to lease or rent to another person or licenses another person to use. Lease renewals, subleases, or assignments shall not be considered as qualified equipment. See N.J.A.C. 18:24-4.2.

“Useful life” used to distinguish three-year property from all other property, is determined in accordance with section 168 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

(b) A corporate taxpayer that acquires qualified manufacturing equipment either by purchase or lease and/or has an increase in New Jersey employees due to the equipment investment is entitled to a corporation business tax credit.

1. The credit earned is subject to the following limitations:

i. The manufacturing equipment portion is limited to two percent of the cost of qualified equipment placed in service up to a maximum credit for the tax year of \$1,000,000.

ii. The employment investment portion is limited to three percent of the cost of qualified equipment, not to exceed a maximum allowed amount of \$1,000 multiplied by the increase in the average number of qualified employees and/or employee equivalents. It is valid for each of the two tax years next succeeding the tax year for which the manufacturing equipment portion is allowed.

2. The two portions combined plus any carryover (the credit available as defined herein) is also subject to the following limitations:

i. The amount of the tax credit shall not reduce the tax liability below 50 percent of the tax liability otherwise due for any tax year or below the statutory minimum tax provided at N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5(e).

ii. See N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.20.

(c) If the total credit earned in the current or prior years is unused due to the limitations contained in (b)2i and ii above, the unused portion may be carried over to the seven tax years succeeding the year in which the credit was earned.

(d) The credit assigned to property that has been disposed of, or which ceases to be qualified equipment prior to the end of its categorized useful life, should be redetermined using the ratios specified below:

THREE-YEAR PROPERTY Number of months qualified use	ALL OTHER PROPERTY Number of months qualified use
36	60

(e) Property subject to lease agreements shall have a minimum term of four years with a maximum not to exceed 20 years to be considered qualified equipment.

(f) The following example illustrates the application of the credit:

Example:	1993	1994	1995	1996
Cost of qualified equipment placed in service	None	\$3,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$1,000,000
Average employees and/or employee equivalents	125	140	150	160

1994: XYZ Corporation places qualified manufacturing equipment in service in New Jersey during 1994. The cost of the manufacturing equipment, excluding shipping and installation, is \$3,000,000. The taxpayer receives a recycling equipment tax credit of \$10,000 and its corporate tax liability is \$400,000. The manufacturing equipment portion of the credit is \$60,000 (\$3,000,000 cost  $\times$  two percent, not to exceed \$1,000,000), and the employment investment portion is unavailable until the two years following placement of equipment in service. Therefore, the credit is the lesser of \$60,000 or \$190,000 (50 percent of the tax liability less the recycling equipment credit). In this case the allowable credit for XYZ Corporation is \$60,000, the lesser of the two amounts.

1995: XYZ Corporation places additional qualified equipment in service during 1995, which was acquired through a lease agreement. The lease agreement required \$5,000,000 to be paid over the term of the lease. The taxpayer is not eligible for any other tax credits, and its corporate tax liability is \$220,000. The manufacturing equipment portion of the credit is \$100,000 (\$5,000,000 total lease cost  $\times$  two percent, not to exceed \$1,000,000). The employment investment portion is \$25,000 (150 measurement year average  $-$  125 base year average = average increase of  $25 \times \$1,000$ , not to exceed three percent of the cost of qualified equipment placed in service in New Jersey in 1994). Therefore, the credit is the lesser of \$125,000 (\$100,000 + \$25,000) or \$110,000 (50 percent of the tax liability). In this case the allowable credit for XYZ Corporation is \$110,000, the lesser of the two amounts. The difference between the total of the two credit portions (\$125,000) and the credit allowable (\$110,000), or \$15,000 may be carried over for a maximum of seven years.

1996: Qualified equipment is placed in service during 1996 at a cost of \$1,000,000. The taxpayer is not eligible for any other tax credits, and its corporate tax liability is \$350,000. The manufacturing equipment portion of the credit is \$20,000 (\$1,000,000 total lease cost  $\times$  two percent, not to exceed \$1,000,000). The employment investment portion is \$45,000, based on calculations for the 1994 and 1995 investments (150 measurement year average  $-$  125 base year average = average increase of  $25 \times \$1,000$  or \$25,000 for the 1994 investment AND 160 measurement year average  $-$  140 base year average = average increase of  $20 \times \$1,000$  or \$20,000 for the 1995 investment). Therefore, the credit is the lesser of \$80,000 (\$20,000 + \$45,000 + \$15,000 carryover from 1995) or \$175,000 (50 percent of the tax liability). In this case the allowable credit for XYZ Corporation is \$80,000, the lesser of the two amounts.

New Rule, R.1995 d.460, effective August 21, 1995.  
See: 27 N.J.R. 838(a), 27 N.J.R. 3208(a).

### 18:7-3.22 New jobs investment tax credit

(a) Corporate taxpayers are allowed a credit against the portion of the corporation business tax that is attributable to, and the direct consequence of, the taxpayer's qualified investment in a new or expanded business facility in this State which results in the creation of new jobs.

1. For a small business taxpayer, as defined in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.5, at least five new jobs must be created. For any other taxpayer, at least 50 new jobs must be created. The median annual compensation for the new jobs must be at least \$27,000, adjusted for inflation beginning January 1, 1994 as provided in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.6e. Notice of the adjustment shall be published in the New Jersey Register. The employer should rank the new employees by annual compensation. If the middle employee has compensation less than \$27,000, the lowest ranking jobs should be deleted from the list until the median of the remaining list is at least \$27,000. (If there are an even number on the list, the top half must be greater than \$27,000.) The number of employees on this revised list is the number of new jobs created for purposes of this credit.

(b) The amount of the credit shall be determined by multiplying the amount of the taxpayer's qualified investment, as defined in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.8, in property purchased for business relocation or expansion, as defined in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.5, by the taxpayer's new job factor determined under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.9.

1. The amount of the credit shall be taken over a five year period, at the rate of one-fifth of the amount per tax year, beginning with the tax year in which the taxpayer places the qualified investment into service or use in this State.

(c) The aggregate annual credit allowed for a tax year shall be an amount equal to the sum of one-fifth of the allowable credit for qualified investment placed into service or use during a prior tax year, plus one-fifth of the allowable credit for qualified investment placed into service or use during the current tax year.

1. The amount of the credit shall not reduce the tax liability by more than 50 percent of that portion of the taxpayer's tax liability otherwise due for all tax years which is attributable to and the direct result of the taxpayer's qualified investment.

2. The amount of the tax credit shall not reduce the tax liability below the statutory minimum tax provided at N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.7b.

3. If the credit exceeds the limitations in (c) through (c)2 above, the amount of credit remaining shall be refunded to the taxpayer. The amount refunded to the taxpayer shall not exceed 50 percent of the sum of the amount of property taxes timely paid in the taxable year pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:4-1 et seq. and the amount of implicit property taxes paid through rent or lease payments in respect of property taxable pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:4-1 et seq., and for which taxes another party that is not a related person is liable, which is attributable to and the direct result of the taxpayer's qualified investment. Any excess amount may not be carried forward.

(d) The credit shall only be applied against corporation business tax liability attributable to, and the direct result of, the taxpayer's qualified investment.

1. If the taxpayer's liability for corporation business tax, local property tax, and implicit property tax paid through rental or lease on property subject to local tax and for which taxes another party that is not a related person is liable, are not solely attributable to the taxpayer's qualified investment, then the amount of such taxes so attributable may be determined by multiplying the amount of tax due under those tax acts for the tax year by the ratio of compensation paid during the taxable year to all employees of the taxpayer employed in New Jersey whose positions are directly attributable to the qualified investment, to total compensation paid during the taxable year to all employees of the taxpayer employed in New Jersey.

2. Any credits allowable under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.3 (recycling tax credit), N.J.S.A. 52:27H-78 (urban enterprise zone credit), and N.J.S.A. 55:19-13 (urban development corporation credit) shall be applied against and reduce only the amount of corporation business tax not apportioned to the qualified investment under this act. Any excess of those credits may be applied against the amount of corporation business tax apportioned to the qualified investment under this act that is not offset by the amount of annual credit against the tax allowed under the act for the tax year, unless their application is otherwise prohibited by the applicable credit statutes.

(e) The unused portion of the credit shall be forfeited if the property is disposed of prior to the end of its recovery period, or ceases to be used in a new or expanded business facility, except where the cessation is due to fire, flood, storm or other casualty, pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.10 and 5.11. Except when the cessation is due to fire, flood, storm or other casualty, the taxpayer shall redetermine the amount of credit allowed in earlier years pursuant to the calculation under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.10b. The taxpayer shall then file a reconciliation statement with its annual corporation business tax return for the year in which the forfeiture occurs, and pay any additional taxes owed due to the reduction of the amount of credit allowable for such earlier years, together with any penalty and interest for failure to pay any such tax as provided in the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law.

1. If the average number of employees attributable to the qualified investment falls below the minimum number of new jobs created upon which the taxpayer's annual credit was based, the credit shall be redetermined and the excess forfeited for the current tax year and for each succeeding year pursuant to the calculations required under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.10c.

(f) N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.13 requires the taxpayer to make written application to the Director of the Division of Taxation for allowance of the credit. No prior approval will be required if the return and Form 304 claiming the credit are filed on or before the original due date of the return. However, the return will be reviewed upon filing, and the Division will notify the taxpayer if the credit is disallowed. If the taxpayer applies for an extension to file Form CBT-100 or CBT-100S, a letter application from the taxpayer requesting allowance of the credit must accompany the request for extension, Form CBT-200T. The record-keeping requirements of N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.12 for qualified property must be followed.

#### EXAMPLE

##### New Jersey Investment Tax Credit Calculation

Corporation ABC in 1994 purchases and installs the following at location D in New Jersey:

1. A newly constructed building for \$1,000,000;
2. Equipment with three year life for \$100,000;
3. Equipment with five year life for \$200,000; and
4. An airplane for \$100,000.

At location E in New Jersey, the corporation makes repairs on existing facilities for \$250,000.

At location F in New Jersey, the corporation purchases a building, owned and used by an unrelated party, for \$500,000.

All locations are in New Jersey. None of the locations are in an urban enterprise zone.

ABC in 1993 had 50 employees, all at location E, with annual payroll of \$2,000,000 and gross receipts of \$5,000,000. In 1994 ABC employs 120 people, 50 at location E, 65 at location D, and five at location F, all with income above \$30,000, and has gross receipts of \$10,000,000 and payroll of \$5,000,000. The 65 employees at location D are all newly hired New Jersey residents with total compensation of \$3,000,000. The corporation business tax liability for ABC in 1994 is \$10,000.

ABC should compute its 1994 New Jersey investment tax credit this way: (Line reference numbers are to Form 304 (1-95) New Jobs Investment Tax Credit.)

First, calculate the allowable investment base as follows:

Qualified investment:  
 line 4(a) with three year life  $0.35 \times \$ 100,000 = \$ 35,000$   
 line 4(b) with five year life  $0.70 \times 200,000 = 140,000$   
 line 4(c) with seven year or more life  $1.00 \times 1,000,000 = 1,000,000$   
 line 5 Sum of lines 4(a), 4(b), and 4(c)  $\$1,175,000$   
 The investment base is \$1,175,000.

(The airplane purchase does not qualify; the repairs at location E do not qualify; and the purchase of existing property at location F does not qualify. See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.5 and N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.22(b).)

Second, calculate the number of eligible new jobs created as follows in order to arrive at the new jobs factor:

line 6(a) Average New Jersey employment for this tax year 120  
 line 6(b) Average New Jersey employment for last tax year 50  
 line 6(c) Subtract line 6(b) from line 6(a) 70  
 line 6(d) Divide line 6(c) by 2 60  
 line 6(e) Number of eligible new jobs 65  
 line 6(f) Smaller of 6(c), 6(d), or 6(e) 60  
 line 7(a) Divide line 6(f) by 50 with no remainder 1  
 line 7(b) Multiply line 7(a) by .005 .005  
 line 7(c) Enter the smaller of .10 or line 7(b) .005

(The number of eligible jobs is limited to 60, one-half total employment. ABC is, with \$10,000,000 in gross receipts, not a small taxpayer in 1994.)

The new jobs factor is .005.

Third, calculate the maximum annual credit:

line 8 Multiply line 7(c)  $\times$  line 2  $\times$  .2  
 $.005 \times \$1,175,000 \times .2 = \$1,175$   
 line 9 Qualified investment from prior two years 0  
 line 10 Aggregate Annual Credit:  
 (Sum of lines 8, 9(a), 9(b), 9(c), and 9(d))  $\$1,175$

Fourth, calculate tax attributable to new investment which is eligible to be offset by the credit (which is proportional to compensation of new employees relative to all employees).

line 11 Compensation of all new jobs in New Jersey attributable to the qualified investment \$3,000,000  
 line 12 Total compensation of all employees in New Jersey \$5,000,000  
 line 13 Divide line 11 by line 12 .60  
 line 14 Enter tax liability from front page of CBT  
 line 15 Multiply line 13 by line 11 CBT-100 page 1 6,000

Fifth, arrive at the allowable credit:

line 16 Multiply line 15 by 50 percent \$3,000  
 line 17 Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 16 1,175

New Rule, R.1995 d.461, effective August 21, 1995.  
 See: 27 N.J.R. 840(a), 27 N.J.R. 3209(a).  
 Administrative correction.  
 See: 27 N.J.R. 4908(a).  
 Public Notice: Inflation adjustments.  
 See: 27 N.J.R. 4921(a).  
 Public Notice: Inflation adjustments.  
 See: 29 N.J.R. 708(a).  
 Public Notice: Inflation adjustments.  
 See: 30 N.J.R. 1330(c).  
 Public Notice: Inflation adjustments.  
 See: 31 N.J.R. 1112(a).  
 Public Notice: Inflation adjustments.  
 See: 32 N.J.R. 1087(b).  
 Public Notice: Inflation adjustments.  
 See: 33 N.J.R. 903(a).  
 Public Notice: Inflation adjustments.  
 See: 34 N.J.R. 1057(a).  
 Public Notice: Notice of Corporation Business Tax; New Jobs Investment Tax Credit Revised Inflation Adjustment.  
 See: 35 N.J.R. 280(a).

**18:7-3.23 Research credit**

(a) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against its corporation business tax liability in an amount equal to 10 percent of the excess of the qualified research expenses for the fiscal or calendar accounting year over the base amount, and 10 percent of the basic research payments determined in accordance with IRC Section 41 as in effect on June 30, 1992, provided that IRC Section 41(h) relating to termination of the availability of the credit in 1995 shall not apply.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "qualified research expenses" means the sum of the following amounts which are paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business of the taxpayer:

1. In-house research expenses; and
2. Contract research expenses.

(c) In general, the term "in-house research expenses" means:

1. Any wages paid or incurred to an employee for qualified services performed by such employee;
2. Any amount paid or incurred for supplies used in the conduct of qualified research; and

3. Under Federal regulations prescribed, any amount paid or incurred to another person for the right to use computers in the conduct of qualified research.

Example 1: A corporation owns 100 percent of the stock of B Corporation and C Corporation, and these subsidiaries are engaged in their respective businesses. B Corporation has generated unneeded cash from its operation or has sold some of its securities to third persons (other than to the parent corporation) and the proceeds are available for loans. B Corporation then advances some of that money to C Corporation. C Corporation's indebtedness is not indirectly owed to A Corporation.

Example 2: D Corporation owns 100 percent of the stock of E Corporation and F Corporation and these subsidiaries are engaged in their respective businesses. D Corporation sold securities and advanced the proceeds to E Corporation, which in turn made loans to F Corporation. This indebtedness would be indirectly owed to D Corporation.

Example 3: G Corporation owns 100 percent of the stock of H Corporation and K Corporation and these subsidiaries are engaged in their respective businesses. G Corporation made advances to H Corporation that had also obtained funds by borrowings from non-related creditors. K Corporation borrows from H Corporation. It is presumed that K Corporation's indebtedness is indirectly owed to G Corporation. However, the presumption is not conclusive. To the extent that K Corporation can establish that its indebtedness to H Corporation is in no way funded by the advances from G Corporation to H Corporation, that indebtedness would not be owing indirectly to the parent G Corporation.

(f) For the purpose of determining the degree of stock ownership of a corporate creditor, the shares of the taxpayer's capital stock held by all corporations bearing the relationship of parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the corporate creditor shall not be aggregated.

Example: L corporation owns 100 percent of M corporation which in turn owns 100 percent of N corporation. M corporation has a valid business purpose. L corporation made loans or otherwise provided funds directly to N corporation. The source of such funds is not from M corporation. The indebtedness from N corporation to L corporation is not indebtedness owing directly or indirectly to a 10 percent stockholder.

Amended by R.1985 d.561, effective November 4, 1985.  
See: 17 N.J.R. 1537(a), 17 N.J.R. 2677(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1987 d.118, effective March 2, 1987.  
See: 18 N.J.R. 2004(b), 19 N.J.R. 410(c).

Examples 1 and 2 added to (f).

Amended by R.1992 d.289, effective June 20, 1992.  
See: 24 N.J.R. 175(a), 24 N.J.R. 2628(b).

Revised (f).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(d), (e).

#### Case Notes

Taxpayer was entitled to exclude from its net income calculation interest expense paid on notes. *Rollins Leasing Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 14 N.J.Tax 289 (A.D.1994), published 14 N.J. Tax 289.

Indebtedness was direct, not indirect, and under Corporation Business Tax Act taxpayer had to include loan in its net worth and could not deduct interest on loan to extent prohibited by the Act. *Rollins Leasing Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 13 N.J.Tax 359 (1993), reversed 14 N.J.Tax 289.

Corporation was not holder of taxpayer's stock, and, thus, debt owed to owner did not affect taxpayer's net worth. *Centex Homes of New Jersey, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 10 N.J.Tax 473 (1989), affirmed 241 N.J.Super. 16, 574 A.2d 448.

Rule governing corporate debt for net worth purposes was ultra vires. *Centex Homes of New Jersey, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 10 N.J.Tax 473 (1989), affirmed 241 N.J.Super. 16, 574 A.2d 448.

Division of taxation can not make inquiry to determine loan is loan or contribution to capital. *Centex Homes of New Jersey, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 10 N.J.Tax 473 (1989), affirmed 241 N.J.Super. 16, 574 A.2d 448.

Inquiry may be made into source of funds, for purposes of calculating net worth. *Centex Homes of New Jersey, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 10 N.J.Tax 473 (1989), affirmed 241 N.J.Super. 16, 574 A.2d 448.

Taxpayer corporation, which possessed 100 percent ownership of investment in French and Brazilian corporations directly and through its wholly-owned Dutch subsidiary, was entitled to 100 percent exclusions for the dividends received from the French and Brazilian corporations. *International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 5 N.J.Tax 617 (Tax Ct.1983), affirmed per curiam 7 N.J.Tax 652 (App.Div.1984), affirmed 102 N.J. 210, 507 A.2d 700 (1986).

Liability owed by taxpayer to sister corporation was includable in the taxpayer's net worth for purposes of determining the amount of franchise tax, notwithstanding the fact that the indebtedness originated prior to affiliation; ninety percent of the interest on the indebtedness could not be excluded as a deduction in net worth base tax computation. *Skyline Industries, Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 3 N.J.Tax 612 (Tax Ct.1981).

Liability owed by taxpayer to affiliate was not includable in the taxpayer's net worth tax base where the affiliate was a mere conduit through which indebtedness was owed and paid to unrelated real creditor third parties and where opportunities for balance sheet manipulations were minimal; ninety percent of interest paid was not disallowable for computing corporation business tax liability (also cited as N.J.A.C. 18:7-5(a)(7)). *Mobay Chemical Corp. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 3 N.J.Tax 597 (Tax Ct.1981), affirmed per curiam 6 N.J.Tax 445 (App.Div.1982).

Liability owed wholly-owned subsidiary by taxpayer which was a wholly-owned subsidiary of another corporation was includable in the taxpayer's net worth base for purposes of the franchise tax; 90 percent of the interest paid to the subsidiary by the taxpayer was not deductible (citing former rule). *Fedders Financial Corp. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 3 N.J.Tax 576 (Tax Ct.1981), affirmed per curiam 6 N.J.Tax 444 (App.Div.1982), reversed.

#### 18:7-4.6 Receivables offset against indebtedness owing directly or indirectly

(a) The taxpayer may offset against includible indebtedness owed to any creditor the amount of any receivable due from that creditor.

Example 1: P Corporation owns 100 percent of the capital stock of S Corporation. S Corporation has indebtedness owing directly or indirectly to P Corporation as well as a lesser receivable due from them. Indebtedness owing

directly or indirectly to P Corporation is the amount of the indebtedness reduced by the receivable due from that creditor.

Example 2: P Corporation owns 100 percent of the capital stock of both S1 Corporation and S2 Corporation. S1 Corporation has indebtedness owing directly or indirectly to P Corporation. S1 Corporation also has a receivable due from S2 Corporation which, had it been a debt, would also have been indebtedness owing directly or indirectly to P Corporation. S1 Corporation may not offset the receivable due from S2 Corporation from its indebtedness owing directly or indirectly to P Corporation since it is not a receivable due from that creditor.

Example 3: P Corporation owns 100 percent of the capital stock of S1 Corporation. S1 Corporation owns 100 percent of the capital stock of S2 Corporation. S1 Corporation has indebtedness owing directly or indirectly to P Corporation and has a receivable due from S2 Corporation which, had it been a debt, would also have been indebtedness owing directly or indirectly to P Corporation. S1 Corporation may not offset the receivable due from S2 Corporation from its indebtedness owing directly or indirectly to P Corporation since it is not a receivable due from that creditor.

Amended by R.1987 d.118, effective March 2, 1987.

See: 18 N.J.R. 2004(b), 19 N.J.R. 410(c).

Examples 1 through 3 added.

#### 18:7-4.7 Governmental obligations and securities

In the determination of net income, interest and other income from governmental obligations and securities are includible.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

##### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(k)(2)(B) as to interest and income from securities includible in determination of net income.

#### 18:7-4.8 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Treasury stock; when includible in net worth".

#### 18:7-4.9 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Treasury stock; certified rider required".

#### 18:7-4.10 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1983 d.62, effective March 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1206(a), 15 N.J.R. 343(d).

Changed "total" to "the average value of" real and tangible personal property. Added real estate investment trust. Added 3, to (b).

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Total property base; alternate method of computing net worth tax".

#### 18:7-4.11 Subsidiary corporations; definition

(a) A subsidiary is defined as any corporation in which the taxpayer is the owner of:

1. At least 80 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the subsidiary entitled to vote; and

2. At least 80 percent of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock except nonvoting stock which is limited and preferred as to dividends.

3. The investment shall be determined only with reference to investment in capital stock and shall exclude any loans or advances to any such subsidiaries.

(b) An entity organized under the laws of a foreign country shall be considered a subsidiary if the foregoing requisite degree of ownership is met and if the entity is considered a corporation for any purpose under the United States Federal income tax laws, such as (but not by way of sole examples) for the purpose of supplying deemed-paid foreign tax credits or purpose of status as a controlled foreign corporation.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1985 d.561, effective November 4, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1537(b), 17 N.J.R. 2677(b).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

##### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-9 as to definition of a "subsidiary."

#### 18:7-4.12 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1970 d.121, effective October 5, 1970.

See: 2 N.J.R. 78(a), 2 N.J.R. 95(a).

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Subsidiary deductions from net worth".

#### 18:7-4.13 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Effect of short tax table on subsidiary deductions".

#### 18:7-4.14 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Parent must report book value of subsidiary corporation".

#### 18:7-4.15 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).  
Section was "Consolidated returns for subsidiary corporations".

#### Case Notes

Taxpayer corporation, which possessed 100 percent ownership of investment in French and Brazilian corporations directly and through its wholly-owned Dutch subsidiary, was entitled to 100 percent exclusions for the dividends received from the French and Brazilian corporations. *International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 5 N.J.Tax 617 (Tax Ct.1983), affirmed per curiam 7 N.J.Tax 652 (App.Div.1984), affirmed 102 N.J. 210, 507 A.2d (1986).

#### 18:7-4.16 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).  
Section was "Valuation of securities".

#### 18:7-4.17 (Reserved)

New Rule, R.1984 d.496, effective November 5, 1984.  
See: 16 N.J.R. 1325(a), 16 N.J.R. 3057(a).  
Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).  
Section was "Urban enterprise zones".

#### 18:7-4.18 (Reserved)

### SUBCHAPTER 5. ENTIRE NET INCOME; DEFINITION, COMPONENTS AND RULES FOR COMPUTING

#### 18:7-5.1 Entire net income; definition

(a) "Entire net income" means total net income from all sources, whether within or without the United States, and includes:

1. The gain derived from the employment of capital or labor, or from both combined, as well as
2. Profit gained through a sale or conversion of capital assets.

(b) For the purpose of the New Jersey tax, the amount of a taxpayer's entire net income shall be deemed prima facie to be equal in amount to the taxable income, before net operating loss deduction and special deductions, which the taxpayer is required to report to the United States Treasury Department for the purpose of computing its Federal income tax, subject to the adjustments set forth in this Subchapter.

(c) Consistent with N.J.A.C. 18:7-11.15, entire net income shall be determined on a separate entity basis as if the contemporaneous Federal return had not been a consolidated return.

Example 1: Corporation A is part of a consolidated group filing for Federal purposes which as a group incurred a net operating loss for the year. Corporation A, however, on a separate entity basis had net income of \$100,000 before its charitable contribution expense of

\$15,000 is taken into account. Based on a separate, non-consolidated calculation under the Internal Revenue Code, and the contribution limitations applicable to all corporations for the period under review (that is, 10 percent), Corporation A's reportable net income for New Jersey purposes is \$90,000 (\$100,000 - (\$100,000 × .10)).

Example 2: Corporation B is part of a consolidated group filing for Federal purposes which sold goods in the ordinary course of business to Corporation C, also a member of the same consolidated group filing. The selling price between Corporation B and C was at arm's length and included a profit element in it. The Federal corporate consolidated filing would recognize but defer the gain on the sale of the goods between Corporation B and C since Corporation C had not disposed of the property outside the group at year end. For New Jersey purposes, however, Corporation B must report the gain on the sale of the property for net income purposes, and Corporation C must include the full sales price of the property in its inventory value.

(d) Entire net income shall be determined as if no election had been made under 26 U.S.C. 1371 (Subchapter S of the Federal Internal Revenue Code).

Amended by R.1985 d.562, effective November 4, 1985.  
See: 17 N.J.R. 1538(a), 17 N.J.R. 2678(a).

(c) added.

Amended by R.1992 d.231, effective June 1, 1992.  
See: 24 N.J.R. 1522(a), 24 N.J.R. 2074(c).

Added examples to (c); deleted (e).

#### Law Reviews

How New Jersey treats the acquisition of assets. John M. Metzger, 147 N.J.L.J. 1356 (1997).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(k) as to definition and scope of "entire net income."

#### Case Notes

Regulations were valid. *General Bldg. Products Corp. v. State, Div. of Taxation*, 14 N.J.Tax 232 (1994), affirmed 15 N.J. Tax 213.

State's prohibition against filing of consolidated income tax returns by related corporations does not immunize subsidiary corporation from state taxation of any gain realized as result of deemed sale of its assets. *General Bldg. Products Corp. v. State, Div. of Taxation*, 14 N.J.Tax 232 (1994), affirmed 15 N.J. Tax 213.

New York S corporation's distribution to New Jersey taxpayer would be treated as being from corporation's accumulated earnings. *Laurite v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 12 N.J.Tax 483 (1992), affirmed 14 N.J.Tax 166, certification denied 135 N.J. 301, 639 A.2d 301.

Absent showing that S corporation's income was from current earnings it would be assumed that distribution was from accumulated earnings. *Laurite v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 12 N.J.Tax 483 (1992), affirmed 14 N.J.Tax 166, certification denied 135 N.J. 301, 639 A.2d 301.

#### 18:7-5.2 Entire net income; how computed

(a) "Taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions," hereinafter referred to as Federal taxable income, is the starting point in the computation of the entire net income. After determining Federal taxable income, it must be adjusted as follows:

1. Add to Federal taxable income:

i. The amount of any specific exemption or credit allowed in any law of the United States imposing any tax on or measured by the income of corporations, where such specific exemption or credit has been deducted in computing Federal taxable income;

ii. All interest income from sources within the United States which has not been included in computing Federal taxable income, including interest on State and Municipal bonds and certain obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, less interest expense incurred to carry such investments, to the extent such interest expense has not been deducted in computing Federal taxable income;

iii. All dividend income from sources within the United States which has not been included in computing Federal taxable income;

iv. All Federal taxes on or measured by income or profits which were deducted in computing Federal taxable income;

v. All New Jersey franchise taxes paid or accrued under the Corporation Business Tax Act, whether measured by net worth, net income or otherwise, to the extent such taxes were deducted in computing Federal taxable income; and, with respect to accounting years beginning after July 7, 1993, taxes paid or accrued to a possession or territory of the United States, a state, a political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia on or measured by profits or income, or business presence or business activity including, without limitation, the Michigan Single Business Tax and taxes measured in whole or in part by "net taxable capital" to the extent such taxes were deducted in computing Federal taxable income;

vi. Net operating losses sustained during any year or period other than that covered by the return, which were deducted in computing Federal taxable income, but a net operating loss deduction shall be allowed to the extent provided by N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.12 through 5.16.

vii. For accounting or privilege periods ending on or before January 10, 1996, the amount deducted, in computing Federal taxable income, for interest on indebtedness whether or not evidenced by a written statement. To be added back, such interest must be owed directly or indirectly either to an individual stockholder or members of his or her immediate family who, in the aggregate, own beneficially 10 percent or more of the taxpayer's outstanding shares of capital stock or to a corporate stockholder which owns 10 percent or more of the taxpayer's outstanding shares of capital stock. The amount deducted shall be reduced by 10 percent of the amount so deducted or \$1,000, whichever is larger. Thus, if the amount of such interest is \$1,000 or less, then none of said amount need be added back. (For definition of and guidance in determining "directly" and "indirectly" see N.J.A.C. 18:7-4.5(d), (e) and (f).) However, there shall be allowed as a deduction:

(1) Any part of a deduction for interest on written evidence of indebtedness issued, with stock, pursuant to a bona fide plan of reorganization to persons who is prior to such reorganization were bona fide creditors of the taxpayer or any predecessor corporation, but were not stockholders thereof; and

(2) Any part of a deduction for interest that relates to financing of motor vehicle inventory held for sale to customers, provided that the underlying indebtedness is owing to a taxpayer customarily and routinely providing this type of financing. The portion of such interest which may be deducted is limited to interest on indebtedness relating to floor-planning of motor vehicles evidenced by a trust receipt or similar document and is also limited to interest on unsold inventory items. The interest must be paid or accrued directly to a creditor which is a taxpayer under the act and not indirectly to any related entity. That taxpayer, or a corporation which is a parent or subsidiary of that taxpayer must be the manufacturer or the motor vehicles financed; and

(3) Any deduction for interest that relates to debt of a "financial business corporation" owed to an affiliate corporation but only where the interest rate does not exceed two percentage points over a prime rate to be determined by the Commissioner of Banking. Interest paid or accrued to such an affiliate is an unrestricted deduction only when a corporation is a financial business corporation as determined at N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.16. A debt is owed to an "affiliate" corporation when it is owing directly or indirectly to holders of ten percent or more of the aggregate outstanding shares of the taxpayer's capital stock of all classes as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-4.5. The deduction may not be claimed on the Corporation Business Tax Return, Form CBT-100. Any corporation which is a financial business corporation must file the Corporation Business Tax Return for Banking and Financial Corporations, Form BFC-1, and complete Schedule L apportioning the financial business conducted in New Jersey consistent with N.J.S.A. 54:10A-38; and

(4) Any part of a deduction for interest that related to debt of a banking corporation owing directly to a bank holding company as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1841 of which the banking corporation is a subsidiary. The allowable deduction for interest is limited to interest paid or accrued directly by the subsidiary to its bank holding company parent notwithstanding that related indebtedness may be excluded from net worth where it is indirectly owing to such bank holding company.

viii. Recoveries with respect to war losses, regardless of whether such war losses were deducted in any return previously made for the purpose of computing the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax;

ix. All income from sources outside the United States which has not been included in computing Federal taxable income less all allowable deductions to the extent that such allowable deductions were not taken into account in computing Federal taxable income. See (a)2iii below for limitations respecting foreign tax deduction;

x. In any year or short period which ends after 1981, with respect to property placed in service on and after January 1, 1981, but prior to taxpayer fiscal or calendar accounting years beginning on or after July 7, 1993, any depreciation or cost recovery (ACRS or MACRS) which was deducted in arriving at Federal taxable income and which was determined in accordance with Section 168 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code in effect after December 31, 1980. See (a)2iv below for depreciation allowable in computing entire net income.

xi. In any year or short period ending after 1981, with respect to property placed in service on and after January 1, 1981, but prior to taxpayer fiscal or calendar accounting years beginning on or after July 7, 1993, any interest, amortization or transactional costs, rent, or any other deduction which was claimed in arriving at Federal taxable income as a result of a "safe harbor leasing" election made under Section 168(f)8 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code; provided, however, that for a fiscal year or short period which begins in 1981 and ends in 1982, any such amount which relates to property placed in service during that part of the return year which occurs in 1981 shall be allowed as a deduction in arriving at entire income for that year only; and provided further that any such amount with respect to a qualified mass commuting vehicle pursuant to Federal Internal Revenue Code Section 168(f)(8)(D)(v) (formerly 168(f)(8)(D)(iii)) shall be allowed in any event.

(1) Where the "user/lessee" of qualified lease property which is precluded from claiming a deduction for rent under this rule would have been entitled to cost recovery on property which is subject to such "safe harbor lease" election in the absence of that election, it may claim depreciation on that property under the provisions of (a)2iv and v below. See (a)2vi below for the treatment to be accorded related income on such "safe harbor lease" transactions.

xii. All income, from whatever sources derived not included in computing Federal taxable income and not otherwise required to be added back under (a)1i through ix above, less all allowable deductions attributable thereto, to the extent that those allowable deductions were not taken into account in computing Federal taxable income.

xiii. The amount deducted from Federal taxable income for any civil, civil administrative, or criminal penalty or fine, including a penalty or fine under an administrative consent order, assessed and collected for

violation of a State or Federal environmental law, an administrative consent order, or an environmental ordinance or resolution of a local governmental entity, and any interest earned on the penalty or fine, and any economic benefits having accrued to the violator as a result of a violation, which benefits are assessed and recovered in a civil, civil administrative, or criminal action, or pursuant to an administrative consent order. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a penalty or fine assessed or collected for a violation of a State or Federal environmental law, or local environmental ordinance or resolution, if the penalty or fine was for a violation that resulted from fire, riot, sabotage, flood, storm event, natural cause, or other act of God beyond the reasonable control of the violator, or caused by an act or omission of a person who was outside the reasonable control of the violator.

xiv. The amount deducted from Federal taxable income of treble damages paid to the Department of Environmental Protection and Energy pursuant to subsection a of section 7 of P.L.1976, c.141 (N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11f) for costs incurred by the Department in removing, or arranging for the removal of, an unauthorized discharge upon failure of the discharger to comply with a directive from the Department to remove, or arrange for the removal of, the discharge.

## 2. Deduct from Federal taxable income:

i. 100 percent of all dividends included in Federal taxable income which were received from subsidiaries meeting the definition of a subsidiary under N.J.A.C. 18:7-4.11 (Subsidiary corporations; definition) of this Chapter and 100 percent of all dividends from those subsidiaries which were added to Federal taxable income in accordance with (a)1 above;

ii. Fifty percent of all other dividends included in Federal taxable income or added to Federal taxable income in accordance with (a) above. Dividends received from a regulated investment company which are treated as interest for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code and/or which are not considered qualifying dividends for Internal Revenue purposes are not eligible for deduction or exclusion from entire net income under this subsection.

iii. Income, war-profits, and excess profits taxes imposed by foreign countries or possessions of the United States, allocable to income included in Federal taxable income subject to the following limitations:

(1) To the extent that these income, war-profits and excess profits taxes were allowed as a credit against the Federal income tax under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) Provided, that such taxes were not reflected in deductions made in computing Federal taxable income or taken under (a)1xi above; and

(3) Also provided that the amount of the deductible income, war-profits and excess profits taxes paid to each foreign country or possession of the United States shall not exceed the net income earned by the taxpayer in such foreign country or possession.

iv. Depreciation on property placed in service after 1980 but prior to taxpayer fiscal or calendar accounting years beginning on and after July 7, 1993 on which ACRS or MACRS has been disallowed under (a)1x above using any method, life and salvage value which would have been allowable under the Federal Internal Revenue Code at December 31, 1980. A method, once adopted, must be used for all succeeding years for purposes of computing depreciation on that particular recovery property, except only that a taxpayer may make a change in method which would not have required the consent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Personal property placed in service during any year after 1980 must be treated using the half year convention by claiming a half year of depreciation in the year that property is placed in service. No depreciation is allowable in the year of disposal. Aggregate depreciation claimed under this paragraph for all years is limited to the basis for depreciation under the Federal Internal Revenue Code at the date the property is placed in service less whatever salvage value would have been required to be considered under the Federal Internal Revenue Code at December 31, 1980.

v. Gain or loss on property sold or exchanged is to be determined with reference to the amount properly to be recognized in determination of Federal taxable income. However, on the physical disposal of recovery property, whether or not a gain or loss is properly to be recognized under the Federal Internal Revenue Code, there shall be allowed as a deduction any excess or there must be restored as an item of income any deficiency of depreciation disallowed under (a)1x above over related depreciation claimed on that property under (a)2iv above. A statutory merger or consolidation shall not constitute a disposal of recovery property.

vi. In any year or short period ending after 1981, with respect to property placed in service on and after January 1, 1981, but prior to taxpayer fiscal or calendar accounting years beginning on or after July 7, 1993, any item of income included in arriving at Federal taxable income solely as a result of a "safe harbor leasing" election made under Section 168(f)(8) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code; provided, however, that for the accounting period which begins in 1981 and ends in 1982, such income which relates to property placed in service during 1981 is not to be excluded; and provided, further, that any such income which relates to a qualified mass commuting vehicle pursuant to Federal Internal Revenue Code Section 168(f)(8)(D)(v) (formerly 168(f)(8)(D)(iii)) shall be included in entire net income in any event.

(1) Where income relating to such safe harbor leasing election would have been included in Federal taxable income whether or not the election is made, no exclusion is permitted.

Example: A corporation which finances the acquisition of machinery and equipment is not permitted to exclude interest income merely because it is one of the parties to a "safe harbor lease" whereby it agreed that all parties to the transaction characterize it as a lease for Federal income tax purposes.

(2) For treatment of deductions relating to such safe harbor lease transactions, see (a)1xi above.

vii. Any banking corporation which is operating an international banking facility (IBF) as part of its business may exclude the eligible net income of the IBF, as herein described, from its entire net income, as follows:

(1) Any deductions under this section can only be claimed to the extent that they are not deductible in determining Federal taxable income, or not deductible under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(k)(1) through (3).

(2) The eligible net income of an IBF is the amount of income remaining after subtracting the applicable expenses, as defined by (a)2vii(4) below.

(3) Eligible gross income is the gross income derived from an IBF. This will include gross income derived from the following:

(A) Making, arranging for, placing or carrying loans to foreign persons, provided, however, that in the case of a foreign person which is an individual, or which is a foreign branch of a domestic corporation (other than a bank), or which is a foreign corporation or foreign partnership which is controlled, by one or more domestic corporations (other than banks), domestic partnerships or resident individuals, all the proceeds of the loan are for use outside of the United States;

(B) Making or placing deposits with foreign persons which are banks or foreign branches of banks (including foreign subsidiaries) or foreign branches of the taxpayers or with other international banking facilities; or

(C) Entering into foreign exchange or hedging transactions relating to any transactions under (a)2vii(3)(A) and (B) above or (D) below.

(D) Any other activities which an IBF may be, at any time, authorized to engage in by Federal or state law, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, the Comptroller of the Currency, the New Jersey Banking Commission, or any other authority.

(4) Applicable expenses are any expenses or deductions which are directly or indirectly attributable to eligible gross income as defined in (a)2vii(3) above.

(See: N.J.A.C. 18:7-16 regarding international banking facilities.)

Amended by R.1983 d.62, effective March 7, 1983

See: 14 N.J.R. 1206(a), 15 N.J.R. 343(d).

Added new 10 and 11 to (a). Recodified old 10 as new 12 and added 4-6 to (b).

Amended by R.1984 d.453, effective October 15, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 1327(a), 16 N.J.R. 2827(a).

(b)7 added.

Amended by R.1985 d.562, effective November 4, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1538(a), 17 N.J.R. 2678(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1987 d.335, effective August 17, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 712(a), 19 N.J.R. 1568(b).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1992 d.289, effective July 20, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 175(a), 24 N.J.R. 2628(b).

Revised text.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Amended by R.1997 d.204, effective May 19, 1997.

See: 28 N.J.R. 5158(a), 29 N.J.R. 2467(a).

In (a)1vii, inserted "For accounting or privilege periods ending on or before January 10, 1996,".

#### Case Notes

Benefits from safe harbor leases do not constitute "real intangible personal property", for purposes of corporate tax. *Reuben H. Donnelley Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 128 N.J. 218, 607 A.2d 1281 (1992).

Interpretation of amendment to corporate tax governing safe harbor leases was not an administrative rule. *Reuben H. Donnelley Corp. v. New Jersey Dept. of Treasury, Div. of Taxation*, 11 N.J.Tax 241 (1990), reversed 12 N.J.Tax 255, certification granted 127 N.J. 551, 606 A.2d 364, reversed 128 N.J. 218, 607 A.2d 1281.

Corporate owner of safe harbor leased property could not include it in owner's business allocation factor. *Reuben H. Donnelley Corp. v. New Jersey Dept. of Treasury, Div. of Taxation*, 11 N.J.Tax 241 (1990), reversed 12 N.J.Tax 255, certification granted 127 N.J. 551, 606 A.2d 364, reversed 128 N.J. 218, 607 A.2d 1281.

State's inclusion of Federal obligations in taxpayer bank's tax bases under the Corporation Business Tax Act complied with the Federal public debt statute since the tax was nondiscriminatory; taxpayer bank's net worth and net income bases appropriately included the value of and income from the bank's holdings of state and local obligations. *Garfield Trust Co. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 6 N.J.Tax 462 (Tax Ct.1984), affirmed per curiam 7 N.J.Tax 663 (App.Div.1984), affirmed 102 N.J. 420, 508 A.2d 1104 (1986), appeal dismissed 107 S.Ct. 390, 479 U.S. 925, 93 L.Ed.2d 345.

Federal minimum tax for tax preference was not properly excludable from the taxpayer's entire net income in the calculation of New Jersey corporation business tax, since the Federal minimum tax is on income and not an excise tax on capital. *Texaco, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 4 N.J.Tax 63 (Tax Ct.1982).

#### 18:7-5.3 Tax paid to foreign country or United States possession; when deductible from net income

(a) Where the taxpayer claims deduction for a tax paid to a foreign country or possession of the United States on a

dividend received from a source without the United States this tax is deductible only if:

1. The tax was paid by the taxpayer itself, except that in the case of foreign taxes included in income pursuant to Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code, (b) below shall apply; and

2. Such tax was not deducted in computing Federal taxable income; and

3. 100 percent of the dividend received is not deductible under N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.2(a)2i; and

4. To the extent that the portion deducted shall not exceed 50 percent of the gross dividend.

(b) With respect to foreign taxes required to be included in income as dividends received under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code, no deduction from Federal taxable income is permitted if 100 percent of the dividend received amount is deductible therefrom under N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.2(a)2i.

1. However, if 100 percent of the foreign tax amount is not deductible from Federal taxable income as dividends received under N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.2(a)2i, then 50 percent of it may be deducted from Federal taxable income; and

2. In addition, 50 percent of the foreign tax amount may be deducted from federal taxable income, even though these foreign taxes were not paid by the taxpayer itself.

Amended by R.1999 d.116, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 266(b), 31 N.J.R. 893(a).

In (b), changed N.J.A.C. references throughout.

Administrative change and correction.

See: 31 N.J.R. 1818(a).

#### 18:7-5.4 Factors not adjustable to Federal taxable income

(a) No adjustment to Federal taxable income is permitted under this rule for:

1. Gains or losses not recognized for Federal income tax purposes under Section 351 or similar sections of the Internal Revenue Code but only to the extent that recapture or other provisions of the Code are not paramount to these sections.

2. The general business credit allowed or allowable for Federal income tax purposes under Section 38 of the Internal Revenue Code.

i. This may not be taken as a deduction in computing the New Jersey net income tax base, nor as a credit, in any manner, in computing tax liability under the Act.

ii. Upon disposition of assets which qualified for a general business credit under Section 38 of the Internal Revenue Code, taxpayer must use the same basis for computing gain or loss for New Jersey net income tax purposes as employed for Federal income tax purposes.

3. Depreciation attributable to a decrease in the basis of depreciable property for Federal income tax purposes, as a result of the general business credit allowed or allowable under Section 38 of the Internal Revenue Code.

- i. This depreciation may not be taken as a deduction in computing the New Jersey net income tax base.
- ii. Depreciation taken for New Jersey net income tax purposes must be reported at the same amount as reported for Federal income tax purposes for the same period.

Amended by R.1985 d.562, effective November 4, 1985.  
 See: 17 N.J.R. 1538(a), 17 N.J.R. 2678(a).  
 (a)2 deleted; (a)1 amended; 3 and 4 renumbered as 2 and 3.  
 Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
 See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**18:7-5.5 Entire net income; determining stock ownership**

(a) The provisions of N.J.A.C. 18:7-4.5 and 4.6 relating to the manner or degree of direct or indirect stock ownership by a creditor are applicable in determining deductibility of interest paid or accrued to holders of 10 percent or more of the aggregate outstanding shares of the taxpayer's capital stock of all classes.

(b) In determining the percent ownership of investment for purposes of computing the dividend exclusion, a taxpayer can aggregate its ownership of stock by basing its computation on its ownership equity in the payor. No part of such investment may be determined with reference to loans or advances but must be based upon investment in capital stock.

Example 1: Corporation A received a dividend from Corporation B and a dividend from Corporation C. Corporation A owns 90 percent of Corporation B. Corporation A owns 20 percent of Corporation C. Corporation B owns 70 percent of Corporation C. The remaining shares of Corporation B and Corporation C are owned by unrelated persons.

By literal terms of the Act, the dividend received by Corporation A from its 90 percent owned Corporation B is excludible from entire net income.

Since the equity of Corporation A in Corporation C is 80 percent or more ownership, it may also exclude the dividends received from Corporation C from entire net income.

Ownership equity of Corporation A in Corporation C:

Direct investment in Corporation C		20%
Investment in Corporation B	90%	
Investment of Corporation B in Corporation C	70%	
Indirect investment in Corporation C	.90 × .70 =	63%
Aggregate ownership by Corporation A of the stock of Corporation C		83%

Example 2: Corporation D received a dividend from Corporation E and a dividend from Corporation F. Corporation D owns 90 percent of Corporation E. Corporation D owns 20 percent of Corporation F. Corporation E owns 60 percent of Corporation F. The remaining shares of Corporation E and Corporation F are owned by unrelated persons.

By literal terms of the Act, the dividend received by Corporation D from its 90 percent owned Corporation E is excludible from entire net income.

Since the equity of Corporation D in Corporation F is less than 80 percent ownership, it may only exclude 50 percent of the dividend received from Corporation F from entire net income.

Ownership equity of Corporation D in Corporation F:

Direct investment in Corporation F		20%
Investment in Corporation E	90%	
Investment of Corporation E in Corporation F	60%	
Indirect investment in Corporation F	.90 × .60 =	54%
Aggregate ownership by Corporation D of the stock of Corporation F		74%

New Rule, R.1987 d.118, effective March 2, 1987.  
 See: 18 N.J.R. 2004(b), 19 N.J.R. 410(c).  
 Old rule repealed.

**Cross References**

See N.J.A.C. 18:7-4.5 (Net worth; indebtedness includible) and 18:7-4.6 (Receivables offset against includible indebtedness) as to computing net worth.

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(e) as to what may be included in "indebtedness owing directly or indirectly."

**18:7-5.6 Adjustment of entire net income to period covered by return; how computed**

(a) If the entire net income required to be reported is for a period other than a period covered by the taxpayer's Federal income tax return, the taxpayer shall compute its net income as follows:

1. Its Federal taxable income is first adjusted in the manner set forth on N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.1 through 5.4;
2. The result is then divided by the number of calendar months or parts thereof covered by the Federal income tax return;
3. The result is then multiplied by the number of the calendar months or parts thereof covered by the return under the Act. A part of a month shall be deemed to be a month.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
 See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

(b) The application of this section is not limited to an agreement, understanding or arrangement existing between a taxpayer and any other corporation or any person or firm for the purpose of avoiding or evading tax under the Act. It is also applicable where adjustments and redeterminations relate to transfer pricing and other transactions between related persons or entities where evasion or tax avoidance are not a consideration. The Director may initiate adjustments under this section solely in the interests of determining a fair and reasonable tax, and without respect to any benefit arising out of inter-corporate relationships or the relationships of any person holding a substantial portion of the stock of a taxpayer. The Division shall not be limited to indices, trade practices, cost sheets, Internal Revenue Reports or any other factor in determining the appropriate transfer price for goods, services, intangibles or other dispositions made to related parties. Where the Director determines that there is an adjustment to net income under this section, he or she may also make a corresponding adjustment to the allocation factor.

(c) Where any taxpayer conducts its activity or business under any agreement, arrangement or understanding in such manner as either directly or indirectly to benefit its members or stockholders, or any person or persons directly or indirectly interested in such activity or business, by entering into any transaction at more or less than a fair price which, but for such agreement, arrangement or understanding, might have been paid or received therefor, the Director may adjust and redetermine items on any affected taxpayer report or return as may be necessary properly to reflect the taxpayer's adjusted entire net income apportionable to New Jersey. The following example is an illustration only and in no way shall be interpreted as a standard for calculating wages in a particular case.

Example: Corporation D entered into an employment agreement with its sole shareholder's spouse for the performance of services as an accounting clerk. The agreement called for the shareholder's spouse to monitor 10 accounts. For the service performed, the spouse is to receive an annual salary of \$100,000 along with a substantial benefit package. The Director, upon audit, learns that the spouse works only five hours per week in completely performing the duties. The Director, based upon the going wage for such services, determines that the total compensation package would not exceed \$10,000 a year and adjusts the taxpayer's expense to determine properly the net income and the taxpayer's wage fraction of the allocation factor and to provide dividend treatment for the disallowed wage compensation.

(d) Where any taxpayer, 20 percent or more of whose capital stock is owned either directly or indirectly by or through the same interests as those of the taxpayer, conducts any activity, transaction, or business with such interests which either directly or indirectly creates an artificial loss, net income, or allocation factor, the Director may adjust and redetermine such items on any taxpayer report or

return as may be necessary properly to reflect the taxpayer's adjusted entire net income apportionable to New Jersey.

Example 1: Corporation E, the great grandparent of the taxpayer, borrows \$1 million from the taxpayer. The agreement calls for the principal and interest at the rate of two percent per annum to be paid at the end of one year. Upon audit, the Director determines that a market interest rate given the economic conditions at the time of the loan and the circumstances of the borrower is 13 percent per annum. Therefore, he adds the additional income to the taxpayer's net income as reported, and adjusts the expense on the great grandparent's return, if it files in New Jersey.

Example 2: Corporation F is the parent company of over 10 subsidiaries and provides all administrative services for the 10 subsidiaries. Corporation F receives dividend income from its subsidiaries, interest income from other investments, and service fee income from the subsidiaries for the administrative services it performs on their behalf which are an integral part of the business activity of the parent. All costs incurred by the parent are charged to the subsidiaries based solely upon the total assets of each subsidiary. Upon audit, the Director determines that the service fee includes no profit element and that the allocation of the costs of the administrative services bears no relationship to the services provided to each subsidiary. Accordingly, the Director imputes an element of profit, and assigns the charges to each subsidiary by a method reflecting the actual costs incurred in providing the services to each subsidiary.

(e) The following examples are merely illustrative and are in no way intended to limit the scope of the Director's discretion to inquire into transfer pricing or the determination of a fair and reasonable tax:

Example 1: K Corporation, the manufacturer of a proprietary product, sells goods to its distributors and wholesale customers at a 50 percent profit. It also sells goods to related foreign corporations at a 5 percent gross profit for marketing by them overseas.

On a separate entity basis, in an arm's length transaction these sales would yield a 50 percent gross profit and the price which might have been paid or received for the goods includes an amount sufficient to reflect that 50 percent gross profit.

The Director may include additional profits in entire net income sufficient to reflect the arm's length price which might have been paid or received.

Example 2: L Corporation is the parent corporation in a vertically integrated oil company. Its marketing subsidiary is a taxpayer. The marketing corporation reports a significantly lower gross profit than other taxpayers selling the same generic products in volume.

L Corporation has set its transfer prices to its marketing subsidiary at a price \$0.02 per gallon higher than published New York tanker port prices for its product because it deems, in good faith, that its brand name value and economies of scale are more properly attributable to the parent corporation. It also uses this transfer price to sell its product to all its independent retailers.

The fair price which might have been paid for the product sold by the marketing subsidiary would not be based upon "New York tanker prices" plus the lesser of representative contract carrier costs or the actual costs incurred for delivery. The Director would recognize the \$0.02 per gallon higher price since that is the same price used for comparable sales to all uncontrolled entities for the audit period.

(f) Whenever the Director deems it necessary, in order properly to reflect entire net income of the taxpayer, he or she may determine the year or period in which an item of income, deduction, asset or liability shall be included, without regard to the method of accounting used by the taxpayer.

(g) The Director may require any person or corporation to submit whatever information under oath or affirmation, or to permit whatever examination of its books, papers and documents, as may be necessary to enable him or her to determine the existence, nature or extent of an agreement, understanding or arrangement to which this section relates, whether or not the person or corporation is subject to the tax imposed by the Act.

Amended by R.1992 d.231, effective June 1, 1992.  
See: 24 N.J.R. 1522(a), 24 N.J.R. 2074(c).

Revised section.

Amended by R.1999 d.116, effective April 5, 1999.  
See: 31 N.J.R. 266(b), 31 N.J.R. 893(a).

In (a)8, added iv through vi; and in (a)9i, deleted "three" preceding "methods in" in the first sentence, and substituted "first five" for "three" preceding "methods" in the second sentence.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(k)(3) as to right of Director to determine the year in which an item of income or a deduction shall be included without regard to taxpayer's method of accounting, and 54:10A-10 as to Director's right to redetermine tax due when taxpayer's business records appear distorted.

#### Case Notes

Rule that a corporation's "net income" can be reduced by only 10 percent of the interest on indebtedness to a person or entity which owns 10 percent or more of the corporation's capital stock held applicable to corporate indebtedness owed to a corporation's parent; Division Director held without authority to recompute corporation's taxes to exclude such indebtedness from income; 10 percent rule held not violative of due process or equal protection; statutory amendments eliminating the 10 percent rule could not be applied retroactively. *GATX Terminals Corp. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 5 N.J.Tax 90 (Tax Ct.1982), affirmed in part, remanded in part per curiam 7 N.J.Tax 659 (App.Div.1985), certification denied 102 N.J. 337, 508 A.2d 213.

Example 2: The example below illustrates the net operating loss carryover for the full term of seven years and demonstrates the application of net operating loss deductions in the proper sequence.

#### 18:7-5.11 (Reserved)

New Rule, R.1978 d.30, effective January 27, 1978.  
See: 10 N.J.R. 40(b), 10 N.J.R. 128(b).  
Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).  
Section was "New jobs credit; salaries deduction".

#### 18:7-5.12 Net operating loss deduction

A taxpayer may deduct a New Jersey net operating loss carryover as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.13 in computing its entire net income before exclusions and before the net operating loss deduction.

New Rule, R.1986 d.26, effective February 3, 1986.  
See: 17 N.J.R. 2096(a), 18 N.J.R. 309(a).  
Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### 18:7-5.13 New Jersey net operating loss carryover

(a) A New Jersey net operating loss as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.15 for any taxable year ending after June 30, 1984 becomes a net operating loss carryover. The net operating loss carryover is carried to each of the succeeding taxable years and is reduced in each such succeeding year by the amount of entire net income before net operating loss deduction and before exclusions, and is further reduced to zero seven years following the year of the loss, taking into account the normal or extended due date for filing the return for the seventh year succeeding the year of the loss. The net operating loss carryover may not be carried back to any year preceding the year of the loss. For this purpose, taxable year shall mean the accounting period covered by the taxpayer's return. In no event may a net operating loss carryover be used for a net operating loss deduction on the eighth return succeeding the loss year.

(b) The net operating loss may only be carried over by the actual corporation that sustained the loss. The net operating loss may, however, be carried over by the corporation that sustained the loss and which is the surviving corporation of a statutory merger. The net operating loss may not be carried over by a taxpayer that changes its state of incorporation or is a part of a statutory consolidation. Section 4(k) of the Act defines entire net income in terms of a specific corporate franchise.

(c) Corporations acquired under Internal Revenue Code Section 338 do not lose their net operating loss carryover because the corporate franchise remains unchanged to the extent it does not fall within the provisions of N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.14.

Example 1: A domestic corporation dissolves pursuant to laws of the State of New Jersey and incorporates in another state. This newly formed corporation of another state is a new legal entity for corporation business tax purposes and the net operating loss carryover of the domestic corporation is not available to the new entity.

Amounts From Returns	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Return Year	31-Dec-84	31-Dec-85	31-Dec-86	31-Dec-87	31-Dec-88	31-Dec-89	31-Dec-90	31-Dec-91	31-Dec-92
Fiscal Year Ended									
Line 28	(\$100,000)	(6,000)	(8,000)	(10,000)	50,000	8,000	(5,000)	2,000	10,000
NJ Adjustments	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
ENI before NOL ded. or exclusions	(95,000)	(1,000)	(3,000)	(5,000)	55,000	13,000	0	7,000	15,000
NOL Deduction	NA	0	0	0	55,000	13,000	0	7,000	9,000
ENI before exclusions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
Dividend exclusion & IBF exclusion	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Entire Net Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
NOL Carryovers Applied									
1985	0								
1986	0	0							
1987	0	0	0						
1988	55,000	0	0	0					
1989	13,000	0	0	0	0				
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1991	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1992		1,000	3,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
1993			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994				0	0	0	0	0	0
1995					0	0	0	0	0
1996						0	0	0	0
1997							0	0	0
1998								0	0
1999									0
Unused	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0

(d) The following explain and/or define the above table: Line 28 is the amount of the taxpayer's taxable income, before net operating loss deduction and special deductions which the taxpayer is required to report to the United States Treasury Department for the purpose of computing its Federal income tax. NJ Adjustments are the statutory additions and deductions to line 28 that are peculiar to the New Jersey corporation business tax.

1. "ENI" means entire net income as defined in the Act and in these rules.
2. "NOL" means net operating loss.
  - i. Exclusions are the exclusions from entire net income for dividends received and the eligible net income of an international banking facility.
3. "IBF" means the eligible net income of an international banking facility.

New Rule, R.1986 d.26, effective February 3, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 2096(a), 18 N.J.R. 309(a).

Administrative Correction to (c), removing Examples 1:B and 2:C from Code.

See: 23 N.J.R. 1024(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Tax Law. Robert J. Alter, Jay A. Soled, 138 N.J.L.J. No. 1, S64 (1994).

Taxes. Steven P. Bann, 136 N.J.L.J. No. 8, 53 (1994).

#### Case Notes

Corporate Business Tax Act's (CBT's) regulation, under which net operating costs did not carryover when domestic corporation was dissolved and incorporated in another state such that new corporation could not take deduction, applied to surviving corporation that attempt-

ed to take merged corporation's net operating losses, despite claim that regulation contemplates disallowance of future net-operating-loss deductions when a domestic corporation dissolves pursuant to state law and incorporates in another state whereas surviving corporation was a foreign company before and after reorganization; statute did not expressly state that it only affected company's incorporated in state. A.H. Robins Co., Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 2002 WL 31932043 (2002).

Successor corporation; net operating losses of merged corporation. Richard's Auto City, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 270 N.J.Super. 92, 636 A.2d 572 (A.D.1994), also published at 14 N.J.Tax 436, certification granted 137 N.J. 167, 644 A.2d 614, reversed 140 N.J. 523, 659 A.2d 1360.

Regulation governing net operating loss carryovers was not authorized. Richard's Auto City, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 270 N.J.Super. 92, 636 A.2d 572 (A.D.1994), also published at 14 N.J.Tax 436, certification granted 137 N.J. 167, 644 A.2d 614, reversed 140 N.J. 523, 659 A.2d 1360.

Surviving corporation could not carryover loss of a merged corporation. Richard's Auto City, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 12 N.J.Tax 619 (1992), reversed, 14 N.J. Tax 436, certification granted 137 N.J. 167, 644 A.2d 614, reversed, reinstated 140 N.J. 523, 659 A.2d 1360.

Change in 50% or more of ownership of corporation may remove corporation's right to carryover net operating losses. Richard's Auto City, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 12 N.J.Tax 619 (1992), reversed, 14 N.J. Tax 436, certification granted 137 N.J. 167, 644 A.2d 614, reversed, reinstated 140 N.J. 523, 659 A.2d 1360.

#### 18:7-5.14 Limitations to the right of a net operating loss carryover

(a) The net operating loss carryover automatically becomes zero when the cumulative effect of all its capital stock redemptions and sales after June 30, 1984 is a 50 percentage point change in the ownership of its voting stock and the corporation changes from the business giving rise to the loss. For this purpose the exchange of stock is a sale. Further, solely for this purpose and no other purpose in the Act, a business is defined in terms of the economic factors of

production. The sequence in change of ownership and change in the business and the taxability of an exchange for Federal income tax purposes are irrelevant. The economic substance of the transaction is, however, paramount and may indicate forfeiture of a net operating loss carryover.

(b) The Director may disallow the carryover in those instances where the facts support the premise that a corporation was acquired for the primary purpose of the use of its net operating loss carryovers. In this context, to prevent the trafficking in loss corporations, the Director will consider the following facts:

1. Whether the physical location or other fixed assets of the loss corporation were used in a new business;
2. The extent of the termination of the existing work force of the loss corporation;
3. A price paid for the loss corporation in excess of the market value of the assets; and
4. Any other material deemed appropriate to the determination.

(c) No single factor shall be deemed on its own to be dispositive of the issue.

Example 1: B Corporation was wholly owned by a single stockholder. It operated a notably unsuccessful restaurant and built up significant net operating loss carryovers. The stockholder transferred 49 percent of his stock to an investor who has access to a recognized and uniformly profitable fast food franchise. B Corporation releases substantially all of its existing employees, disposes of its equipment and undertakes the fast food franchise business at a new location. Notwithstanding that B Corporation's sole stockholder sold less than 50 percent of his stock and the corporation still sells food in a heated state, the net operating loss carryovers to B Corporation become zero. The disposition of land, labor and capital until nothing remains except an empty corporate shell whose principal attributes are the apparent existence of an unused net operating loss carryover and some liquid capital in quest of an entirely new business is deemed to support the premise that the corporation was acquired for the primary purpose of the use of its net operating loss carryover. The economic substance of the transaction would have been to transfer the loss carryovers to a new business which is precluded by the rule.

Example 2: C Corporation was a manufacturer of buggy whips and button hooks. Due to a declining demand for its products it has built up significant net operating loss carryovers. C Corporation has only one stockholder who sells 50 percent of his capital stock to a woman who has invented a cheap and well-styled perpetual motion machine for which there is a clamorous demand. C Corporation changes its name to D Corporation, retools and hires additional employees. It expands its plants, closes out its old product lines and realizes huge profits in its rejuvenation. D Corporation's net operating loss carryovers from its buggy whip days are unaffected by any of the above circumstances and may be claimed as a net operating loss deduction. The economic substance of the transaction is a mere restructuring of its manufacturing product line. It did not change its business where it only reallocated its economic factors of production.

Administrative Correction to (c), added Examples to section.  
See: 23 N.J.R. 1024(a).

#### Case Notes

Surviving corporation could not carryover loss of a merged corporation. *Richard's Auto City, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 12 N.J.Tax 619 (1992), reversed, 14 N.J. Tax 436, certification granted 137 N.J. 167, 644 A.2d 614, reversed, reinstated 140 N.J. 523, 659 A.2d 1360.

Change in 50% or more of ownership of corporation may remove corporation's right to carryover net operating losses. *Richard's Auto City, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 12 N.J.Tax 619 (1992), reversed, 14 N.J. Tax 436, certification granted 137 N.J. 167, 644 A.2d 614, reversed, reinstated 140 N.J. 523, 659 A.2d 1360.

#### 18:7-5.15 Net operating loss

(a) A net operating loss is the excess of allowable deductions over gross income used in computing entire net income.

(b) Neither a net operating loss deduction nor any exclusions from entire net income are allowable deductions in computing a net operating loss.

(c) There is no net operating loss for any year that a Corporation Business Tax Return (CBT-100) is not filed or if filed does not report entire net income as a negative amount.

New Rule, R.1986 d.26, effective February 3, 1986.  
See: 17 N.J.R. 2096(a), 18 N.J.R. 309(a).

#### 18:7-5.16 Effect of audit adjustments

An audit adjustment to entire net income shall serve to revise the amount of any net operating loss for the year of the change and the net operating loss carryover to which it relates.

New Rule, R.1986 d.26, effective February 3, 1986.  
See: 17 N.J.R. 2096(a), 18 N.J.R. 309(a).

## SUBCHAPTER 6. (RESERVED)

## SUBCHAPTER 7. ALLOCATION

**18:7-7.1 General instructions regarding allocation of net income**

(a) No corporation, foreign or domestic (other than a corporation entitled and electing to report as an investment company, regulated investment company or real estate investment trust) is entitled to allocate any part of its entire net income outside New Jersey unless during the period covered by the return it maintained a regular place of business outside the State.

(b) In the absence of a regular place of business, 100 percent of its entire net income must be allocated to New Jersey.

(c) The mere ownership of assets outside New Jersey does not constitute a basis for allocating less than 100 percent of the taxpayer's net income to New Jersey.

(d) Where the taxpayer does not maintain a regular place of business outside New Jersey and its allocation factor is 100 percent and the taxpayer in fact pays a tax based on or measured by income to another state, see N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.3 which provides for the eligibility and method in computing a reduction in the tax for such taxpayer.

Amended by R.1985 d.54, effective February 19, 1985.

See: 16 N.J.R. 2999(b), 17 N.J.R. 476(b).

"Corporation" substituted for "taxpayer" and added "or real estate investment trust."

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6 as to how to determine allocation factor for taxpayer maintaining regular place of business outside New Jersey.

**Case Notes**

Failure to permit allocation to New Jersey corporation which owned rental property in Connecticut but had no regular employees working outside New Jersey held neither contrary to the scheme of the Business Tax Act, a burden on interstate commerce nor double taxation. *S.M.Z. Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 5 N.J.Tax 232 (Tax Ct.1982), reversed and remanded 193 N.J.Super. 305, 473 A.2d 982 (App.Div. 1984).

**18:7-7.2 Regular place of business; definition**

(a) A regular place of business is any bona fide office (other than a statutory office), factory, warehouse, or other space of the taxpayer which is regularly maintained, occupied and used by the taxpayer in carrying on its business and in which one or more regular employees are in attendance. The following will assist in the determination of what is a regular place of business.

1. Bona fide office: An office in which an employee in attendance performs significant duties related to the business of the taxpayer. A token office, space of the taxpayer or any place where an employee does not actually perform significant duties constituting part of taxpayer's business does not constitute a regular place of business.

2. Space of the taxpayer: The taxpayer must be directly responsible for the expenses incurred in maintaining the regular place of business and must either own or rent the facility in its own name and not through a related person or entity. The regular place of business should be identifiable as belonging to the taxpayer by, for example, reflecting the taxpayer's name on the exterior and interior of the building and being listed in the taxpayer's name in a telephone book.

3. Regularly maintained, occupied and used by the taxpayer in carrying on its business: The taxpayer must regularly maintain, occupy and use the premises by employing one or more regular employees who are in attendance during normal working hours. Premises are not regularly maintained, occupied and used in the event employees are in attendance only on a part time basis and, in their absence, telephone messages are received by an answering service or recording device.

4. Regular employee: A regular employee must be under the control and direction of the taxpayer in transacting the taxpayer's business and/or performing work on behalf of the taxpayer. The officers of the taxpayer are generally deemed to be regular employees of the taxpayer while independent contractors and members of the taxpayer's board of directors are not regular employees of the taxpayer. The method or procedure by which a taxpayer reports the compensation paid to an individual (such as a W-2 form) shall not be conclusive as to whether the individual is a regular employee (See N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.14.):

i. The facilities of a public warehouse located outside New Jersey and utilized to store property of the taxpayer prior to shipment to customers shall not constitute a regular place of business of the taxpayer where the warehouse is not the space of the taxpayer.

ii. The facilities of an independent contractor located outside of New Jersey and used to store, convert, process, finish and/or improve the goods of the taxpayer prior to shipment to customers shall not constitute a regular place of business of the taxpayer.

iii. A job site, field office or other facility which is not regularly maintained, occupied and used in taxpayer's business or where administrative duties, such as performing payroll functions, telephoning, recordkeeping, banking, accounting, the hiring and firing of employees and similar functions are not performed, is not a regular place of business.

iv. The location of inventories outside of New Jersey in the possession of employees in their homes, or in trucks, or in coin-operated machines do not represent space regularly maintained, occupied and used by the taxpayer in carrying on its business.

v. In the event the taxpayer's business is conducted by an independent agent or independent contractor, the place of business of the independent agent or independent contractor shall not be considered a regular place of business of the taxpayer. In addition, any employee of such independent agent or independent contractor shall not be considered a regular employee of the taxpayer.

(b) A taxpayer does not have a regular place of business outside New Jersey solely by consigning goods to an independent factor outside New Jersey for sale at the direction of either the consignor or consignee.

(c) The mere fact that a taxpayer is subject to an income or franchise tax in other jurisdictions shall not be determinative as to whether the taxpayer maintains a regular place of business outside of New Jersey where taxable status in that jurisdiction is based on criteria other than a regular place of business.

Amended by R.1985 d.54, effective February 19, 1985.  
See: 16 N.J.R. 2999(b), 17 N.J.R. 476(b).

(a)1-2 deleted and new text (a)1-4 substituted; (c) added.

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6 as to how to determine allocation factor for taxpayer maintaining regular place of business outside New Jersey.

**Case Notes**

Apportionment of franchise tax for multi-state corporations which maintain a regular place of business outside New Jersey other than a statutory office is not applicable to a corporation whose out-of-state offices consist of space in corporate engineers' personal homes used for their own convenience in connection with their employment. *Hoeganaes Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 145 N.J.Super. 352, 367 A.2d 1182 (App.Div.1976) and dissenting opinion.

Corporation which did not pay rent out of state did not maintain regular place of business out of state. *Hess Realty Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, New Jersey Dept. of Treasury, 10 N.J.Tax 63 (1988).

Reduction in corporation business tax based on an allocation of tax basis due to maintenance of a regular place of business outside of the State denied because New York office was not a "regular place of business", since it was leased in the name of the parent corporation, the taxpayer paid no rent and did not maintain control over the premises, and because the full time employees at the office were all employees of the parent corporation. *Shelter Development Corp. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 6 N.J.Tax 547 (Tax Ct.1984).

Failure to permit allocation to New Jersey corporation which owned rental property in Connecticut but had no regular employees working outside New Jersey held neither contrary to the scheme of the Business Tax Act, a burden on interstate commerce nor double taxation. *S.M.Z. Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 5 N.J.Tax 232 (Tax Ct.1982), reversed and remanded 193 N.J.Super. 305, 473 A.2d 982 (App.Div. 1984).

Corporation held not entitled to apportion part of its net income to other states because it did not maintain a regular place of business in other states; "regular place of business" test held not to violate commerce clause. *Rocappi Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 3 N.J.Tax 311, 182 N.J.Super. 163, 440 A.2d 96 (Tax Ct.1981).

### 18:7-7.3 "Allocating" and "non-allocating" companies; definition

(a) A taxpayer which allocates a portion of its entire net income outside this State is referred to as an "allocating" taxpayer.

(b) A taxpayer which does not allocate any part of its entire net income outside this State is referred to as a "non-allocating" taxpayer.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(b) as to definition of "allocation factor," and 54:10A-6 as to how to determine allocation factor for a taxpayer who maintains a regular place of business outside New Jersey.

#### Case Notes

Failure to permit allocation to New Jersey corporation which owned rental property in Connecticut but had no regular employees working outside New Jersey held neither contrary to the scheme of the Business Tax Act, a burden on interstate commerce nor double taxation. *S.M.Z. Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 5 N.J.Tax 232 (Tax Ct.1982), reversed and remanded 193 N.J.Super. 305, 473 A.2d 982 (App.Div. 1984).

### 18:7-7.4 Allocation factor; definition

"Allocation factor" means the proportionate part of a taxpayer's entire net income used to determine a measure of its tax under the Act.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(b) as to definition of "allocation factor."

### 18:7-7.5 Allocation factor; application

If the taxpayer had a regular place of business outside New Jersey during the period covered by the return, its tax liability under the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax Act is measured by that part of its entire net income allocated to New Jersey according to a formula called the business allocation factor.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Historical Note

Laws of 1968, Chapter 250 eliminated the use of the asset factor for the purpose of allocating net worth, effective with respect to privilege periods commencing after December 31, 1968.

#### Statutory References

See Laws 1968, Chapter 250 as to elimination of asset factor for purpose of allocating net worth, effective with respect to privilege periods commencing after December 31, 1968. See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(b) as to definition of "allocation factor." See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6 as to how to determine allocation factor for taxpayer maintaining regular place of business outside New Jersey.

### 18:7-7.6 Corporate partners

(a) A foreign corporation that is a general partner in a general or limited partnership or is deemed to be a general partner in a limited partnership doing business in New Jersey satisfies the subjectivity requirements set forth in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2. A foreign corporation that is a general partner of a general or limited partnership doing business in New Jersey is subject to filing a corporation business tax return in New Jersey and paying the applicable tax under the terms of the corporation business tax to New Jersey. Such a corporation is also deemed to be employing or owning capital or property in New Jersey, or maintaining an office in New Jersey, if the partnership does so. The ownership of a membership interest in a limited liability company does not satisfy the subjectivity requirement of N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 unless the foreign corporate member (that is, partner) is manager of a limited liability company, takes part in the control of a limited liability company business, the business of the limited liability company and the corporate member are part of a single unitary business, or the foreign corporate member meets the criteria of N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.9.

(b) Subsection (a) above shall not apply to foreign corporations, otherwise not subject to the New Jersey corporation business tax, whose only connection to this State is restricted to owning one or more limited partnership interests in one or more limited partnerships doing business in New Jersey, except as provided in (c) below.

(c) A foreign corporate limited partner of a limited partnership doing business in New Jersey is considered exercising its franchise to do business in this State, doing business in this State or employing capital in this State, and, therefore, is subject to tax under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 and filing a corporation business tax return, if:

1. The limited partner is also a general partner of the limited partnership;
2. The foreign corporation limited partner, in addition to the exercise of its rights and powers as a limited partner, takes an active part in the control of the partnership business; or
3. The foreign corporate limited partner meets the criteria set forth in N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.9.

(d) The exercise of one or more enumerated limited partner rights or powers as set forth in N.J.S.A. 42:2A-27(b) shall not provide a basis for a finding of subjectivity. However, a limited partner shall be considered to be taking part in the business only if that limited partner has liabilities to third parties, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 42:2A-27(b).

(e) It shall be the burden of the taxpayer to prove to the Director by clear and cogent evidence that the facts and circumstances surrounding its involvement with the limited partnership or limited liability company do not subject it to tax under the Act.

(f) For purposes of this section, the term "partnership" has the same meaning as is set forth under I.R.C. § 7701(a)(2) and the regulations issued thereunder. Partnerships that are not treated for Federal tax purposes as pass-through entities are also not treated as pass-through entities under this section. The term "partnership" shall include limited liability companies treated as partnerships. See (a) above regarding treatment of membership interests in limited liability companies.

(g) For purposes of apportionment (allocation) of corporate income, where the subject corporation and the partnership are not part of a single unitary business, including a business carried on directly by the foreign corporate partner, separate accounting apportionment should be used to arrive at corporate income. If the New Jersey business of the partnership is part of a single unitary business including a business carried on directly by the foreign corporate partner, flow through accounting apportionment should be used with respect to the incomes of the two entities.

1. Separate accounting apportionment, for purposes of this section only, means use of the following method: The corporation's distributive share of the partnership's business income would be apportioned to New Jersey by computing the applicable N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6 apportionment factor for that business by only taking into account the corporate partner's share of the receipts, payroll and property of the business that the partnership carries on directly. Second, the corporation's entire net income, excluding its distributive share of the partnership's income is apportioned to New Jersey by computing the applicable N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6 apportionment factor for that business by only taking into account the receipts (excluding receipts from the partnership namely, receipts from intercompany transactions), payroll and property of the business that the corporation carries on directly. Third, these two amounts would be added together to arrive at the corporation's entire net income apportioned to New Jersey.

2. Flow through accounting apportionment, for purposes of this section only, means use of the following method: Taxpayer shall separately compute the property, payroll and receipts fractions attributable to the partnership activity. The taxpayer next computes the property, payroll and receipts fractions attributable to the corporate

activity. An allocation factor combining the factors of the corporation and the partnership is then applied to the corporation's entire net income including its distributive share of the partnership's income.

3. Facts that either singly or in combination may suggest that the corporation and partnership are part of a unitary business and hence that a flow through approach may be appropriate include, without limitation thereto:

- i. Substantial intercompany-partnership transactions;
- ii. The partnership interest is the only or the most substantial asset of the corporation;
- iii. The partnership interest produces all or most of the income of the corporation;
- iv. The corporation and the partnership are in the same line of business;
- v. There is substantial overlapping of employees and offices; and/or
- vi. There is sharing of operational facilities, technology and/or know-how.

4. For purposes of determining the application of the small corporation tax rate, the entire net income of a general partner (actual or deemed) should include the partner's proportionate share of the unapportioned net income of the partnership and the entire net income of a limited partner should include the partner's proportionate share of the unapportioned net income of the partnership.

(h) The accounting methods described in (g) above are also applied to domestic corporate partners. If a domestic corporation is a partner in a foreign partnership that does not conduct business in New Jersey, and the corporation's own business and that of the partnership are not unitary, then the corporation's income from the partnership shall not be included in the corporation's tax base, and the partnership's receipts, payroll and property shall not be considered in determining the apportionment factor to apply to the corporation's income from its own business. If, however, the two businesses are unitary, then the flow through method should be used in apportioning the corporation's income.

1. Solely for purposes of this section, each regular place of business of a partnership which is unitary with a corporate partner is to be treated as a regular place of business of the corporate partner. Relief pursuant to N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.3 is permitted to domestic partners with respect to partnership income duplicated on a return of a domestic corporate partner filed with another state. By virtue of its subjectivity under the Corporation Business Tax, a corporate partner may seek relief under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-8 if taxpayer believes that tax computed does not result in a fair apportionment.

(i) A "tiered partnership," for the purposes of this section, is a partnership whose partners are partnerships. A corporation that is a partner in a partnership that in turn is a partner in yet another partnership is not immune from New Jersey taxation simply because of the tiered partnership. The ultimate tax burden and loss benefit falls on the corporate partner. The corporation shall file a New Jersey corporation business tax return taking account of its ultimate distributive share of the tiered partnership's income or loss from New Jersey activities.

(j) The classification of partnership items of income, expense or loss as operational or nonoperational is to be determined in accordance with N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6.1. Whether or not a partnership is unitary or nonunitary with its corporate partner is a different issue from the issue of taxability of operational or nonoperational income or the deductibility of operational or nonoperational expenses or losses.

#### EXAMPLE I

Corporation ABC is a foreign corporation which allocates to New Jersey, and also has 50 percent share in a partnership that is doing business in New Jersey, but is not unitary with the corporation. The corporation would calculate its allocation factor and allocated income exclusive of the activities of the partnership. The partnership would calculate its allocated income based upon its own attributes, and the allocated income from both entities are combined to make Allocated Net Income.

	<u>ABC Corp.</u>	<u>Fraction in NJ</u>	<u>General Partnership</u>	<u>Fraction in NJ</u>	
Property NJ Everywhere	9,000		500		
Receipts NJ Everywhere	10,000	.900000	1,000	.500000	
Double Weighting of Receipts Fraction	3,000		5,000		
Payroll NJ Everywhere	10,000	.300000	20,000	.250000	
Total		.300000	250	.250000	
Allocation Factor (Total divided by 4)	6,000	<u>.600000</u>	1,000	<u>.250000</u>	
Net Income of Corporation	10,000	2.100000		1.250000	
Corporation's Distributive Share of Partnership Income		.525000		.312500	\$5,000
Total Net Income					<u>\$1,000</u>
Corporation's Income		5,000			\$6,000
Corporation's Allocation Factor		.525000			
Corporation's Allocated Net Income					\$2,625
Partnership Income				1,000	
Partnership Allocation Factor				.312500	
Partnership Allocated Income					<u>\$313</u>
Total Allocated Net Income					<u>\$2,938</u>

#### EXAMPLE II

Corporation DEF is a foreign corporation which has no nexus with New Jersey other than a 50 percent general partnership interest in a partnership, which is not unitary with the corporation. The corporation would calculate its allocation factor and allocated income exclusive of the activities of the partnership. In this case, the allocation factor is zero and the corporation does not allocate any of its income to New Jersey. The partnership would allocate its income as a separate entity. The allocated income from both calculations are then combined to compute the tax liability of the corporation.

	<u>9DEF</u> <u>Corp.</u>	<u>Fraction in NJ</u>	<u>General</u> <u>Partnership</u>	<u>Fraction in NJ</u>	
Property NJ	0		750		
Everywhere	10,000	0.000000	1,000	.750000	
Receipts NJ	0		10,000		
Everywhere	10,000	0.000000	20,000	.500000	
Double Weighting of Receipts Fraction		0.000000		.500000	
Payroll NJ	0		750		
Everywhere	10,000	0.000000	1,000	.750000	
Total		0.000000		2.500000	
Allocation Factor (Total divided by 4)		0.000000		.625000	
Net Income of Corporation					\$5,000
Corporation's Distributive Share of Partnership Income					<u>\$1,000</u>
Total Net Income					\$6,000
Corporation's Income		5,000			
Corporation's Allocation Factor		.000000			
Corporation's Allocated Net Income					\$0
Partnership Income				1,000	
Partnership Allocation Factor				.625000	
Partnership Allocated Income					<u>\$625</u>
Total Allocated Net Income					\$625

## EXAMPLE III

Corporation XYZ is unitary with a partnership and holds a 50 percent general partnership interest in a general partnership. The taxpayer should use the flow through method of allocation since there is a sufficient integration of assets and business activities between the corporation and partnership.

	<u>XYZ</u> <u>Corp.</u>	<u>50 Percent</u> <u>Partnership Interest</u>	<u>Combined</u>	<u>Fraction in NJ</u>	
Property NJ	9,000	750	9,750		
Everywhere	10,000	1,000	11,000	.886364	
Receipts NJ	3,000	10,000	13,000		
Everywhere	10,000	20,000	30,000	.433333	
Double Weighting of Receipts Fraction				.433333	
Payroll NJ	6,000	750	6,750		
Everywhere	10,000	1,000	11,000	.613636	
Total				2.36666	
Allocation Factor (Total divided by 4)				.591667	
Net Income of Corporation					\$5,000
Corporation's Distributive Share of Partnership Income					<u>\$1,000</u>
Total Net Income					\$6,000
Combined Allocation Factor					.591667
Allocated Entire Net Income					\$3,550

The numerator and denominator of each fraction is determined by taking the corporation's property, payroll or receipts in State and everywhere and adding them to its share of the partnership's property, payroll or receipts in State and everywhere. The partnership's fractions are based on the corporation's percentage ownership interest without regard to special allocations. The column in the example headed "Fraction in NJ" represents each combined fraction in decimal form.

## EXAMPLE IV

Corporation GHI is a foreign corporation which has no nexus with New Jersey other than a 10 percent general partnership interest in a limited partnership, which is unitary with the corporation. GHI is subject to Corporation Business Tax. Since the corporation has a unitary relationship with the partnership, the flow through method should be used to calculate the correct amount of income to be allocated to New Jersey. Corporation LMN holds a limited partnership interest in the same limited partnership. The corporation and the partnership are not part of a unitary business, and the limited partnership does not have liabilities to third parties. LMN is not subject to corporation business tax in New Jersey since it is a true limited partner, not a "deemed general partner" pursuant to (c) above.

	<u>GHI Corp.</u>	<u>10 Percent General Partnership Interest</u>	<u>Combined</u>	<u>Fraction in NJ</u>	
Property NJ Everywhere	0 10,000	750 1,000	750 11,000		.068182
Receipts NJ Everywhere	0 10,000	10,000 20,000	10,000 30,000		.333333
Double Weighting of Receipts Fraction					.333333
Payroll NJ Everywhere	0 10,000	750 1,000	750 11,000		<u>.068182</u>
Total					.803030
Allocation Factor (Total divided by 4)					.200758
Net Income of Corporation					\$5,000
Corporation's Distributive Share of Partnership Income					<u>\$1,000</u>
Total Net Income					\$6,000
Combined Allocation Factor					.200758
Allocated Entire Net Income					\$1,205

The numerator and denominator of each fraction is determined by taking the corporation's property, payroll or receipts in State and everywhere and adding them to its share of the partnership's property, payroll or receipts in State and everywhere. The partnership's fractions are based on the corporation's percentage ownership interest without regard to special allocations. The column in the example headed "Fraction in NJ" represents each combined fraction in decimal form.

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Optional short tax table in lieu of allocation of net worth".

New Rule, R.1997 d.430, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 1686(a), 29 N.J.R. 4327(a).

#### 18:7-7.7 (Reserved)

### SUBCHAPTER 8. BUSINESS ALLOCATION FACTOR

#### 18:7-8.1 Business allocation factor; computation

(a) The business allocation factor is computed on the basis of the average percentage resulting from the following three fractions:

1. Average value of real and tangible personal property in New Jersey over the average value of such property both within and without New Jersey (this is usually referred to as the property fraction);

2. Receipts allocable to New Jersey over receipts both within and without New Jersey (this is usually referred to as the receipts fraction in this subchapter but may also be referred to as the sales fraction. The terms may be used interchangeably for fiscal periods beginning on or after July 1, 1996);

3. Payrolls allocable to New Jersey over payrolls within and without New Jersey (this is usually referred to as the payroll fraction).

(b) The business allocation factor is weighted as follows:

1. For fiscal or calendar accounting years beginning before July 1, 1996, the business allocation factor is computed by adding together the percentages derived from the foregoing three fractions for the period covered by the return, and dividing the total of the percentages by three.

2. For fiscal or calendar accounting years beginning on or after July 1, 1996, the business allocation factor is computed by adding together the percentages derived by adding the property fraction, the payroll fraction, and twice the receipts for the period covered by the return, and dividing the total of the percentages by four.

(c) If the receipts fraction is missing, the other two percentages are added and the sum is divided by two, and if both the receipts fraction and one other fraction are missing, the remaining percentage may be used as the business allocation factor. If the receipts fraction is present and either the property or payroll fraction is absent, then the percentages represented by the two fractions present are added together and divided by three. A fraction is not missing merely because its numerator is zero, but it is missing if both its numerator and denominator are zero.

Amended by R.1997 d.429, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3426(a), 29 N.J.R. 4324(a).

Substantially amended section.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6 as to how to compute business allocation factor.

#### Case Notes

Change in interpretation of safe harbor leasing provision did not require administrative rule making. Reuben H. Donnelley Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 128 N.J. 218, 607 A.2d 1281 (1992).

(c) The average values used in determining the property fraction of the allocation factor are normally based on book value with respect to property owned, including property on consignment (consignor). Leased or rented property is valued at eight times its annual rent, including any amounts (such as taxes) paid or accrued in addition to or in lieu of rent during the period covered by the return. Subrents do not reduce annual rents, but rather enter into the determination of the receipts fraction. Property that is used which is neither owned, leased or rented should be valued at book value but if the books do not disclose a fair value or disclose a minimal value then that property should be shown at fair value, which for this purpose would be market value, including, but not limited to, loaned property, bailments, etc. Property on consignment held by the consignee is considered property used. Leasehold improvements are treated as owned by the taxpayer. The numerator and the denominator shall take into account depreciation disallowed at N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.2 where the taxpayer accounts for its property on a Federal income tax basis on its books.

(d) The overriding objective is a fair and reasonable apportionment of entire net income by weighing the allocation factor for the portion of the real and tangible personal property owned, leased, rented or used in this state.

Example 1: Taxpayer is the lessor of equipment. Consistent with generally accepted accounting principles it accounts for its capital leases as completed sales. Consistent with principles of tax accounting, it accounts for that same leasing as net rental income which is reported as entire net income.

That entire net income is apportioned by use of the allocation factor which must include the property fraction. That property fraction must reflect the percentage of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property within New Jersey, including the leased property, despite the fact that the property no longer appears on the books of the corporation in order to effect a fair and reasonable apportionment of entire net income.

Example 2: Taxpayer is engaged in long term construction contracting. It has elected to recognize income for tax purposes on the completed contract method of accounting. It recognizes income on a contract in a tax year where its property was removed to other taxing jurisdictions to work on unrelated construction in progress.

That property fraction must reflect the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property inside the state and everywhere during the period of construction to fairly and reasonably apportion the entire net income reported for the period covered by the return.

As amended, R.1983 d.62, eff. March 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1206(a), 15 N.J.R. 343(d).

Added 3. to (a).

Amended by R.1986 d.284, effective July 21, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 627(a), 18 N.J.R. 1487(a).  
Substantially amended.

#### Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Taxes. Steven P. Bann, 136 N.J.L.J. No. 15, 78 (1994).

#### Case Notes

Regulation adjusting calculation of franchise taxes on corporations doing business in state was authorized. *Brunswick Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 135 N.J. 107, 638 A.2d 805 (1994).

Regulation governing computations from property leased by multi-state corporate taxpayer did not exceed Director's authority. *Brunswick Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 13 N.J.Tax 136 (A.D.1993), certification granted 134 N.J. 476, 634 A.2d 523, affirmed 135 N.J. 107, 638 A.2d 805.

Delegation to Director of Division of Taxation authority to compute interstate income applicable to New Jersey was not improper. *Brunswick Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 11 N.J.Tax 530 (1991), affirmed 13 N.J.Tax 136, certification granted 134 N.J. 476, 634 A.2d 523, affirmed 135 N.J. 107, 638 A.2d 805.

Tax imposed on multistate corporate taxpayer was not limited to owned property. *Brunswick Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 11 N.J.Tax 530 (1991), affirmed 13 N.J.Tax 136, certification granted 134 N.J. 476, 634 A.2d 523, affirmed 135 N.J. 107, 638 A.2d 805.

Determination of constitutionality of allocation corporate income to various states requires examination of evidence. *Silent Hoist & Crane Co., Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 9 N.J.Tax 178 (1987).

Administrative fairness in allocation of corporate income requires determination of whether allocation property reflects corporation's activities. *Silent Hoist & Crane Co., Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 9 N.J.Tax 178 (1987).

Evidence that allocation of corporate income to state is required to invalidate allocation. *Silent Hoist & Crane Co., Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 9 N.J.Tax 178 (1987).

Lack of rational relationship between corporation's New Jersey presence through a real estate operation and its out-of-state manufacturing operations which the State sought to tax precluded taxation of the latter; no rational relationship found between the corporation's New Jersey presence and its securities portfolio to permit taxation of the portfolio's income; other factors of corporation's operation held insufficient indicia to warrant taxation of the corporation as a unitary business. *Silent Hoist & Crane Co., Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 5 N.J.Tax 242 (Tax Ct.1983), affirmed per curiam 6 N.J.Tax 348 (App.Div.1984), reversed and remanded 100 N.J. 1, 494 A.2d 775 (1985) certiorari denied 106 S.Ct. 409, 474 U.S. 995, 88 L.Ed.2d 359, on remand 9 N.J.Tax 178.

#### 18:7-8.6 Average value; computation period

(a) Average value is generally computed on a quarterly basis where the taxpayer's usual accounting practice permits such computation.

(b) At the option of the taxpayer or the Director, a more frequent basis (monthly, weekly or daily) may be used. Where the taxpayer's usual accounting practice does not permit computation of average value on a quarterly or more frequent basis, a semi-annual or annual basis may be used where no distortion of average value results. If any basis other than quarterly is used on the return, such basis and the reasons therefor must be fully explained on a separate rider.

## Case Notes

Provision in N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.4 for computation of tax based upon number of shares authorized compared to real and personal property alternative tax as mean average value on a quarterly basis. General Trading Co., Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 83 N.J. 122, 416 A.2d 37 (1980).

### 18:7-8.7 Business allocation factor; determination of receipts fraction

(a) The percentage of the taxpayer's receipts within New Jersey is determined by ascertaining the taxpayer's receipts allocable to New Jersey during the period covered by the return and dividing the sum of the receipts by the taxpayer's total receipts within and without New Jersey during such period.

(b) The receipts of the taxpayer are to be computed on the cash, accrual or other method of accounting used in computation of its net income for Federal income tax purposes. However, the numerator and denominator of the receipts fraction must, in any event, relate to the entire net income recognized during the period covered by the return.

#### Example 1:

Taxpayer is engaged in long-term construction contracting. It has elected to recognize income for tax purposes on the completed contract method of accounting whereby it recognizes the net income on its contracts in their entirety in the year of completion.

The composition of the receipts fraction must be determined in harmony with the entire net income to which it relates. The numerator and denominator of the receipts fraction must reflect the entire contract revenues on completed contracts recognized in entire net income during the period covered by the return.

#### Example 2:

Taxpayer recognizes income on a sale for tax purposes on the installment method. The numerator and denominator of the receipts fraction should include the same proportion of the sale as is prorated as recognized income to the year covered by the return.

(c) Entire net income shall be included or excluded as follows:

1. All income which is included in entire net income enters into the numerator and denominator of the receipts fraction.
2. Any income which is excluded from entire net income is also excluded from the numerator and denominator of the receipts fraction, except for banking corporations with international banking facilities as provided in P.L.1983, c.422. See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6.

## Example:

Dividends recognized as income for purposes of determining Federal income tax but which are excluded from entire net income under Section 4(k)(1) of the law must also be excluded in computing the receipts fraction.

Amended by R.1985 d.43, effective February 19, 1985.

See: 16 N.J.R. 3420(b), 17 N.J.R. 477(a).

(b) substantially amended and Examples added.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(B) as to factors includible in determination of receipts fraction.

### 18:7-8.8 Scope of allocable receipts

(a) Unless otherwise noted herein, receipts from the following are allocable to New Jersey:

1. Sales of tangible personal property where shipments are made to points in New Jersey. Delivery of goods to a purchaser in this State is a shipment made to a point in New Jersey regardless of the F.O.B. point or the fact that the goods may subsequently be resold and transhipped to a point outside this State.

- i. The sale of goods shipped to a New Jersey customer where possession is transferred in New Jersey results in a receipt allocable to New Jersey.

#### Example:

Taxpayer, a manufacturer located outside of New Jersey, transports goods directly to a customer's location in New Jersey. Since possession of the goods is transferred in New Jersey, shipment is deemed to be in this State resulting in receipts allocable to this State.

- ii. The sale of goods shipped to a non-New Jersey customer where possession is transferred in New Jersey results in a receipt allocable to New Jersey.

#### Example:

Taxpayer, a manufacturer located outside of New Jersey, transports goods into New Jersey where such goods are picked up by a non-New Jersey customer or a customer's representative in New Jersey for further transportation outside of this State. Since possession of the goods passed between the taxpayer and its customer in New Jersey, the sale results in receipts allocable to New Jersey.

- iii. The sale of goods shipped by a taxpayer from outside of New Jersey to a New Jersey customer by a common carrier results in a receipt allocable to New Jersey. The common carrier is deemed an agent of the seller regardless of the F.O.B. point.

Example:

Taxpayer, a manufacturer located outside of New Jersey, transports goods by a common carrier to a New Jersey facility where the customer takes possession of the goods. Since the common carrier is deemed to be an agent of the taxpayer, the common carrier's transportation of the goods into the possession of the customer in New Jersey results in receipts allocable to New Jersey.

- iv. The sale of goods shipped from outside of New Jersey to a New Jersey location where the goods are picked up by a common carrier and transported to a customer outside of New Jersey results in receipts which are not allocable to New Jersey.

Example:

Taxpayer, a non-New Jersey manufacturer, transports goods from outside of New Jersey to a New Jersey location by either a common carrier or a private transporter. The goods are picked up in New Jersey by a common carrier and transported further to a customer outside of New Jersey. Since the common carrier is deemed an agent of the seller regardless of the F.O.B. point, the shipment by the common carrier from a point in New Jersey to a point outside of New Jersey results in receipts not allocable to New Jersey.

- 2. Services performed in New Jersey;
- 3. Rentals from property situated in New Jersey;
- 4. Royalties from the use in New Jersey of patents or copyrights;
- 5. All other business receipts earned in New Jersey. See example in N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.7(c).

Amended by R.1985 d.43, effective February 19, 1985.  
See: 16 N.J.R. 3420(b), 17 N.J.R. 477(a).  
Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.311, effective June 19, 1989.  
See: 21 N.J.R. 438(b), 21 N.J.R. 1744(c).

Exceptions to receipts allocable to New Jersey added at (a)1i-iv, with examples.

Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(B) as to factors includible in computing receipts fraction.

**18:7-8.9 Receipts from sales of capital assets; when includible**

(a) The gross receipts from sales of capital assets (property not held by the taxpayer for sale to customers in the regular course of business) either within or without New Jersey should not be included in either the numerator or denominator of the receipts fraction. The net gains from such sales which are included in entire net income are the amounts which are properly to be included in the computation of the receipts fraction. For the purposes of the numerator in the computation of the receipts fraction, a net loss should not offset a net gain.

ILLUSTRATION  
FACTS

	<u>Selling Price</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Net Gain</u>	<u>Net Loss</u>
Property #1	\$1,000	\$ 600	\$400	
Property #2	2,000	2,200		\$200
Property #3	3,000	2,900	100	
			\$500	\$200
			( 200)	
Amount of gain appearing on Schedule A			<u>\$300</u>	

The \$300 net gain is includable in the denominator of the receipts fraction in all cases. The computation to arrive at the amount to be included in the numerator is given in the following examples:

## Example 1:

At the time of sale, Property #1 was located within New Jersey whereas Property #2 and #3 were located outside New Jersey.

Amount of N.J. Gains  $\frac{\$400}{\$500} = 80\% \times \$300$  (net gain) = \$240  
 Total Gains  $\frac{\$500}{\$500}$

The amount of \$240 is to be included in the numerator of the receipts fraction.

## Example 2:

At the time of sale, Property #1 and #3 were located outside New Jersey, whereas Property #2 was located within New Jersey.

Amount of N.J. Gains  $\frac{-0-}{\$500} = 0\% \times \$300$  (net gain) = -0-  
 Total Gains  $\frac{\$500}{\$500}$

There is nothing attributable to this transaction which will affect the numerator of the receipts fraction.

## Example 3:

At the time of sale, Property #1 and #3 were located within New Jersey, whereas Property #2 was located outside New Jersey.

Amount of N.J. Gains  $\frac{\$500}{\$500} = 100\% \times \$300$  (net gain) = \$300  
 Total Gains  $\frac{\$500}{\$500}$

(b) Where the taxpayer's business is the buying and selling of real estate or the buying or selling of securities for trading purposes, these assets are not deemed to be capital assets and the gross receipts from the sales thereof are included in the same manner as other includable receipts.

Amended by R.1985 d.43, effective February 19, 1985.  
 See: 16 N.J.R. 3420(b), 17 N.J.R. 477(a).

(a) substantially amended and examples added.

## Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(B) as to what tangible personal property shall be includible when computing taxpayer's receipts fraction.

## Case Notes

Rule held to impose restriction not warranted by statute; only net gain from sales of tangible personal property includable in receipts fraction of the business allocation formula of the Corporation Business Tax Act; income derived from the sale or redemption of short-term obligations and the interest increment realized upon the sale or redemption of such obligations issued at a discount were includable in receipts fraction of the business allocation formula. *American Telephone & Telegraph Co. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 4 N.J. Tax 638 (Tax Ct.1982), affirmed 194 N.J.Super. 168, 476 A.2d 800 (App.Div. 1984), certification denied 97 N.J. 627, 483 A.2d 157 (1984).

## 18:7-8.10 Receipts; compensation for services

(a) The numerator of the receipts fraction developed in accordance with this section includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this section if the service is performed within this State. If the service is performed both within and outside this State, the numerator of the receipts fraction includes receipts from services based upon the cost of performance or amount of time spent in the performance of such services or by some other reasonable method which should reflect the trade or business practice and economic realities underlying the generation of the compensation for services. Cost of performance is defined as all direct costs incurred in the performance of the service, including direct costs of subcontractors.

1. All amounts received by the taxpayer in payment for such services are allocable, regardless of whether such services were performed by employees or agents of the taxpayer, by subcontractors, or by any other persons and regardless of whether the receipt is accounted for as an item of income or a reduction in expense.

2. It is immaterial where the amounts were payable or where they actually were received.

Example 1: Taxpayer derives advertising revenues in the course of broadcasting television or radio programs. It sets its advertising rates based upon the listening audience it has succeeded in reaching. The appropriate method of assigning the portion of its advertising revenues attributable to services performed in New Jersey is based upon the proportion of its listening audience in New Jersey.

Example 2: Taxpayer earns income from the sale of long distance telephone communications service. It bills the originators of long distance telephone calls directly and for all calls placed by them. The appropriate method of allocating its long distance toll revenues attributable to services performed in New Jersey is based upon billings for calls originating in New Jersey.

(b) Commissions received by the taxpayer are allocable to New Jersey if the services for which the commissions were paid were performed in New Jersey. If the taxpayer's services for which commissions were paid were performed for the taxpayer by salesmen attached to or working out of a New Jersey office of the taxpayer, the taxpayer's services will be deemed to have been performed in New Jersey.

Example

The taxpayer is a New Jersey sales agent of a Pennsylvania manufacturer and receives in New Jersey an order from a New York customer. The order is forwarded to the manufacturer which accepts it and fills it by shipment direct to the customer. The taxpayer's commission is allocable to New Jersey.

(c) Certain service fees from transactions having contact with this state are allocable to New Jersey based upon the following:

1. Twenty-five percent of such fees are allocated to the state of origination.
2. Fifty percent of such fees are allocated to the state in which the service is performed.
3. Twenty-five percent of such fees are allocable to the state in which the transaction terminates.

Example 1: A taxpayer issues credit cards to its customers allowing funds to be obtained through the use of authorized machines located within New Jersey. A customer originates a transaction at a New Jersey location, and the taxpayer's computer, located outside this State, performs a credit check. Funds (or a bank draft) are received by the customer at the point of origin in New Jersey, where the transaction terminates. Taxpayer must allocate 50 percent of the service fee income earned from this transaction to New Jersey based upon the points of origination and termination. For purposes of this example the issuer of credit cards has nexus with New Jersey through physical presence in New Jersey.

Example 2: Taxpayer earns income by providing online internet access to customers located within New Jersey and outside New Jersey. Taxpayer's physical equipment allowing such access is located outside New Jersey. Taxpayer must allocate 50 percent of its revenue from internet access charges to New Jersey based upon the origination and termination of such access from points within New Jersey. Absent specific identification of points of origination and termination, the customer's bill-

ing address will serve to locate these activities. For purposes of this example, the internet service provider has physical presence through a home office located in New Jersey.

4. Certain lump sum payments for services performed within and without New Jersey must be apportioned in the following manner in order to result in a fair and reasonable receipts fraction.

i. Securities and commodities brokers executing orders on an exchange are to allocate commissions derived from the execution of purchases or sales orders for the accounts of customers to New Jersey as follows:

- (1) 80 percent of commissions on orders originating at any New Jersey place of business; plus
- (2) 20 percent of commissions on orders executed on any exchange located in New Jersey.

ii. Transportation revenues of an airline are from services performed in New Jersey based on the ratio of departures from New Jersey to total departures. Departures may be weighted as to cost and value of aircraft by type where weighting would give a more fair and reasonable business allocation factor.

iii. Inland freight revenues must be segregated into two components. The numerator of the receipts fraction attributable to receipts from services performed within New Jersey is the sum of:

- (1) A portion of such freight attributable to long distance hauling is calculated based upon the proportion of the taxpayer's costs of long distance hauling to the sum of the costs of long distance hauling, terminal operations and local pickup and delivery during the period covered by the return and included in the receipts fraction based upon the proportion of revenue miles in New Jersey to revenue miles everywhere; plus
- (2) The balance of freight revenues are in the numerator of the receipts fraction based on the proportion of total revenues from goods consigned to points within New Jersey to total freight revenues.
- (3) The computation of the receipts fraction must accompany the return.

Illustration	
Local pickup and delivery costs and terminal operation costs	\$ 525,000
Long distance hauling costs	<u>225,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 750,000</u>
Revenue miles in New Jersey	100,000
Total revenue miles	500,000
Consignments to points in New Jersey	<u>450,000</u>
Total freight revenues	\$1,000,000

$$\frac{\$1,000,000 \times 225,000}{750,000} \times \frac{100,000}{500,000} = \$ 60,000$$

$$\frac{\$1,000,000 \times 525,000}{750,000} \times \frac{450,000}{1,000,000} = \$315,000$$

Receipts from services performed within New Jersey \$375,000

Assuming no other receipts enter into the computation, the receipts

fraction is  $\frac{\$375,000}{1,000,000}$  or .375000

(d) If a taxpayer receives a lump sum in payment for services and also for materials or other property, the sum received must be apportioned on a reasonable basis.

1. That part apportioned to services performed is includible in receipts from services; and
2. That part apportioned to materials or other property is includible in receipts from sales;
3. Full details must be submitted with the taxpayer's return.

(e) Receipts arising from the sale of management, administration or distribution services to a regulated investment company shall be allocated to New Jersey to the extent that shareholders of the regulated investment company are domiciled in New Jersey in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this subsection.

1. The portion of receipts deemed to arise from services performed within New Jersey shall be determined by multiplying the total of such receipts from the sale of such services by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the average of the sum of the beginning of the year and the end of year balance of shares owned by the regulated investment company shareholders domiciled in New Jersey for the regulated investment company's taxable year for Federal income tax purposes which ends within the taxable year of the taxpayer. The denominator of the fraction is the average of the sum of the beginning of the year and end of year balance of shares owned by the regulated investment company shareholders. A separate computation is made to determine the allocation of receipts from each regulated investment company.

2. For the purposes of this section:

i. "Administration services" includes clerical, accounting, bookkeeping, data processing, internal auditing, legal and tax services performed for a regulated investment company but only if the provider of such service or services during the taxable year in which such service or services are sold also sells management or distribution services, as defined herein, to such company.

ii. "Distribution services" means the services of advertising, servicing investor accounts (including redemptions), marketing shares or selling shares of a regulated investment company, but, in the case of advertising, servicing investor accounts (including redemptions) or marketing shares, only where such service is performed by a person who is (or was in the case of a closed end company) also engaged in the service of selling such shares. In the case of an open end company, such service of selling shares must be performed pursuant to a contract entered into pursuant to section 15(b) of the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

iii. "Domicile" shall have the meaning ascribed to it under N.J.S.A. 54A:1-2m in the case of an individual and under N.J.S.A. 54A:1-20 in the case of an estate or trust and in the case of a business entity where the actual seat of management or control is located in the State; provided, however, "domicile" shall be presumed to be the shareholder's mailing address on the records of the regulated investment company. In the case of a nominee holding the investment on behalf of its customers, the mailing address of the customer shall be deemed to be the domicile of the shareholder.

iv. "Management services" means the rendering of investment advice to a regulated investment company, making determinations as to when sales and purchases of securities are to be made on behalf of a regulated investment company, or the selling or purchasing of securities constituting assets of a regulated investment company, and related activities but only where such activity or activities are performed pursuant to a contract with the regulated investment company entered into pursuant to section 15(a) of the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

v. "Receipts" shall include amounts received directly from a regulated investment company as well as amounts received directly from the shareholders of such regulated investment company in their capacity as such.

vi. "Regulated investment company" means a regulated investment company as defined in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4(g) and meets the requirements of Section 851 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1985 d.43, effective February 19, 1985.

See: 16 N.J.R. 3420(b), 17 N.J.R. 477(a).

(c) substantially amended and examples and illustration added.

Amended by R.1989 d.439, effective August 21, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 1106(a), 21 N.J.R. 2527(a).

Added subsection (e)1-2vi.

Administrative Correction to (c).

See: 21 N.J.R. 3477(a).

Administrative Correction to (c) and Example 1.

See: 22 N.J.R. 363(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.429, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3426(a), 29 N.J.R. 4324(a).

Rewrote (a) and (c).

Administrative correction.

See: 30 N.J.R. 3660(a).

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(C) as to includability of compensation for personal services in receipts fraction.

**18:7-8.11 Receipts; rents and royalties**

(a) Receipts from rentals of real and personal property situated in New Jersey, and royalties from the use in New Jersey of patents or copyrights, are allocable to New Jersey.

1. Receipts from rentals include all amounts received by the taxpayer for the use or occupation of property, whether or not such property is owned by the taxpayer.

2. Receipts from royalties include all amounts received by the taxpayer for the use of patents or copyrights, whether or not such patents or copyrights were originally issued to or are owned by the taxpayer.

3. A patent or copyright is used in New Jersey to the extent that activities thereunder are carried on in New Jersey.

(b) Receipts from royalties derived from trademarks utilized in business in New Jersey are deemed located in New Jersey.

**Example 1:** Corporation B is a Delaware corporation having legal title to certain trademarks. B licenses those trademarks to affiliated entities, and the affiliates pay B an arm's length royalty for their use. The trademarks are used by the affiliates within and outside New Jersey. Allocation of Corporation B's income from trademark royalties paid to it by affiliates is based upon the use of the trademarks in New Jersey by the affiliates. If an affiliate generates 10 percent of its sales revenue from the use of a trademark within New Jersey and 90 percent in other jurisdictions, 10 percent of the royalty paid by the affiliate to Corporation B for that trademark is apportioned to New Jersey by Corporation B.

Amended by R.1997 d.429, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3426(a), 29 N.J.R. 4324(a).

Added (b).

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(B)(5) as to includability of rents and royalties in computing receipts fraction.

**18:7-8.12 Other business receipts**

(a) All other business receipts earned by the taxpayer within New Jersey are allocable to New Jersey. Other business receipts include all items of income entering into the determination of entire net income during the year for which the business allocation factor is being computed and is not otherwise provided for in these rules. Examples of such business receipts include, but are not limited to, interest income, dividends, governmental subsidies or proceeds from sales of scrap.

(b) For treatment of dividends see N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.7(c)2, Example.

(c) For treatment of receipts from sales of capital assets, see N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.9.

(d) Receipts from the sale of real property situated in New Jersey are earned in New Jersey.

(e) Intangible income not apportioned by other provisions of these rules is included in the numerator of the receipts fraction where the taxable situs of the intangible is in this State. The taxable situs of an intangible is the commercial domicile of the owner or creditor unless the intangible has been integrated with a business carried on in another state. Notwithstanding that the commercial domicile is outside this State, the taxable situs is in New Jersey to the extent that the intangible has been integrated with a business carried on in this State.

**Example:** Taxpayer has its domicile outside this State. It is in the business of lending money, some of which is loaned to New Jersey residents. Interest income recognized from such loans is income derived from sources within this State and, as such, is earned in New Jersey. That interest income is includable in the numerator of the receipts fraction.

(f) For treatment of non-operational income, see N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.17.

Amended by R.1985 d.43, effective February 19, 1985.

See: 16 N.J.R. 3420(b), 17 N.J.R. 477(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

**Case Notes**

Place to or from which shipment is made is not relevant to the determination of whether receipts must be included in numerator of receipts fraction under statute requiring inclusion of 'all other business receipts' earned in New Jersey in receipts numerator for computation of corporation business tax for taxpayer which does business in New Jersey and maintains regular place of business in another state; issue is solely whether receipt was earned by taxpayer within New Jersey. *Stryker Corporation v. Director, Division of Taxation*, 773 A.2d 674 (2001).

**Cross References**

See subsection (g) of section 8.8 (Scope of allocable receipts) of this chapter as to treatment of dividends received from subsidiaries. See section 8.9 (Receipts of capital assets; when includible) of this chapter as to treatment of receipts of capital assets.

**Statutory References**

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(B) as to includability of all business receipts earned within New Jersey in receipts fraction.

**18:7-8.13 Business allocation factor; payroll fraction**

(a) Wages, salaries and other compensation include all amounts paid for personal services rendered to the taxpayer, but do not include amounts paid of the taxpayer which do

not have in them the element of compensation for personal services actually rendered or to be rendered.

(b) The percentage of the taxpayer's payroll allocable to New Jersey is determined by dividing the wages, salaries and other personal service compensation of the taxpayer's employees within New Jersey during the period covered by the return by the total amount of compensation of all the taxpayer's employees during the period.

1. All executive salaries are includible in both the numerator, as applicable, and the denominator.

2. In general, a taxpayer reporting to the Division of Employment Security in the New Jersey Department of Labor must allocate to New Jersey all wages, salaries and other personal service compensation, and other items reportable to that Division, including the portions thereof, in individual cases, over \$6,200 for the calendar year 1978 and \$6,600 for the calendar year 1979 and for subsequent years the amount prescribed by the New Jersey Department of Labor. (As a point of reference, such base wage amount for 1992 was \$15,300 and for 1993 was \$16,000.)

(c) Wages, salaries and other compensation are computed on the cash or accrual basis, in accordance with the method of accounting used by the taxpayer in reporting for Federal income tax purposes.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).  
Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(c) as to treatment of wages, salaries and other personal service compensation of taxpayer's employees.

#### 18:7-8.14 Definition of officers and employees

(a) Those officers and employees whose wages, salaries and other personal service compensation are required to be included in the computation of the payroll fraction of the business allocation factor include every individual, officer and general executive officer whose relationship with the taxpayer is that of employee and employer.

(b) Generally, the relationship of employer and employee exists when the taxpayer has the right to control and direct the individual not only as to the result to be accomplished by him but also as to the means by which such result is to be accomplished. If the relationship of employer and employee exists, the designation or description of the relationship, and the measure, method or designation of the compensation, are immaterial.

(c) Compensation paid to officers, such as the Chairman, President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Comptroller, and any other officer charged with and performing general executive duties of the corporation must also be included.

(d) A director of a corporation is not an employee; therefor compensation paid to directors for acting as such should not be included in either the numerator or denominator in computing the payroll fraction.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(c) as to includibility of wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation of officers of taxpayer, and 54:10A-7 as to definition and scope of "compensation" of officers and employees.

#### 18:7-8.15 Compensation of officers and employees within New Jersey

(a) Compensation of officers and employees within this State shall include the entire amount of wages, salaries and other personal service compensation for services performed within or both within and without this State if:

1. The service is performed entirely within this State; or

2. The service is performed both within and without this State, but the service performed without the State is incidental to the individual's service within the State. For example, service which is temporary or transitory in nature or which consists of isolated transactions;

3. The service is not performed entirely in any state but some of the service is performed in this State; and

i. The base of operations, or, if there is no base of operations, then the place from which the service is directed or controlled, is in this State; or

ii. The base of operations or place from which the service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in this State;

4. Contributions are not required or paid with respect to such service under an unemployment compensation law of any other state.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6(C) as to includibility of compensation of officers of taxpayer, and 54:10A-7 as to definition and scope of "compensation" of officers.

#### 18:7-8.16 Allocation: International Banking Facilities

Any banking corporation, having an international banking facility, which maintains a regular place of business (other than a statutory office) outside of New Jersey, which elects to take the deduction from entire net income provided by N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.2(a)2vii, shall complete the allocation factor under this subchapter in the usual way. For the purpose of allocation, however, all amounts attributable, directly or indirectly, to the production of the eligible net income of an international banking facility as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-16.1, shall be included in both the numerator and denominator of the fractions described in this subchapter, whether or not such international banking facility income amounts are otherwise attributable to New Jersey.

(See: N.J.A.C. 18:7-16 regarding international banking facilities.)

R.1984 d.453, effective October 15, 1984.  
See: 16 N.J.R. 1327(a), 16 N.J.R. 2827(a).  
Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

### 18:7-8.17 Non-operational income

Non-operational income of taxpayers other than those that have their principal place from which the trade or business of the taxpayer is directed or managed in this State is not subject to allocation. See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-6.1.

New Rule, R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Law Reviews and Journal Commentaries

Unitary Taxation in New Jersey. John Mackay Metzger, 28 Seton Hall L. Rev. 162 (1997).

### 18:7-8.18 (Reserved)

## SUBCHAPTER 9. (RESERVED)

Repealed by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).  
Formerly "Assets Allocation Factor".

## SUBCHAPTER 10. SECTION 8 ADJUSTMENTS

### 18:7-10.1 Discretionary adjustments of business allocation factor by Director

(a) Generally, the allocation formula described in this chapter will result in a fair apportionment of the taxpayer's net worth and net income within and without New Jersey. However, experience in this and other states which impose similar franchise taxes has shown that due to the nature of certain businesses the formula may work hardships in some cases, and not do justice either to the taxpayer or the State. Accordingly, provision is made in such cases for the Director to use some other formula which will more accurately reflect the business activity within New Jersey.

(b) Section 8 of the Act provides that where it shall appear to the Director that the business allocation factor, determined pursuant to Section 6 of the Act, does not properly reflect the activity, business, receipts, capital, entire net worth or entire net income of a taxpayer reasonably attributable to New Jersey, he may in his discretion adjust the business allocation factor by:

1. Excluding one or more of the fractions therein;

2. Including one or more other elements, such as expenses, purchases, contract values (minus subcontract values);

3. Excluding one or more assets in computing entire net worth;

4. Excluding one or more assets in computing an allocation factor; or

5. Applying any other similar or different method calculated to effect a fair and proper allocation of the entire net income and the entire net worth reasonably attributable to the State.

(c) Adjustment of the business allocation factor may be made by the Director upon his own initiative or upon request of a taxpayer.

1. No taxpayer may vary the regular statutory formula without the prior consent of the Director.

2. A taxpayer making application for an adjustment of its business allocation factor must file its return and compute and pay its tax in accordance with the regular statutory formula.

3. The taxpayer must also attach a rider to the return with a Form A-3730 setting forth in full the data on which its application is based, together with a computation of the amount of tax which would be due under the proposed method.

Amended by R.1989 d.508, effective October 2, 1989.  
See: 21 N.J.R. 1503(b), 21 N.J.R. 3177(a).  
Addition of form number to requirements at (c)3.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-8 as to right of Director to readjust taxpayer's business allocation factor when he believes it to be inaccurate.

#### Case Notes

Three-factor formula would be used in determining fairness of Director's adjustment of allocation of corporate income. *Hess Realty Corp. v. Director*, Div. of Taxation, New Jersey Dept. of Treasury, 10 N.J.Tax 63 (1988).

Statutory three-factor formula was applicable when evaluating allocation where corporation received partial credit for taxes paid to other states. *Hess Realty Corp. v. Director*, Div. of Taxation, New Jersey Dept. of Treasury, 10 N.J.Tax 63 (1988).

Failure to permit allocation to New Jersey corporation which owned rental property in Connecticut but had no regular employees working outside New Jersey held neither contrary to the scheme of the Business Tax Act, a burden on interstate commerce nor double taxation. *S.M.Z. Corp. v. Director*, Div. of Taxation, 5 N.J.Tax 232 (Tax Ct.1982), reversed and remanded 193 N.J.Super. 305, 473 A.2d 982 (App.Div. 1984).

### 18:7-10.2 through 18:7-10.3 (Reserved)

## SUBCHAPTER 11. RETURNS

### 18:7-11.1 Returns; corporations required to file

(a) Returns are required to be filed annually by the following:

1. Every corporation subject to tax, regardless of the amount of its entire net income. (See N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.6, Taxable status; how created.)
2. Every receiver, referee, trustee, assignee or other fiduciary, or any officer or agent appointed by any court to conduct the business or conserve the assets of any corporation subject to tax under the Act.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 as to those corporations deemed liable to tax under the Act; 54:10A-4 as to definition of "corporation" and of "taxpayer", and 54:10A-11 as to receivers and others conducting the business of a corporate taxpayer who are subject to tax under the Act.

### 18:7-11.2 Returns where Federal net income is changed

If the amount of the Federal net income of any taxpayer is changed or corrected by a final determination of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other officer of the United States or other competent authority, or if a renegotiation of a contract or subcontract with the United States results in a change in said net income, or where a recovery of a war loss results in a computation or recomputation of any tax imposed by the United States, the taxpayer is required to report its changed or corrected net income or the results of renegotiation and to concede its accuracy or state where it is erroneous.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-13 taxpayer report any change correction, or recomputation of its amount of Federally taxable income to New Jersey Corporation Tax Bureau.

### 18:7-11.3 Effect of deficiency notice

(a) Any deficiency notice (including a notice issued pursuant to a waiver filed by a taxpayer) pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code is a final determination unless a timely petition to redetermine the deficiency is filed in the Tax Court of the United States, in which event the judgment of the court of last resort affirming the deficiency, or the redetermination of the deficiency pursuant to the judgment of the court of last resort, is the final determination.

(b) The allowance by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of a refund of any part of the tax shown on the taxpayer's return or of any deficiency thereafter assessed, whether the refund is made on the Commissioner's own motion or pursuant to judgment of a court, is also a final determination.

(c) A taxpayer who for any reason accepts any portion of a deficiency (including a notice issued pursuant to a waiver filed by a taxpayer) made pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code is required to report that portion of the deficiency accepted within 90 days in accordance with N.J.A.C. 18:7-11.8 and N.J.S.A. 54:10A-13.

(d) Only the portion of any deficiency (including a notice issued pursuant to a waiver filed by a taxpayer) made pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that is the subject of a timely petition for redetermination in the Tax Court of the United States may delay the reporting requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 18:7-11.8 and then only to the extent permitted by (a) above.

Example: The Internal Revenue Service redetermined the net income of a taxpayer's 1983 tax return based on three separate issues, A, B and C. These three issues resulted in increases in net income for New Jersey purposes of \$5,000, \$30,000 and \$110,000 respectively. The taxpayer accepted Issue A resulting in a \$5,000 increase in income for New Jersey purposes and requested a hearing before the IRS on Issues B and C. The taxpayer has 90 days from the issuance of the deficiency to report Issue A to the Division of Taxation.

Six months later, the IRS issues a determination that it intends to hold to the entire amount represented by Issues B and C. The taxpayer accepts the determination on Issue B, but appeals Issue C to the Tax Court of the United States. The taxpayer has 90 days from the issuance of the IRS determination to report the \$30,000 increase in net income represented by Issue B to the Division.

One year later, the Tax Court issues an unfavorable decision to the taxpayer on Issue C. The taxpayer accepts the verdict and decides not to appeal the issue any further. The \$110,000 represented by Issue C must be reported to the Division within 90 days of the court decision.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).  
Amended by R.1990 d.102, effective February 5, 1990.  
See: 21 N.J.R. 3079(a), 22 N.J.R. 363(b).  
Added subsections (c) and (d) and example.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-13 as to requirement that taxpayer report any change of amendment in his federally taxed net income to Division of Taxation.

### 18:7-11.4 Amended return

Any taxpayer filing an amended return with the United States Treasury Department shall also file an amended return with the Division of Taxation. See N.J.A.C. 18:7-11.8.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).  
Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-13 to requirement that taxpayer report any amended return for his Federally taxable net income to New Jersey Division of Taxation.

**18:7-11.12 Extension of time to file return; interest and penalty**

(a) No extension will be granted unless request is made on Tentative Return Form CBT-200T and is actually received by the Division or postmarked on or before the due date of the return. The Tentative Return must:

1. Show the information required, including the exact name, address, New Jersey serial number, the Federal employer identification number, if any, and the amount of the estimated tax liability;

2. Be accompanied by a remittance to cover the unpaid balance of the estimated tax due for the accounting year for which an extension of time to file the return is requested; and

3. Be accompanied by the payment on account of its tentative tax which is due on or before the original due date for filing of the return for which an extension is requested.

(b) Taxpayers using the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax Return Form CBT-100 may request an extension for a period not exceeding six months and will receive automatic approval, provided that the taxpayer has complied with the instructions set forth on the Tentative Return Form CBT-200T, and has paid any unpaid balance of its estimated tax.

1. In general, extension requests shall not be granted for any period exceeding six months from the original due date.

2. Initial extensions will be confirmed in writing by the Division.

3. If the final return is not submitted within the extended period, penalties for delinquent filing will be applied as if no extension has been granted.

(c) Banking and financial corporations may request an extension of time to file return subject to the following conditions.

1. No extension will be granted unless request is actually received by the Division or postmarked on or before the due date of the return;

2. The extension shall be made on a copy of page 1 of Form BFC-1, including the exact name, address, New Jersey Serial number, if applicable, the Federal employer identification number, if any, and the amount of tentative tax liability.

3. Be accompanied by a remittance to cover the unpaid balance of the tentative tax due for the accounting year for which an extension of time to file the return is requested; and

4. Be accompanied by a completed copy of Schedule L from Form BFC-1, and a copy of the taxpayer's Federal extension request.

5. In general, extension requests shall not be granted for any period exceeding five months from the original due date.

6. Where the taxpayer has requested a Federal extension, the Division shall grant the taxpayer an extension for a period not exceeding five months. In cases where the taxpayer has failed to obtain a Federal extension, the taxpayer, upon request, may be granted a two month extension for filing the return if sufficient cause is submitted. Sufficient cause should be interpreted so that it is impossible or wholly impracticable to file a return within two months from the original due date of the return.

(d) Extensions may be confirmed in writing by the Division, if necessary.

(e) If the original return is not submitted within the extended period, penalty for delinquent filing will be applied as if no extension has been granted.

(f) Interest and penalty are chargeable as follows:

1. The total amount of the tax due must be paid on or before the original due date for filing the return.

2. Any unpaid portion of the tax on the final return which is in excess of the amounts paid shall bear interest at the rate of one and one-half percent per month, or fraction thereof from the original due date of the return to the date of actual payment or December 8, 1987. On and after December 9, 1987 the unpaid portion of the tax shall bear interest at the annual rate of five percentage points above the prime rate, compounded daily from the date the tax was originally due or December 9, 1987, whichever is later, to the date of actual payment. On and after July 1, 1993, the unpaid portion of the tax shall bear interest at the rate of three percentage points above the prime rate assessed for each month or fraction thereof, compounded annually at the end of each year from the date such tax was originally due to the date of actual payment.

3. In addition, if the amounts paid up to and including the time for filing of the tentative return total less than the lesser of 90 percent of the amount of tax due, or for a taxpayer that had a preceding fiscal or calendar accounting year of 12 months and filed a return for that year showing a tax liability equal to the tax computed at the rates applicable to the current accounting year applied to the facts shown on the return for and the law applicable to the preceding accounting year, the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty of five percent per month, or fraction thereof, on the amount of underpayment. In this context, "filing of the return" means filing its tentative return incident to its request for extension, "the time for filing" means the original due date for filing the return, and "amount of underpayment" means the difference between 100 percent of the tax shown on the final return and the total of all installments of estimated tax paid on or before

the original due date for filing the return, as well as any amount paid with the tentative return.

(g) Where taxpayer makes an election on Federal form 8023, it will be granted an extension of time to file a corporation business tax return until the Federal election is filed, provided that a CBT-200T has been properly filed in accordance with these rules.

(h) Warning:

1. No request for extension will be considered unless taxpayer has complied with all the filing requirements for extensions set forth in the rule.

Amended by R.1970 d.121, effective October 5, 1970.

See: 2 N.J.R. 78(a), 2 N.J.R. 95(a).

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended on an emergency basis, R.1981 d.163, effective May 11, 1981.

Expired July 10, 1981, without reoption.

See: 13 N.J.R. 377(a).

Rule substantially amended to provide for the imposition of interest and penalties on Corporation Business Tax payments made during additional extended period for which an additional extension was granted.

As amended, R.1982 d.6, effective January 18, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1983 d.497, effective November 7, 1983.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1366(a), 15 N.J.R. 1872(c).

Text substantially amended.

Amended by R.1988 d.407, effective September 6, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2255(b), 20 N.J.R. 2310(c).

Added text to (f) "or December 8, 1987. On . . .".

Amended by R.1991 d.35, effective January 22, 1991.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2125(a), 23 N.J.R. 221(a).

Added (g), recodified old (g).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-15 as to the requirement to file an annual return; 10A-17 as to penalties for late filing of returns; 10A-15 as to necessity of certification of taxpayer's return by an authorized corporate officer; 10A-19 as to extension of the due date and interest to be assessed during such extension period; and 49-6 as to right of Director to issue deficiency assessments or reassessments after final return is filed.

#### 18:7-11.13 Place for filing returns and payment of tax

(a) The return together with remittance payable to "State of New Jersey" must be forwarded to the New Jersey Division of Taxation, CN666, Trenton, New Jersey 08646.

(b) A separate remittance is required to be made with each return.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-15, 18 as to manner and form of tax payment.

#### 18:7-11.14 Secrecy of returns

The returns are deemed secret and confidential and New Jersey law prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of information obtained from the returns or the records pertaining thereto.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:50-8 as to prohibition against Director or any employee of the Division of Taxation divulging, disclosing, or permitting another to inspect any records or files pertaining to the administration of the tax under the Act.

#### 18:7-11.15 Consolidated returns

(a) Corporations are not permitted to file consolidated returns. Provided, however, any business conducted by an individual, partnership, or corporation or any other entity, or any combination thereof holding a license pursuant to the Casino Control Act shall file a consolidated corporation business tax return as described at N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.17.

(b) Except as provided in (a) above, where a taxpayer has filed a consolidated return with the Internal Revenue Service for Federal income tax purposes, it must complete its return under the act and must reflect its entire net income and entire net worth as if it had filed its Federal return on its own separate basis.

(c) A taxpayer under (b) above shall also file a copy of the Affiliations Schedule Form 851, which is filed with Form 1120 for Federal income tax purposes.

Amended by R.1985 d.453, effective September 3, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 901(a), 17 N.J.R. 2145(a).

Added text to (a): "Provided, however, any . . . at N.J.A.C. 18:7-1.17."

Amended by R.1991 d.35, effective January 22, 1991.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2125(a), 23 N.J.R. 221(a).

Added (d) and (e).

Amended by R.1996 d.378, effective August 5, 1996.

See: 28 N.J.R. 2515(a), 28 N.J.R. 3810(a).

Deleted provisions relating to gain on the sale of target stock under IRC 338(h)(10).

#### Law Reviews

How New Jersey treats the acquisition of assets. John M. Metzger, 147 N.J.L.J. 1356 (1997).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 as to requirement for annual payment of tax and 10A-14 as to right of Director to require copies of pertinent extracts of its Federal income tax return or other records if taxpayer has filed a consolidated Federal income tax return.

#### Case Notes

Gain recognized by wholly owned subsidiary as result of parent corporation's federal tax law election to treat sale of subsidiary's stock as sale of subsidiary's assets, and to file consolidated tax return, was subject to tax under Corporation Business Tax Act. General Bldg. Products Corp. v. Director, Div. of Taxation, 15 N.J.Tax 213 (A.D. 1995).

Regulations were valid. *General Bldg. Products Corp. v. State, Div. of Taxation*, 14 N.J.Tax 232 (1994), affirmed 15 N.J. Tax 213.

State's prohibition against filing of consolidated income tax returns by related corporations does not immunize subsidiary corporation from state taxation of any gain realized as result of deemed sale of its assets. *General Bldg. Products Corp. v. State, Div. of Taxation*, 14 N.J.Tax 232 (1994) affirmed 15 N.J. Tax 213.

Taxpayer that separated from consolidated group was not required to file two short-term returns. *Drake Bakeries, Inc. v. Taxation Div. Director*, 12 N.J.Tax 172 (1991).

The term "books of the corporation" includes financial statements prepared in accordance with applicable regulations in the sense encompassed by the term "financial reporting"; definition of the term by rule not necessary due to adequate legislative standard; Director's equity method of accounting in valuation of corporation's investments and subsidiaries not demonstrated to be unfair. *Cities Service Co. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 5 N.J.Tax 257 (Tax Ct.1983).

### 18:7-11.16 Return to be filed by an S Corporation

(a) Except as may be provided otherwise by this Section, an S corporation, that is, one which has made an election under Section 1361 et seq. of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended and supplemented, must complete its New Jersey Corporation Business Tax Return on its own separate basis as though no election had been made under the Federal Statute.

(b) Except as may be provided otherwise by this section, in preparing its Corporation Business Tax Return the taxpayer cannot assume that ordinary income or loss (Federal taxable income) is equal to Federal taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions for New Jersey Corporation Business Tax purposes, when the taxpayer has elected Federal S corporation treatment. Certain amounts not necessarily limited to I.R.C. Section 179 expenses, and 1120-S dividends that qualify for the dividend exclusion are not included as part of the S corporation's ordinary income (loss) computation, but rather are passed directly through to the shareholder on the Federal Form K-1 Schedule. For Corporation Business Tax purposes these amounts are included in the computation of entire net income, as if the corporation were a C corporation and no Federal S corporation election were made.

Example 1: S Corporation has 1985 taxable income for Federal tax purposes of \$100,000. However, not included in computation of such amount is a \$5,000 Federal I.R.C. Section 179 expense and \$10,000 of S Corporation dividends received from a different corporation which qualify for the Federal dividend exclusion. Barring any other difference between Federal taxable income and New Jersey taxable income per Schedule A, Form CBT-100, New Jersey taxable income before net operating loss deduction (NOL) and special deductions is computed as such:

\$100,000	Federal Taxable Income
(5,000)	I.R.C. Section 179 Expense
10,000	Qualifying S Corporation Dividends
\$105,000	New Jersey Taxable Income Before NOL and Special Deductions

Example 2: S Corporation is liquidating under I.R.C. Section 337. When disposing of its real property during the 12 month distribution period, the corporation recaptures for Federal tax purposes \$5,000 of I.R.C. Section 291 expenses which an S Corporation does not include as part of Federal taxable income if it were an S Corporation for the three preceding years before the Federal I.R.C. Section 337 election and the I.R.C. Section 1363(b) election. Since the S Corporation is treated as a C Corporation for State tax purposes, the I.R.C. Section 291 recapture is part of taxable income before net operating loss and special deductions on Schedule A, Form CBT-100.

(c) With respect to tax years beginning after July 7, 1993, S corporation status may be elected for New Jersey purposes by the shareholders of a Federal S corporation. The filing of an election form CBT-2553 with the Division to be recognized as a New Jersey S corporation is required. A New Jersey S corporation is entitled to pay its tax at a preferential rate as provided in N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5(c)(2) and (3) and to report and pay its tax liability on Form CBT-100S.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1986 d.464, effective November 17, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 1686(b), 18 N.J.R. 2332(a).

(b) added.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-2 as to requirement for annual filing of return under this Act despite other arrangements for filing a Federal return.

### Case Notes

Foreign S corporation's distribution to New Jersey taxpayer would be treated as if received from accumulated earnings. *Laurite v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 12 N.J.Tax 483 (1992), affirmed 14 N.J.Tax 166, certification denied 639 A.2d 301, 135 N.J. 301.

Absent other evidence, distribution from foreign S corporation to New Jersey taxpayer would be treated as from accumulated earnings. *Laurite v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 12 N.J.Tax 483 (1992), affirmed 14 N.J.Tax 166, certification denied 639 A.2d 301, 135 N.J. 301.

Pass-through losses and gains are to be excluded when calculating net gains and losses. *Walsh v. State, Dept. of the Treasury, Div. of Taxation*, 10 N.J. Tax 447 (1989), affirmed and remanded 240 N.J.Super. 42, 572 A.2d 222.

### 18:7-11.17 Copies of tax returns or other information required

(a) The Director may by general rule or by special notice require any taxpayer to submit copies or pertinent extracts of its Federal income tax returns, or of any other tax return made to any agency of the Federal Government, or of this or any other state, or of any statement or registration made pursuant to any state or Federal law pertaining to securities or securities exchange regulation.

(b) The Director may require all taxpayers to keep whatever records he may prescribe, and he may require the

production of books, papers, documents and other data, to provide or secure information pertinent to the determination of the tax and its enforcement and collection.

(c) The Director may, also by general rule or special notice, require any taxpayer to make and file information returns, under oath, of facts pertinent to the determination of the tax or liability for tax pursuant to such regulations, at whatever times and in whatever form or manner and to whatever extent he may prescribe under law.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-14 as to right of the Director to require taxpayer to submit pertinent extracts for its Federal income tax return, other returns to government agencies, or other records.

#### 18:7-11.18 Reproduction of forms

(a) Subject to conditions and requirements of this section, the Director will accept for filing purposes reproductions of the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax Return Forms CBT-100, CBT-100-X, and CBT-200T in lieu of the official forms printed and furnished by the Director. Anyone contemplating the use of reproduced forms is cautioned to observe that the conditions herein stated may vary from the Federal regulations relating to reproduction of Federal tax forms.

(b) In order to be acceptable for filing purposes, reproduction of Forms CBT-100, CBT-100-X, and CBT-200T must meet the following conditions and requirements:

1. Reproductions must be facsimiles of the complete official form, produced by photo-offset, photo-engraving, photo-copying or other similar reproduction processes;
2. Reproductions must be on paper of substantially the same color, weight and texture and of a quality at least as good as that used in the official form;
3. Reproductions must be of the same size as that of the official form, both as to overall dimensions of the paper and the imagery produced;
4. Format of pages shall adhere to following:
  - i. It is preferable that both sides of the paper be used in making reproductions. However, reproduction on one side will be acceptable.
  - ii. All reproductions must result in the same page arrangement as that of the official form and the spacing of the printed matter on each individual page and the fold must be the same as on the official form.
  - iii. Separate pages must be fastened together in numerical order.
  - iv. Each separate page must be clearly identified, by listing at the top of the page the corporate name and New Jersey serial number.

5. The color and quality of the reproduction of the printed matter must be substantially the same as that of the official form, and the filled-in information must be entirely legible;

6. The taxpayer's full and correct name and address and identifying serial number as it appears on the pre-stenciled form furnished by the Director must be typed or printed on the reproduction;

7. All filled-in information on Page 1 of the Return must be typed or printed;

8. Reproductions of forms may be made after insertion of the tax computations and the other required information;

9. All signatures on forms to be filed must be original signatures, affixed subsequent to the reproduction process;

10. The Director does not undertake to approve or disapprove the specific equipment or process in reproducing official forms, but requires only that the reproduced forms satisfy the stated conditions. It should be noted, however, that photostats do not meet all the above conditions;

11. The Director does not undertake to approve or disapprove the specific writing medium or style of writing to be used, but requires that the filled-in information on the reproduced form be of good quality black-on-white with hand writing of satisfactory legibility.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.  
See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).  
Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-18 as to authority of Director to design tax return forms and determine the information to be required thereon.

#### 18:7-11.19 through 18:7-11.21 (Reserved)

### SUBCHAPTER 12. SHORT PERIOD RETURN

#### 18:7-12.1 Short period returns; when required

(a) In general, every corporation must file a return for each fiscal or calendar accounting period or part thereof during which it has or had a taxable status in New Jersey. In certain cases, the taxpayer will be required to file a return covering an accounting period of less than 12 months. This may necessitate an adjustment of entire net income.

(b) Some of the circumstances which require the filing of short period returns are:

(d) If the amount of the taxable income for any year of any taxpayer as returned to the United States Treasury Department is changed or corrected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other officer of the United States or other competent authority, or if a renegotiation of a contract or subcontract with the United States results in a change in the taxable income, or if a recovery of a war loss results in a computation or recomputation of any tax imposed by the United States, the taxpayer shall file a report of the change or correction or an amended return within 90 days after the final determination of any change, correction, renegotiation, computation, or recomputation.

(e) For reports or returns filed prior to July 1, 1993, and within five years from the date of filing the report of change or correction or an amended return, the Director may reexamine the return, recompute and reassess the tax, but

without changing the allocation of entire net income within and without New Jersey as previously computed, and shall so notify the taxpayer. For tax liabilities accruing on and after July 1, 1993, the period of limitation to make a deficiency assessment runs for an additional four year period from the date of filing the report of change or correction or an amended return. The additional period of limitation will only be applicable to the increase or decrease in tax attributable to the adjustments in the changed or corrected income.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1988 d.407, effective September 6, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2255(b), 20 N.J.R. 2310(c).

Added text in (a)3 "December 8, 1987. On ..."; changed percentage points in (a)4 from "three quarters of one percent per month" to "three percentage points above the prime rate, compounded daily."

Administrative Correction: Incorporated (d)1 into (d) and deleted (d)2-3.

See: 22 N.J.R. 3504(a).

Amended by R.1992 d.404, effective October 19, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 3275(a), 24 N.J.R. 3733(a).

Revised (a)4.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Amended by R.1995 d.499, effective September 5, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 645(a), 27 N.J.R. 3379(b).

#### Cross References

See Additional tax; change in Federal tax, N.J.A.C. 18:7-11.2, 18:7-11.3, 18:7-11.4, 18:7-11.6, 18:7-13.7.

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-13 as to requirements and time limits for filing amended tax returns under the Act should a change, correction, or recomputation of Federally taxable income occur, and 49-6 as to Director's right to recompute and reassess any such deficiency assessment filed by taxpayer.

#### Case Notes

Computation of interest mitigated by absence of fraud. *General Trading Co., Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 83 N.J. 122, 416 A.2d 37 (1980).

Taxpayer who sought corporate business tax refund while assessment periods for relevant tax years remained open was entitled to offset prior year deficiency against its overpayment. *Sharps, Pixley, Inc. v. Director, Div. Of Taxation*, 16 N.J. Tax 626 (1997).

#### 18:7-13.2 Hearing; protest

(a) Rules concerning the right of taxpayer to a hearing are:

1. Any taxpayer aggrieved by any finding or assessment of the Director may, within 90 days of the date of the notice of assessment or finding, file a protest in writing, in the form and manner described in N.J.A.C. 18:1-1.8, and may request a hearing;

2. Thereafter the Director shall grant an informal hearing to the taxpayer, if requested.

(b) Hearings before the Division of Taxation are to be conducted on an informal basis, with or without representation on behalf of the taxpayer or other party in interest.

Amended by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

Amended by R.1991 d.23, effective January 22, 1991.

See: 22 N.J.R. 1995(a), 23 N.J.R. 219(a).

Reference to N.J.A.C. 18:1-1.8 added; (b), regarding powers of Director, deleted; (c) recodified to (b).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:49-18 as to procedures and time limits for filing a protest against any assessment under the Act, and taxpayer's right to a hearing thereon.

#### 18:7-13.3 Appeal

Any aggrieved taxpayer may, within 90 days after any final decision, order, finding, assessment or action of the Director made pursuant to the provisions of the Act, appeal therefrom to the Tax Court in accordance with pertinent provisions of the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law (see N.J.S.A. 54:51A-13 et seq.).

Amended by R.1989 d.508, effective October 2, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 1503(b), 21 N.J.R. 3177(a).

Reference to State Tax Uniform Procedure Law added. Text at (b) and (c) deleted in entirety.

#### Case Notes

Time and security requirements for Corporation Business Tax Act appeal (citing former rule as N.J.A.C. 17:18-1.23); failure to post security did not deprive Division of Tax Appeals of jurisdiction. *General Trading Co., Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 83 N.J. 122, 416 A.2d 37 (1980).

#### 18:7-13.4 Service of notice on taxpayers

(a) Any notice required to be given by the director pursuant to the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law, N.J.S.A. 54:48-1 et seq., may be served personally or by mailing the same to the person for whom it is intended, addressed to such person at the address given in the last report filed by that person pursuant to the provisions of the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law, or of any State tax law, or if no report has been filed, then to such address as may be obtainable. The mailing of such notice shall be presumptive evidence of the receipt of the same by the person to whom it was addressed. A notice may at the prescription of the director include on its face a designation which shall identify the notice for purposes of communication.

(b) An assessment notice pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:49-5, N.J.S.A. 54:49-6 or N.J.S.A. 54:49-7 shall contain the statements required pursuant to subsections a, b, and f of N.J.S.A. 54:48-6.

(c) An assessment notice pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:49-5, 54:49-6 or 54:49-7 shall include a statement of the reason for the assessment sufficient to inform a reasonable lay person of the statutory requirements which in the opinion of the Director require the assessment, the actions or omissions of the taxpayer which require the assessment, or the nature of the insufficient documentary evidence, if any, which has prompted the assessment, including:

1. In the case of an underpayment or failure of payment, a statement of the corresponding alleged correct amount and correct date of payment; and

2. In the case of a failure to file a return, a statement of the alleged required filing date.

(d) A refund determination notice pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:49-15 shall include the statements required pursuant to subsections b, d and f of N.J.S.A. 54:49-6.

(e) A final determination notice pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:48-18 shall include the statements required pursuant to subsections c and f of N.J.S.A. 54:48-6.

(f) The lack of any statement otherwise required to be included with a notice pursuant to this section or the lack of any description otherwise required pursuant to (c) of above shall not invalidate such notice.

(g) All notices of assessment related to final audit determination and "Notice and Demand for Payment of Tax" letters will be sent by registered or certified mail.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:50-6 as to form of service of notice required of the Director to be given to the taxpayer.

#### 18:7-13.5 Closing agreements

(a) The Director is authorized to enter into a written agreement with any taxpayer relating to the liability of such taxpayer in respect to any tax, fee, penalty or interest imposed by the Act, which agreement shall be final and conclusive, and except upon a showing of fraud, malfeasance, or misrepresentation of a material fact:

1. The case shall not be reopened as to the matters agreed upon or the agreement modified, by any officer, employee, or agent of this State; and

2. In any suit, action or proceeding, the above agreement, or any determination, assessment, collection, payment, cancellation, refund, abatement or credit made in accordance with it shall not be annulled, modified, set aside or disregarded.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:53-1 through 54:53-6 as to effect of closing agreements between Director and taxpayer.

#### 18:7-13.6 Time for payment of tax

(a) The annual franchise tax must be paid to the Director in full on or before the due date of the return. For accounting periods ending on or after December 31, 1980, the annual franchise tax, including any estimated or installment payments required to be made pursuant to N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.13 must be paid to the Director in full on or before the due date of the return.

1. For due dates of returns see N.J.A.C. 18:7-11.7;

2. For penalties upon failure to file returns or pay taxes when due, see N.J.A.C. 18:7-14.1 and 2.

(b) Installment payments are due on or before the respective due dates as set forth in N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.13.

(c) A taxpayer which ceases to be subject to tax under the Act must pay the entire tax for each fiscal or calendar accounting period or part of a period during which it had a taxable status. See N.J.A.C. 18:7-11.11.

Amended by R.1982 d.6, effective January 18, 1982.  
See: 13 N.J.R. 688(a), 14 N.J.R. 105(d).

(a) Added "on and after"; deleted "and thereafter"; added "but before December 31, 1980"; added "For accounting periods ending on or after December 31, 1980 . . . return".

(b) added.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### Statutory References

See N.J.S.A. 54:10A-15 as to requirements for use of fiscal or calendar year accounting periods and due dates thereunder.

#### 18:7-13.7 Additional tax; change in Federal tax; interest to be charged

(a) If the taxpayer is notified by the Director that an additional tax is payable as a result of an amended Federal return or a change or correction in taxable income by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other office of the United States or other competent authority, or where a renegotiation of a contract or subcontract with the United States or a recovery of a war loss results in a computation or recomputation of any tax imposed by the United States, within 15 days after the date of the Division's assessment letter to the taxpayer, the taxpayer must remit that additional tax together with interest thereon at the rate of three quarters of one percent per month or fraction thereof from the original due date of the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax Return for the accounting period involved to the date of payment on December 8, 1987, whichever is earlier, and on or after December 9, 1987 at the annual rate of five percentage points above the prime rate to be compounded daily from the date such tax was originally due to the date of actual payment, and on or after July 1, 1993 at the rate of three percentage points above the prime rate assessed for each month or fraction thereof compounded annually at the end of each year, from the date such tax was originally due to the date of actual payment.

(b) However, if the taxpayer failed to notify the Director of any change in Federal net income within 90 days as required by the Act and its provision, any additional tax resulting from a change, plus interest thereon computed as indicated in (a) above, shall be deemed to have been due within 15 days after notification was required to be filed with the Director.

(c) For penalties in case of failure to pay tax when due see N.J.A.C. 18:7-14.1 and 14.2.

Amended by R.1986 d.284, effective July 21, 1986.  
See: 18 N.J.R. 627(a), 18 N.J.R. 1487(a).

(a) substantially amended.

Amended by R.1988 d.407, effective September 6, 1988.  
See: 19 N.J.R. 2255(b), 20 N.J.R. 2310(c).

Substantially amended (a).

(d) No corporation may either distribute any of its assets in dissolution or in partial or complete liquidation; or merge or consolidate, under the laws of any jurisdiction, into a foreign corporation which is not an authorized foreign corporation; and no domestic corporation may dissolve, and no authorized foreign corporation may withdraw as an authorized corporation (except only where that withdrawal is affected by its merger or consolidation under the laws of another state into a domestic corporation or into another foreign corporation which, itself, is an authorized corporation), unless it shall have applied for and received a Tax Clearance Certificate from the Director which is dated not earlier than 45 days prior to the effective date of the corporate action or transaction described.

(e) The Tax Clearance Certificate is issued by the Director upon application in good form which is accompanied by a statutory fee of \$25.00. The Certificate is dated and it voids and becomes a nullity 46 days after that date. The Certificate is evidence that the corporation business taxes have been paid or provided for only during the 45-day period succeeding its issue.

(f) A Tax Clearance Certificate may be issued under any one of three conditions:

1. Where an amount is deposited or paid on account which, in the judgement of the Director, is adequate to cover estimated taxes up to the date of the relevant corporation action. The amount which is deemed to be adequate is described in the instruction sheet accompanying the estimated summary tax return to be filed with the application; or

2. Where the application is accompanied by a written undertaking and a certification; or

3. Solely in the case where:

i. A domestic corporation intends to dissolve or where any corporation proposes to distribute any of its assets in dissolution or in partial or complete liquidation, and

ii. The application is accompanied by a written undertaking by the corporation or corporations which either own 50 percent or more of all classes of the applicant corporation's capital stock, or are a party together with the applicant corporation in the type of reorganization described at Section 368(a)(1)(C) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code, and the application is accompanied by a legal opinion signed by an attorney at law of the State of New Jersey who states that he or she is familiar with the facts of the transaction to the effect that all of the above requirements are met.

(g) The Director may require as a condition of issuing any Tax Clearance Certificate evidence by affidavit, or by any means that seems to him or her appropriate, that any foreign corporation which is not an authorized foreign corporation and which is a party to the transaction causing

any corporation to seek a Tax Clearance Certificate has, itself, paid all taxes which it owes.

Example: A foreign corporation which is not subject to the corporation business tax or any property tax in New Jersey may be obligated to withhold personal income taxes or to remit sales and use tax. Such taxes must be paid whether or not withheld from employees or charged to customers.

(h) The Director may, whenever necessary to properly reflect the entire net income of any taxpayer, determine the year or period in which any item of income or deduction shall be included, without being limited to the method of accounting employed by the taxpayer.

Example: A foreign corporation sold a piece of property located in this State at a substantial gain that it has elected to report on the installment method of accounting for Federal income tax purposes. Before it has recognized all of the gain on this sale, it withdraws from the State and cancels its certificate of authority to do business.

(i) In order properly to reflect the entire net income of the taxpayer, the Director may include all the unrecognized gain on the taxpayer's final return, notwithstanding any inconsistency in the timing of income for Federal and State tax purposes.

Repealed by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

New Rule, R.1985 d.383, effective August 5, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1252(b), 17 N.J.R. 1909(a).

Amended by R.1988 d.407, effective September 6, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2255(b), 20 N.J.R. 2310(c).

Statutory fee raised from "\$10.00" to "\$25.00".

Amended by R.1992 d.231, effective June 1, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1522(a), 24 N.J.R. 2074(c).

Revised (g); added (h) and (i).

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

#### 18:7-14.18 Actions not requiring the prior issuance of a Tax Clearance Certificate

(a) A corporation may merge under the laws of New Jersey or any other jurisdiction without applying for a Tax Clearance Certificate only where the survivor is a domestic corporation or an authorized foreign corporation.

(b) A corporate dissolution before commencing business may be made without applying for a Tax Clearance Certificate pursuant to N.J.S.A. 14A:12-2(3).

(c) A dissolution of a corporation without assets may be made without applying for a Tax Clearance Certificate pursuant to N.J.S.A. 14A:12-4.1(3).

Repealed by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

New Rule, R.1985 d.383, effective August 5, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1252(b), 17 N.J.R. 1909(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.196, effective April 17, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 14(a), 21 N.J.R. 1019(b).

Added (b), corporate dissolution before commencing business and (c), dissolution of a corporation without assets.

**18:7-14.19 Actions and transactions requiring the prior issuance of a Tax Clearance Certificate in order to avoid a personal liability to certain officers and directors**

No corporation may either distribute any of its assets in dissolution or in partial or complete liquidation, or consolidate with another corporation to form a new corporation or merge into a foreign corporation which is an unauthorized foreign corporation, and no domestic corporation may dissolve (except as may be provided by law), and no authorized foreign corporation may withdraw its authority to do business in New Jersey, unless it shall have applied for and received a Tax Clearance Certificate from the Director.

Repealed by R.1979 d.45, effective February 6, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 40(d), 11 N.J.R. 150(b).

New Rule, R.1985 d.383, effective August 5, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1252(b), 17 N.J.R. 1909(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.196, effective April 17, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 14(a), 21 N.J.R. 1019(b).

Added "(except as may be provided by law)".

**18:7-14.20 Forms and instructions regarding procedure to obtain a Tax Clearance Certificate**

(a) Application forms and instructions relating to Tax Clearance Certificates may be obtained by writing to:

New Jersey Division of Taxation  
Tax Clearance Section  
CN 277  
Trenton, NJ 08646-0277

or by making a telephone call to Taxpayer Information Service at (609) 292-6400.

(b) The consequences of failing to obtain the Tax Clearance Certificate pursuant to this section are described at N.J.A.C. 18:7-14.12.

New Rule, R.1985 d.383, effective August 5, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1252(b), 17 N.J.R. 1909(a).

Amended by R.1988 d.407, effective September 6, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2255(b), 20 N.J.R. 2310(c).

Changed the address.

Amended by R.1989 d.437, effective July 21, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 2526(b).

Address changed.

**SUBCHAPTER 15. URBAN ENTERPRISE ZONES ACT**

**Authority**

P.L. 1983, c.303, section 22 (N.J.S.A. 52:27H-81)  
and N.J.S.A. 54:10A-27.

**18:7-15.1 General**

(a) The New Jersey Urban Enterprise Zones Act, Chapter 303, Laws of 1983, N.J.S.A. 52:27H-60 et seq., approved August 15, 1983, provides for the establishment of up to 10 urban enterprise zones in urban areas suffering from high unemployment and economic distress. P.L. 1985, c.391 made certain changes to eligibility requirements for designation as a zone. P.L. 1988, c.93 modified the definition of a qualified business, made adjustments to the eligibility requirements for the employee tax credit, and provided for an alternative investment tax credit. P.L. 1993, c.367 further modified the definition of a qualified business and provided for the designation of 10 additional enterprise zones. Zones are designated by an Urban Enterprise Zone Authority. The Authority may grant certain corporation tax and other benefits to businesses existing in, or formed in, enterprise zones, which have met the definition of a qualified business. This subchapter of the corporation tax rules sets forth the possible benefits, the necessary definitions, and the procedures for qualifying for any or all of these corporation tax benefits. Rules on the sales and use tax and urban enterprise zones are in N.J.A.C. 18:24-31. For Urban Enterprise Zone Authority rules and policies, see N.J.A.C. 12A:120 and 12A:121.

(b) No business can obtain tax benefits under this subchapter unless it meets the definition of a "qualified business" in N.J.A.C. 18:7-15.2.

Amended by R.1994 d.419, effective August 15, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 2203(a), 26 N.J.R. 3462(a).

**18:7-15.2 Definitions**

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

A "qualified business" means either:

1. An entity authorized to do business in New Jersey which, at the time of designation as an enterprise zone, is engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in that zone; or

2. An entity which, after that designation but during the designation period of 20 years, becomes newly engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in that zone, and has at least 25 percent of its full-time employees employed at a business location in the zone, who meet at least one of the following criteria:

i. Resident within the zone, within another zone, or within a qualifying municipality;

ii. Either unemployed, while residing in New Jersey, for at least six months prior to being hired, or recipients of New Jersey public assistance programs, for at least six months prior to being hired;

iii. Determined to be economically disadvantaged pursuant to the Jobs Training Partnership Act, P.L. 97-300 (29 United States Code 1501, et seq.). Section 1503(8) of that Act defines the term as follows:

“The term ‘economically disadvantaged’ means an individual who (A) receives, or is a member of a family which receives, cash welfare payments under a Federal, state or local welfare program; (B) has, or is a member of a family which has received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of (i) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (ii) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; (C) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; (D) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made; or (E) in cases permitted by regulations of the Secretary (U.S. Secretary of Labor), is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause (A) or (B), but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.”

For purposes of the corporation business tax credits, the “qualified business” must be a corporation. The credits shall not be passed through a partnership doing business in a zone to an unqualified corporation which is a partner in the partnership.

“Enterprise zone” or “zone” means an urban enterprise zone designated by the Urban Enterprise Zone Authority under N.J.S.A. 52:27H-60, et seq.

“Qualifying municipality” means any municipality in which there was, in the last full calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the municipality makes application for enterprise zone designation, an annual average of at least 2,000 unemployed persons, and in which the municipal average annual unemployment rate for that year exceeded the state average annual unemployment rate; except that any municipality which qualifies for state aid pursuant to P.L. 1978, c.14 (C.52:27D-178, et seq.) shall qualify if its municipal average unemployment rate for that year exceeded the state average annual unemployment rate. The annual average of unemployed persons and the average annual unemployment rates shall be estimated for the relevant calendar year by the Office of Labor Statistics, Division of Planning and Research of the State Department of Labor. For purposes of P.L. 1983, c.303 (N.J.S.A. 52:27H-60 et seq.), the seven municipalities in which the six enterprise zones are to be designated pursuant to criteria according priority consideration for designation of these zones pursuant to section 7 of P.L. 1983, c.303 (N.J.S.A. 52:27H-66) shall be deemed qualifying municipalities.

Amended by R.1994 d.419, effective August 15, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 2203(a), 26 N.J.R. 3462(a).

### 18:7-15.3 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).  
Repealed by R.1994 d.419, effective August 15, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 2203(a), 26 N.J.R. 3462(a).

### 18:7-15.4 Credits against total tax for new employees and investments in urban enterprise zones

(a) Section 19 of the Urban Enterprise Zones Act (N.J.S.A. 52:27H-78) is applicable to a qualified business in an enterprise zone, only if the Urban Enterprise Zone Authority specifically made section 19 applicable when the enterprise zone was designated. Under section 19, any qualified business (as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-15.2) which is actively engaged in the conduct of a business from a location within an enterprise zone (as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-15.2), which business in that location consists primarily of manufacturing or other business which is not primarily considered as a retail sales business, or as a warehousing business, shall receive an enterprise zone employees tax credit against the amount of tax imposed under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5 (N.J.S.A. 54:10A-1, et seq., the Corporation Business Tax Act). The credit shall only be available for new employees hired on or after the date of designation of the enterprise zone, or the date of commencement of business in the enterprise zone, whichever is later.

(b) A one-time credit against the tax of \$1,500 shall be allowed for each new full-time, permanent employee employed at that location who is a resident of the qualifying municipality (as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-15.2) in which the designated enterprise zone is located, or any other qualifying municipality in which an urban enterprise zone is located, who was, immediately before employment by the taxpayer, unemployed for at least 90 days, or dependent upon public assistance as the primary source of income. Further qualifications for this benefit are in (e) and (f) below.

(c) A one-time credit against the tax of \$500.00 shall be allowed for each new full-time, permanent employee employed at that location who is a resident of the qualifying municipality (as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-15.2) in which the designated enterprise zone is located, or any other qualifying municipality in which an urban enterprise zone is located, who does not meet the requirements of (b) above, and who was not, immediately before employment by the taxpayer, employed at a location within the qualifying municipality in which the qualified business is located. Further qualifications for this credit are in (e) and (f) below.

(d) See N.J.S.A. 52:27H-78c for alternate tax benefit. The statute allows a corporation tax credit to qualified small businesses (under 50 employees) that were in business in the zone prior to designation of the zone and that make an investment in the zone. These businesses may obtain an eight percent investment credit, to be applied against corporation business tax, by entering into an agreement, approved by the Urban Enterprise Zone Authority, with the zone city, to make an investment in the zone which contributes substantially to the economic attractiveness of the zone. These expenditures may include improvement of the appearance or customer facilities of its place of business or improvements in landscaping, recreation, police and fire protection, etc., in the zone.

(e) The enterprise zone employee tax credits provided in (b) and (c) above, shall be allowed in the tax year immediately following the tax year in which the new full-time, permanent employee was first employed by the taxpayer, but shall only be allowed if the employee for whom credit is claimed was employed by the taxpayer for at least six continuous months during the tax year for which the credit is claimed. The credit shall be permitted in any tax year of a 20 year period from the date of designation of the enterprise zone, or in any tax year of a period of 20 tax years from the date within that designation period upon which the taxpayer is first subject to the corporation business tax under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-1 et seq., whichever is later. The termination of designation as an enterprise zone at the end of the 20 year designation period shall not terminate the eligibility period under this section.

(f) The employee tax credit is available only for new full-time, permanent employees who have been employed by the qualified business for at least six continuous months during the year for which the credit is claimed. For a new employee to be considered a full-time, permanent employee, the total number of full-time, permanent employees, including the new employee, employed by the qualified business during the calendar year must exceed the greatest number of full-time, permanent employees employed in the zone by the qualified business during any prior calendar year since the zone was designated. "Calendar year" means the year the new employees are hired. The comparison is made to the peak employment on any date during the calendar years prior to the calendar year in which the new employees are hired, not the employment level on the last date of prior calendar years. The new employees must then continue to be employed during the following year in which the credit is claimed for six continuous months.

Example 1: ABC Company is a qualified business. The highest number of full-time permanent employees the company has employed in any prior calendar years since the zone was designated was 100. ABC Company employs 100 employees in 1985 and hires five new employees in June 1995. The five new employees reside in the qualifying municipality in which the zone is located and, immediately prior to employment by the qualified business, were unemployed for at least 90 days. The five new employees remain with the company through June 30, 1996. ABC may claim the employee tax credit for the 1996 tax year for the employees hired in 1995. The employees remained employed by ABC Company for at least six continuous months during the year for which the credit is claimed (1996). The five new employees are considered full-time permanent employees because the total number of full-time permanent employees, including the new employees, employed by ABC during the 1995 calendar year (105) exceeded the greatest number of full-time permanent employees employed in the zone by ABC in prior calendar years (100). The total credit is \$7500 ( $\$1500 \times 5$ ).

Example 2: Same facts as above except that in March 1996 ABC Company terminated two of the employees hired in 1995, and in April 1996 hires three new employees. The new employees reside in the qualifying municipality in which the zone is located and, although they were not unemployed for at least 90 days prior to employment by the qualified business or on public assistance, they were not employed, immediately prior to employment by the qualified business, within the qualifying municipality in which the qualified business is located. The new employees remained with ABC through December 1997. ABC may claim the \$1,500 credit for tax year 1996 only for the three employees hired in 1995 who were not terminated, since the two terminated employees would not have worked for six continuous months during the year for which the credit is claimed. ABC may claim the \$500.00 credit for tax year 1997 for each of the three employees hired in 1996 since they remained with ABC for six continuous months in 1997 and the highest number of employees in 1996 (106) exceeded the highest number of full-time permanent employees (105) in prior calendar years. The \$1,500 credit could not be claimed for the three employees hired in 1996 because they were not unemployed or on public assistance.

(g) Enterprise zone employee tax credits or enterprise zone investment tax credits under this section shall not reduce the taxpayer's tax liability under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-1 et seq. in any tax year by more than 50 percent or the amount otherwise due, but any unused employee or investment tax credits may be carried forward by the taxpayer to the next succeeding tax year and be applied against 50 percent of that year's tax, but not beyond the 20 year totals set forth in (e) above.

(h) The credit shall not exceed an amount which would reduce the total tax liability below the statutory minimum. For minimum tax see N.J.A.C. 18:7-3.4.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).  
Amended by R.1994 d.419, effective August 15, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 2203(a), 26 N.J.R. 3462(a).

#### 18:7-15.5 Qualification for benefits

There is no formal procedure for registration as a qualified business for the purpose of obtaining the corporation tax benefits. However, each annual CBT-100 Corporation Business Tax Return which claims any urban enterprise zone corporation tax benefits must include proof that it is a qualified business. This proof may consist of a certificate or other proof of status as a qualified business for sales tax purposes under N.J.A.C. 18:24-31. If a sales tax certificate or some other form of proof has not been obtained, the taxpayer should attach a statement setting forth how it qualifies as a "qualified business" as defined in N.J.A.C. 18:7-15.2, with sufficient detail to permit verification by the Division of Taxation.

Amended by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).  
Amended by R.1994 d.419, effective August 15, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 2203(a), 26 N.J.R. 3462(a).

## SUBCHAPTER 16. INTERNATIONAL BANKING FACILITIES

### 18:7-16.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“Agreement Corporation” is defined under USCA Title 12, section 601, et seq. as a national banking association which, under regulation of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, is authorized to establish foreign branches, or branches in United States dependencies or insular possessions, for the furtherance of United States foreign commerce, or to invest not over 10 percent of its capital in United States domestic corporations which are principally engaged, directly or through controlled institutions, in international or foreign banking or banking in United States dependencies or insular possessions; or to hold stock in banks organized under foreign laws, or United States dependencies or insular possessions laws, which banks are not engaged in United States activity, except incidentally; and to extend credit to such foreign or United States dependencies banks. Agreement Corporations shall operate under an agreement with the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, and shall furnish information concerning their condition to the Comptroller of the Currency as well as to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

“Edge Corporation” is defined under USCA Title 12, section 611, et seq. as a corporation organized to engage in international or foreign banking or other financial operations, or to engage in such operations in United States dependencies or insular possessions, either directly or through local institutions. An Edge Corporation is operated under Federal supervision with sufficiently broad powers to be able to compete effectively with similar foreign-owned institutions, in the United States or abroad. The Federal Reserve Board of Governors shall issue regulations to assist an Edge Corporation in providing banking and financial services to foster international trade.

“International Banking Facility” means a separate, segregated set of asset and liability accounts, set apart on the books of a bank, a banking corporation or other depository institution, including a United States bank or agency or foreign bank; or an Edge or Agreement Corporation as defined below. The separate accounts may include only international banking facility time deposits, or international banking facility extensions of credit, as defined below.

If the United States enacts a law, or the Governors of the Federal Reserve System adopt a regulation changing the definitions of international banking facility, international banking facility time deposits or international banking facility extensions of credit set forth in this rule, the New Jersey Commissioner of Banking shall promptly adopt regulations conforming these definitions to the revised United States law or Federal Reserve regulations, and the Banking Commissioner's regulations shall then, under P.L. 1983, c.422, provide the applicable definitions.

“International Banking Facility Extension of Credit” is a loan or deposit by an international banking facility to a deposit account, represented by a promissory note or other credit arrangement, extended only to a foreign office of another United States depository, or an Edge or Agreement Corporation or foreign office of a foreign bank, or another office of the international banking facility, another international banking facility, or an institution exempt from Federal interest rate limitations, or a foreign resident, or a foreign branch or affiliate controlled by a domestic corporation. The funds must be used only to finance the foreign operations of the borrower, or its foreign affiliates.

“International Banking Facility Time Deposit” is defined, in (United States Federal) 12 CFR 204.8(a)(2). It is a deposit or Federal obligation represented by a promissory note or other obligation or instrument, not in negotiable or bearer form. The deposit must remain in the depository at least over night, and be issued to either an office outside of the United States of another depository, or an office of an Edge or Agreement Corporation, or a foreign office of a foreign bank, or any office anywhere of the establishing international banking facility, or of another international banking facility, or an institution exempt from Federal interest rate limitations. The obligation must be payable no sooner than two business days later, and must represent funds deposited to the credit of a foreign resident, or a foreign branch or affiliate of a domestic corporation. The funds must be used for foreign operations of the depositor or its foreign affiliate, and deposits or withdrawals must be at least \$100,000.00, except when closing an account.

### 18:7-16.2 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.  
See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was “International Banking Facilities: computation of entire net worth”.

### 18:7-16.3 International Banking Facilities: computation of entire net income

For computation of entire net income, see N.J.A.C. 18:7-5.2(a)2vii.

Administrative correction.  
See: 32 N.J.R. 717(a).

**18:7-16.4 International Banking Facilities: business allocation factor**

Regarding the business allocation factor, see N.J.A.C. 18:7-8.16.

Administrative correction.

See: 32 N.J.R. 717(a).

**18:7-16.5 (Reserved)**

Repealed by R.1994 d.186, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 761(a), 26 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Section was "Phasing in International Banking Facility tax changes".