AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 27-7-9, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO REVISE THE MANNER IN WHICH A TRANSACTION BY A CORPORATION OR OTHER LEGAL ENTITY IS DETERMINED TO BE "ARMS-LENGTH" FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES WHEN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSION DETERMINES THAT THERE IS A SHIFTING OF INCOME WHICH RESULTS IN A DECREASE IN INCOME OR AN INCREASE IN A LOSS BEING ALLOCATED OR APPORTIONED TO THIS STATE; TO AMEND SECTION 27-7-15, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR THE RECOGNITION OF GAIN OR PROFIT FROM THE CASUAL SALE OF PROPERTY BY INSTALLMENT SALE IN THE YEAR OF THE SALE; TO ALLOW DEFERRAL OF THE TAX RESULTING FROM THE GAIN IF THE GAIN IS DEFERRED FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED UNDER REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSION; TO EXCLUDE FROM THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "GROSS INCOME" CERTAIN INCOME RESULTING FROM TRANSACTION WITH A RELATED MEMBER; TO AMEND SECTION 27-7-17, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE THAT, IN COMPUTING NET INCOME, A TAXPAYER MUST ADD BACK CERTAIN OTHERWISE DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSES AND COSTS PAID TO RELATED MEMBERS; TO AMEND SECTION 27-7-23, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "BUSINESS INCOME"; TO REVISE THE MANNER IN WHICH THE INCOME OF MULTI-STATE ENTITIES IS ALLOCATED AND APPORTIONED; TO PROVIDE FOR THE ALLOCATION OF CERTAIN NONBUSINESS INCOME; TO AMEND SECTION 27-13-13, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE THAT THE REAL AND TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF CERTAIN PASSTHROUGH ENTITIES SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE VALUE OF THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN THIS STATE FOR FRANCHISE TAX PURPOSES; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

SECTION 1. Section 27-7-9, Mississippi Code of 1972, is amended as follows:

27-7-9. (a) Except as provided in Sections 27-7-95 through 27-7-103, determination of amount of gain or loss.

(1) Computation of gain or loss. The gain from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the excess of the amount realized therefrom over the adjusted basis provided in subsection (c) for determining gain, and the loss shall be the excess of the adjusted basis provided in subsection (c) for determining loss over the amount realized.
(2) Amount realized. The amount realized from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the sum of any money received plus the fair market value of the property (other than money) received.

(3) Installment sales. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent (in the case of property sold under contract providing for payment in installments) the taxation of that portion of any installment payment representing gain or profit in the year in which such payment is received.

(b) Recognition of gain or loss. Except as otherwise provided in this section, on the sale or exchange of property the entire amount of the gain or loss, determined under subsection (a), shall be recognized.

(c) Adjusted basis for determining gain or loss.

(1) In general. The adjusted basis for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property, whenever acquired, shall be the basis determined under subsection (d) adjusted as provided in subsection (e).

(d) Basis of property.

(1) Property acquired after March 16, 1912. The basis for ascertaining the gain derived or the loss sustained from the sale or other disposition of property, real, personal or mixed, shall be, in the case of property acquired after March 16, 1912, the cost of such property, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.
(2) Inventory property. If the property should have been included in the last inventory, the basis shall be the last inventory value thereof.

(3) Property acquired by gift. In the case of property acquired by gift after January 1, 1936, the basis shall be the same as that which it would have in the hands of the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift. If the facts necessary to determine such basis are unknown to the donee, the commissioner shall, if possible, obtain such facts from such donor, or last preceding owner, or any other person cognizant thereof. If the commissioner finds it impossible to obtain such facts, the commissioner shall establish a basis for the property from the best information available. In the case of property acquired by gift on or before January 1, 1936, the basis for ascertaining gain or loss from the sale or other disposition thereof shall be the fair market price or value of such property at the time of acquisition.

(4) Property acquired by bequests, devises and inheritance. If personal property was acquired by specific bequest, or if real property was acquired by general or specific devise or by intestacy, the basis shall be the fair market value of the property at the time of the death of the decedent. If the property was acquired by the decedent's estate from the decedent, the basis in the hands of the estate shall be the fair market value of the property at the time of the death of the decedent. In all other cases, if the property was acquired either by will or by intestacy, the basis shall be the fair market value of the property at the time of the distribution to the taxpayer. In the case of property transferred in trust to pay the income for life to or upon the order or direction of the grantor, with the right reserved to the grantor at all times prior to his death to revoke the trust, the basis of such property in the hands of the persons entitled under the terms of the trust instrument to the property...
after the grantor's death shall, after such death, be the same as if the trust instrument had been a will executed on the day of the grantor's death.

(5) Property acquired by a transfer in trust. If the property was acquired by a transfer in trust (other than by a transfer in trust by a bequest or devise), the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the grantor, increased in the amount of gain, or decreased in the amount of loss, recognized to the grantor upon such transfer under this section.

(6) Property acquired in tax-free exchanges. If the property was acquired upon an exchange described in subsection (f), the basis shall be the same as in the case of the property exchanged, decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss to the taxpayer that was recognized upon such exchange by the terms of this act. If the property so acquired consisted in part of the type of property permitted by subsection (f) to be received without recognition of gain or loss, and in part of other property, the basis provided in this subsection shall be allocated between the properties (other than money) received, and for the purpose of the allocation there shall be assigned to such other property an amount equivalent to its fair market value at the date of the exchange.

(7) Property acquired in tax-free distribution. If the property consists of stock or securities distributed to a taxpayer in connection with a transaction described in subsection (f), the basis in the case of the stock in respect of which the distribution was made shall be apportioned, under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner, between such stock and the stock or securities distributed.

(8) Property acquired in involuntary conversions. If the property was acquired as the result of a compulsory or involuntary conversion described in subsection (f), the basis
shall be the same as in the case of property so converted,
decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer
which was not expended in accordance with the provisions of said
subsection determining the taxable status of the gain or loss upon
such conversion, and increased in the amount of gain or decreased
in the amount of loss to the taxpayer recognized upon such
conversion.

(9) Property acquired in wash sales. If substantially
identical property was acquired in place of stock or securities
which were sold or disposed of and in respect of which loss was
not allowed as a deduction under Section 27-7-17(d), the basis in
the case of property so acquired shall be the basis in the case of
the stock or securities so sold or disposed of, except that, if
the repurchase price was in excess of the sales price, such basis
shall be increased in the amount of the difference, or if the
repurchase price was less than the sales price, such basis shall
be decreased in the amount of the difference.

(10) Property acquired before March 16, 1912. The
basis for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other
disposition of property acquired before March 16, 1912, shall be:

(A) The cost of such property (or in the case of
such property as is described in subsection (d)(2) or (4) of this
section the basis as therein provided, or in the case of property
acquired by gift or transfer in trust, the fair market value of
such property at the time of such acquisition); or

(B) The fair market value of such property as of
March 16, 1912, whichever is greater.

In determining the fair market value of stock in a
corporation as of March 16, 1912, due regard shall be given to the
fair market value of the assets of the corporation as of that
date.

(e) Adjustments to basis.
(1) In general. In computing the amount of gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property, proper adjustment shall be made for any expenditure, receipt, loss or other item, properly chargeable to capital account since the basis date. The cost or other basis of the property shall also be diminished by the amount of the deductions for exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion, which have since the acquisition of the property been allowable in respect of such property whether or not such deductions were claimed by the taxpayer or formerly allowed. In the case of stock, the basis shall be diminished by the amount of distributions previously made in respect to such stock, to the extent provided under this section.

(2) Substituted basis. Whenever it appears that the basis of the property in the hands of a taxpayer is a substituted basis, then the adjustments provided in subsection (e)(1) shall be made after first making in respect of such substituted basis proper adjustments of a similar nature in respect of the period during which the property was held by the transferor, donor or grantor, or during which the other property was held by the person for whom the basis is to be determined. The term "substituted basis" as used in this subsection means a basis determined under any provision of this section or under any corresponding provision of a prior Income Tax Law, providing that the basis shall be determined by reference to the basis in the hands of a transferor, donor or grantor, or, by reference to other property held at any time by the person for whom the basis is to be determined.

(f) Recognition of gain or loss -- exceptions.

(1) Exchange solely in kind.

(A) Property held for productive use or investment. No gain or loss shall be recognized if property held for productive use in trade or business or for investment (not including stock in trade or other property held primarily for
sale, nor stocks, bonds, notes, choses in action, certificates of
trust or beneficial interest, or other securities or evidence of
indebtedness or interest) is exchanged solely for property of a
like kind to be held either for productive use in trade or
business or for investment.

(B) Stock for stock in same corporation. No gain
or loss shall be recognized if common stock in a corporation is
exchanged solely for common stock in the same corporation, or if
preferred stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for preferred
stock in the same corporation.

(C) Transfers to corporation controlled by
transferor. No gain or loss shall be recognized if property is
transferred to a corporation by one or more persons solely in
exchange for stock or securities in such corporation, and if
immediately after the exchange such person or persons are in
control of the corporation; but in the case of an exchange by two
or more persons, this subsection shall apply only if the
amount of the stock and securities received by each is
substantially in proportion to his interest in the property prior
to the exchange.

(D) Stock for stock on reorganization. No gain or
loss shall be recognized if stock or securities in a corporation,
a party to a reorganization, are, in pursuance of the plan of
reorganization, exchanged solely for stock or securities in such
corporation or in another corporation, a party to a
reorganization.

(2) Gain from exchanges not solely in kind. If an
exchange would be within the provisions of subsection (f)(1) of
this section, if it were not for the fact that the property
received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by
subsection (f)(1) to be received without the recognition of gain,
but also of other property or money, then the gain, if any, to the
recipient shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of
the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other
property so received.

(3) Loss from exchanges not solely in kind. If an
exchange would be within the provisions of subsection (f)(1) of
this section, if it were not for the fact that the property
received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by
subsection (f)(1) to be received without the recognition of gain
or loss but also of other property or money, then no loss from the
exchange shall be recognized.

(4) Distribution of stock on reorganization. If in
pursuance of a plan of reorganization, there is distributed to a
shareholder in a corporation, a party to the reorganization, stock
or securities in such corporation or in another corporation, a
party to the reorganization, without the surrender by such
shareholder of stock or securities in such corporation, no gain to
the distributee from the receipt of such stock or securities shall
be recognized.

(5) Distribution with effect of taxable dividend. If a
distribution made in pursuance of a plan of reorganization is
within the provisions of subsection (f)(4) of this section, but
has the effect of the distribution of a taxable dividend, then
there shall be taxed as a dividend to each distributee such an
amount of the gain recognized under subsection (f)(2) as is not in
excess of his rateable share of the undistributed earnings and
profits of the corporation. The remainder, if any, of the gain
recognized under subsection (f)(2) shall be taxed as a gain from
the exchange of property.

(6) Involuntary conversions. If property, as a result
of its destruction in whole or in part, theft, seizure or
requisition or condemnation, or threat or imminence thereof, is
compulsorily or involuntarily converted:
(A) Into property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, no gain shall be recognized, but loss shall be recognized;

(B) Into money, no gain shall be recognized if such money is expended, within a period ending two (2) years after the close of the first taxable year in which any part of the gain upon the conversion is realized, in the acquisition of other property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or in the acquisition of control of a corporation owning such other property, or in the establishment of a replacement fund, but loss shall be recognized. If any part of the money is not so expended, the gain shall be recognized to the extent of the money which is not so expended, regardless of whether such money is received in one or more taxable years and regardless of whether or not the money which is not so expended constitutes gain. Provided, gain realized on property which is compulsorily or involuntarily converted for public use under Title II, Chapter 27, Mississippi Code of 1972, or any federal law relating to the involuntary conversion of property for public use shall not be recognized. Provided further, that gain realized on property which is voluntarily converted for public use shall not be recognized after it becomes evident that eminent domain proceedings are probable.

The provisions of this subsection relating to the nonrecognition of gain, including the exception provided in subparagraph (B), shall apply only to an owner of the converted property who has held title to such property for a period at least three (3) years prior to the date of the disposition of the converted property, provided that an owner who acquired such property by bequest, devise, gift or inheritance shall be excluded from this limitation, if the preceding owner acquired title to such property at least three (3) years prior to the date of disposition.
(7) Property exchanged treated as equivalent of cash.

When property other than property specified in subsection (f)(1)(A) of this section is exchanged for other property, the property received in exchange shall, for the purpose of determining gain or loss, be treated as the equivalent of cash to the amount of its fair market value.

(8) Distribution of assets of corporation. The distribution to the taxpayer of the assets of a corporation shall be treated as a sale of the stock or securities of the corporation owned by him, and the gain or loss shall be computed accordingly.

(9) Organization of a corporation. In the case of the organization of a corporation, the stock and securities received shall be considered to take the place of property transferred therefor, and no gain or loss shall be deemed to arise therefrom.

(10) Sales of certain interests in financial institutions domiciled in Mississippi, domestic corporations, domestic limited partnerships or domestic limited liability companies.

(A) No gain shall be recognized from the sale of authorized shares in financial institutions domiciled in Mississippi and domestic corporations, or partnership interests in domestic limited partnerships and domestic limited liability companies, that have been held for more than one (1) year; provided, however, that any gain that would otherwise be excluded by this provision shall first be applied against, and reduced by, any losses determined from sales or transactions described by this provision if the losses were incurred in the year of the gain or within the two (2) years preceding or subsequent to the gain.

(B) No gain shall be recognized from the sale of all or at least ninety percent (90%) of the assets in domestic corporations except those assets that represent the ownership interest of another entity provided:
(i) The assets of the corporation have been held for more than one (1) year;

(ii) The corporation is totally liquidated and dissolved within one (1) calendar year from the date of the sale of all or at least ninety percent (90%) of the assets of the corporation; and

(iii) The depreciation and/or amortization that has been taken on the assets of the corporation shall be recaptured and taxed as ordinary income in the same manner as provided for in Section 1245 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and any corresponding regulations relating to Section 1245 property. All depreciation and/or amortization shall be recaptured up to cost prior to any nonrecognition of gains.

(g) Reorganization defined. The term "reorganization" means:

(1) A statutory merger or consolidation;

(2) The acquisition by one (1) corporation, in exchange solely for all or a part of its voting stock (or in exchange solely for all or a part of the voting stock of a corporation which is in control of the acquiring corporation), of stock of another corporation if, immediately after the acquisition, the acquiring corporation has control of such other corporation, or of substantially all the properties of another corporation;

(3) A transfer by a corporation of all or a part of its assets to another corporation if immediately after the transfer the transferor, or one or more of its shareholders (including persons who were shareholders immediately before the transfer), or any combination thereof, is in control of the corporation to which the assets are transferred;

(4) A recapitalization; or

(5) A mere change in identity, form, or place of organization, however effected.
(h) Party to a reorganization defined. The term "a party to a reorganization" includes a corporation resulting from a reorganization and includes both corporations in the case of an acquisition by one (1) corporation of at least a majority of the voting stock and at least a majority of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of another corporation.

(i) Control defined. As used in this section, the term "control" means the ownership of at least eighty percent (80%) of the voting stock and at least eighty percent (80%) of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of the corporation.

(j) Special rules.

(1) Liquidation of subsidiaries. A transfer to a parent corporation from its subsidiary of property distributed in complete liquidation of the subsidiary shall result in no recognized gain or loss if the basis of the property in the hands of the parent corporation is the same as it was in the hands of the subsidiary.

(2) Gain or loss on sales or exchanges in connection with certain liquidations. Corporations adopting a plan of complete liquidation under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code shall recognize the gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property by the corporation under said plan. The total gain or loss from the liquidating distributions shall be recognized by the shareholders; however, a credit for the tax paid by the liquidating corporation on the gain from the sale or exchange of property under the plan of liquidation will be allowed to the extent of any tax liability to the shareholders. The corporation shall provide to the State Tax Commission a list of all shareholders with their percentage of ownership, distribution, tax credit allowed, and any other information requested.

(3) Distribution of stock and securities of a controlled corporation. No gain shall be recognized on a distribution to a stockholder of a corporation if such gain would
not be recognized to such stockholder for federal income tax purposes under the provisions of Section 355 of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(4) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, a corporation or other entity that is involved in restructuring, reorganizing, distributing assets or profits, or changing ownership that results in an adjustment to its asset basis is required to report a gain in the year such transaction occurs on any such transaction when the transaction involves assets owned or used in this state, or otherwise represents assets owned or used in this state. If a transfer of income or a change in asset valuation occurs on the tax records of the taxpayer, such transaction shall result in taxation to this state to the extent of the transfer of income or change in asset valuation.

(5) If a corporation or other entity makes an Internal Revenue Code Section 338 election, or other similar election under which the aggregate basis in assets are increased on the tax records of the taxpayer, then a similar election must also be made for Mississippi purposes, but the gain must be recognized by the corporation in which the increase in basis of the assets occurs. The corporation or other entity is allowed to increase its basis by the amount of gain recognized. An aggregate write-down of assets is not allowed. The parent corporation shall recognize the gain on the disposition of its stock.

(6) For state tax purposes, a corporation or other legal entity is considered separate from its shareholders, affiliated corporations or other entities. If a corporation or other legal entity enters into any transaction that is for the benefit of its shareholders or for the benefit of an affiliated corporation without an equal mutual business benefit of the corporation, then, the transaction will be adjusted or eliminated to arrive at taxable income to this state. All transactions entered into by a corporation must be at "arms-length." If
requested by the commissioner, the taxpayer must be able to substantiate that the transaction occurred at "arms-length." If not, the transaction may be adjusted to the satisfaction of the commissioner. For purpose of this subsection, compliance with federal regulations promulgated under Internal Revenue Code Section 482, shall constitute "arms-length" unless the commissioner determines that there is a shifting of income between states, foreign countries or entities which results in a decrease in income or an increase in a loss being allocated or apportioned to this state. The commissioner may adjust transactions that constitute the shifting of income or are not "arms-length," however implemented, including transactions between individuals and entities. The commissioner's determination of what constitutes an "arms-length" transaction and the shifting of income shall be prima facie correct.

(k) Sale or exchange of residence. (1) Loss on sale or exchange of residence. Loss from the sale or exchange of property used by the taxpayer as his principal residence is not recognized and cannot be deducted.

(2) Nonrecognition of gain. Gain shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, rules, regulations and revenue procedures relating to the sale or exchange of a personal residence not in direct conflict with the provisions of the Mississippi Income Tax Law.

(3) Gain on the sale or exchange of residence. A recognizable gain on the sale or exchange of a personal residence shall be included in gross income and treated as ordinary income.

(l) Distributions by corporations. (1) Distributions of the property of a corporation, including partial and complete liquidations, shall be recognized by the distributing corporation and the gain or loss shall be computed on the difference of the fair market value of the assets distributed and their basis. The total gain or loss from the
distributions to the shareholders shall be recognized by the shareholders subject to subsections (f)(8) and (j)(1); however, a credit for the tax paid by the distributing corporation on the gain from the sale or exchange of property under the plan of distribution will be allowed to the extent of any liability to the shareholders. The corporation shall provide to the State Tax Commission a list of all shareholders with their percentage of ownership, distribution, tax credit allowed, and any other information requested.

(2) Source of distributions. For the purposes of this act, every distribution is made out of earnings or profits to the extent thereof, and from the most recently accumulated earnings and profits. Any earnings or profit accumulated, or increase in value of property acquired, before March 16, 1912, may be distributed exempt from tax (after the earnings and profits accumulated after March 16, 1912, have been distributed), but any such tax-free distribution shall be applied against and reduce the basis of the stock provided in subsection (d).

(3) Distributions in liquidation. Amounts distributed in complete liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in full payment in exchange for the stock, and amounts distributed in partial liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in part or full payment in exchange for the stock. The gain or loss to the distributee resulting from such exchange shall be determined under subsection (a), but shall be recognized only to the extent provided in subsection (f). In the case of amounts distributed in partial liquidation, the part of such distribution which is property chargeable to capital account shall not be considered a distribution of earnings or profits within the meaning of paragraph (2) of this subsection for the purpose of determining the taxability of subsequent distributions by the corporations.

(4) Other distributions. If any distribution (not in partial or complete liquidation) made by a corporation to its shareholders subject to subsections (f)(8) and (j)(1) is made in exchange for the stock of the corporation, the gain or loss to the distributee resulting from such exchange shall be determined under subsection (a), but shall be recognized only to the extent provided in subsection (f).
shareholders, is not out of increase in value of property accrued before March 16, 1912, and is not out of earnings or profits, then the amount of such distribution shall be applied against and reduce the basis of the stock provided in subsection (d), and if in excess of such basis, such excess shall be taxable in the same manner as a gain from the sale or exchange of property.

(5) Stock dividends. A stock dividend shall not be subject to tax.

(6) Cancellation or redemption of stock. If a corporation cancels or redeems its stock (whether or not such stock was issued as a stock dividend) at such time and in such manner as to make the distribution and cancellation or redemption in whole or in part essentially equivalent to the distribution of a taxable dividend, the amount so distributed in redemption or cancellation of the stock, to the extent that it represents a distribution of earnings or profits accumulated after March 16, 1912, shall be treated as a taxable dividend.

(7) "Amounts distributed in partial liquidation" defined. As used in this subsection, the term "amounts distributed in partial liquidation" means distribution by a corporation in complete cancellation or redemption of a part of its stock, or one of a series of distributions in complete cancellation or redemption of all or a portion of its stock.

(8) Distributions of stock pursuant to order enforcing the Antitrust Laws. Any distribution of stock which is made pursuant to the order of any court enforcing the Antitrust Laws of the United States, or of any state, shall be a distribution which is not out of earnings and profits of the distributing corporation, but the value of the stock so distributed shall be applied against and reduce the basis of the stock of the distributing corporation provided in subsection (d), and if in excess of such basis, such excess shall be taxable in the same manner as a gain from the sale or exchange of property.
SECTION 2. Section 27-7-15, Mississippi Code of 1972, is amended as follows:

27-7-15. (1) For the purposes of this article, except as otherwise provided, the term "gross income" means and includes the income of a taxpayer derived from salaries, wages, fees or compensation for service, of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, including income from governmental agencies and subdivisions thereof; or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce or sales, or renting or dealing in property, or reacquired property; also from annuities, interest, rents, dividends, securities, insurance premiums, reinsurance premiums, considerations for supplemental insurance contracts, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains, or profits, and income derived from any source whatever and in whatever form paid. The amount of all such items of income shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer. The amount by which an eligible employee's salary is reduced pursuant to a salary reduction agreement authorized under Section 25-17-5 shall be excluded from the term "gross income" within the meaning of this article.

(2) In determining gross income for the purpose of this section, the following, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, shall be applicable:

(a) Dealers in property. Federal rules, regulations and revenue procedures shall be followed with respect to installment sales unless it constitutes the effect of shifting income from inside the state to outside the state.

(b) Casual sales of property. * * *

(i) Prior to January 1, 2001, federal rules, regulations and revenue procedures shall be followed with respect to installment sales except they shall be applied and administered as if H.R. 3594, the Installment Tax Correction Act of 2000 of the 106th Congress had not been enacted. This provision will
generally affect taxpayers, reporting on the accrual method of
accounting, entering into installment note agreements on or after
December 17, 1999. Any gain or profit resulting from the casual
sale of property will be recognized in the year of sale.

(ii) From and after January 1, 2001, federal
rules, regulations and revenue procedures shall be followed with
respect to installment sales except as provided in this
subparagraph (ii). Gain or profit from the casual sale of
property shall be recognized in the year of sale. When a taxpayer
recognizes gain on the casual sale of property in which the gain
is deferred for federal income tax purposes, a taxpayer may elect
to defer the payment of tax resulting from the gain as allowed and
to the extent provided under regulations prescribed by the
commissioner. Deferring the payment of the tax shall not affect
the liability for the tax, which is established as of the time of
sale and shall not be changed or altered by any subsequent events
related or unrelated to the casual sale of the property. If at
any time the installment note is sold, contributed, transferred or
disposed of in any manner and for any purpose by the original note
holder, or the original note holder is merged, liquidated,
dissolved or withdrawn from this state, then all deferred tax
payment under this section shall immediately become due and
payable.

Interest received on an installment note covered by this
subsection shall have situs as Mississippi taxable income to the
extent the installment note was used to finance tangible and/or
intangible assets located in this state. This ratio may be
different from a ratio that may be used to calculate a Mississippi
gain on the casual sales of property. This interest shall
continue to be subject to Mississippi tax even after any or all
Mississippi tax has been paid on the gain, as in the note being
sold and the full tax liability triggered. If an installment note
is substituted for another type of financial instrument and the
installment note is cancelled, then that financial instrument
shall have the same taxable characteristics as the installment
note. The situs of Mississippi interest income covered by this
subparagraph (ii) shall be in effect for all currently outstanding
and future installment notes for years beginning on or after

(c) Reserves of insurance companies. In the case of
insurance companies, any amounts in excess of the legally required
reserves shall be included as gross income.

(d) Affiliated companies or persons. As regards sales,
exchanges or payments for services from one to another of
affiliated companies or persons or under other circumstances where
the relation between the buyer and seller is such that gross
proceeds from the sale or the value of the exchange or the payment
for services are not indicative of the true value of the subject
matter of the sale, exchange or payment for services, the
commissioner shall prescribe uniform and equitable rules for
determining the true value of the gross income, gross sales,
exchanges or payment for services, or require consolidated returns
of affiliates.

(e) Alimony and separate maintenance payments. The
federal rules, regulations and revenue procedures in determining
the deductibility and taxability of alimony payments shall be
followed in this state.

(f) Reimbursement for expenses of moving. There shall
be included in gross income (as compensation for services) any
amount received or accrued, directly or indirectly, by an
individual as a payment for or reimbursement of expenses of moving
from one residence to another residence which is attributable to
employment or self-employment.

(3) In the case of taxpayers other than residents, gross
income includes gross income from sources within this state.
(4) The words "gross income" do not include the following items of income which shall be exempt from taxation under this article:

(a) The proceeds of life insurance policies and contracts paid upon the death of the insured. However, the income from the proceeds of such policies or contracts shall be included in the gross income.

(b) The amount received by the insured as a return of premiums paid by him under life insurance policies, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at maturity or upon surrender of the contract.

(c) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent, but the income from such property shall be included in the gross income.

(d) Interest upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions, or securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916, or bonds issued by the War Finance Corporation, or obligations of the State of Mississippi or political subdivisions thereof.

(e) The amounts received through accident or health insurance as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received for such injuries or such sickness or injuries, or through the War Risk Insurance Act, or any law for the benefit or relief of injured or disabled members of the military or naval forces of the United States.

(f) Income received by any religious denomination or by any institution or trust for moral or mental improvements, religious, Bible, tract, charitable, benevolent, fraternal, missionary, hospital, infirmary, educational, scientific, literary, library, patriotic, historical or cemetery purposes or for two (2) or more of such purposes, if such income be used exclusively for carrying out one or more of such purposes.
(g) Income received by a domestic corporation which is "taxable in another state" as this term is defined in this article, derived from business activity conducted outside this state. Domestic corporations taxable both within and without the state shall determine Mississippi income on the same basis as provided for foreign corporations under the provisions of this article.

(h) In case of insurance companies, there shall be excluded from gross income such portion of actual premiums received from an individual policyholder as is paid back or credited to or treated as an abatement of premiums of such policyholder within the taxable year.

(i) Income from dividends that has already borne a tax as dividend income under the provisions of this article, when such dividends may be specifically identified in the possession of the recipient.

(j) Amounts paid by the United States to a person as added compensation for hazardous duty pay as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States in a combat zone designated by Executive Order of the President of the United States.

(k) Amounts received as retirement allowances, pensions, annuities or optional retirement allowances paid under the federal Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, the Federal Civil Service Retirement Act, or any other retirement system of the United States government, retirement allowances paid under the Mississippi Public Employees' Retirement System, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System or any other retirement system of the State of Mississippi or any political subdivision thereof. The exemption allowed under this paragraph (k) shall be available to the spouse or other beneficiary at the death of the primary retiree.

(l) Amounts received as retirement allowances, pensions, annuities or optional retirement allowances paid by any...
public or governmental retirement system not designated in subsection (k) or any private retirement system or plan of which the recipient was a member at any time during the period of his employment. Amounts received as a distribution under a Roth individual retirement account shall be treated in the same manner as provided under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The exemption allowed under this paragraph (l) shall be available to the spouse or other beneficiary at the death of the primary retiree.

(m) Compensation not to exceed the aggregate sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) for any taxable year received by a member of the National Guard or Reserve Forces of the United States as payment for inactive duty training, active duty training and state active duty.

(n) Compensation received for active service as a member below the grade of commissioned officer and so much of the compensation as does not exceed the aggregate sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) per month received for active service as a commissioned officer in the Armed Forces of the United States for any month during any part of which such members of the Armed Forces (i) served in a combat zone as designated by Executive Order of the President of the United States; or (ii) was hospitalized as a result of wounds, disease or injury incurred while serving in such combat zone.

(o) The proceeds received from federal and state forestry incentives programs.

(p) The amount representing the difference between the increase of gross income derived from sales for export outside the United States as compared to the preceding tax year wherein gross income from export sales was highest, and the net increase in expenses attributable to such increased exports. In the absence of direct accounting the ratio of net profits to total sales may be applied to the increase in export sales. This paragraph (p)
shall only apply to businesses located in this state engaging in
the international export of Mississippi goods and services. Such
goods or services shall have at least fifty percent (50%) of value
added at a location in Mississippi.

(q) Amounts paid by the federal government for the
construction of soil conservation systems as required by a
conservation plan adopted pursuant to 16 USCS 3801 et seq.

(r) The amount deposited in a medical savings account,
and any interest accrued thereon, that is a part of a medical
savings account program as specified in the Medical Savings
Account Act under Sections 71-9-1 through 71-9-9; provided,
however, that any amount withdrawn from such account for purposes
other than paying eligible medical expense or to procure health
coverage, shall be included in gross income.

(s) Amounts paid by the Mississippi Soil and Water
Conservation Commission from the Mississippi Soil and Water
Cost-Share Program for the installation of water quality best
management practices.

(t) Dividends received by a holding corporation, as
defined in Section 27-13-1, from a subsidiary corporation, as
defined in Section 27-13-1.

(u) Interest, dividends, gains or income of any kind on
any account in the Mississippi Affordable College Savings Trust
Fund, as established in Sections 37-155-101 through 37-155-125, to
the extent that such amounts remain on deposit in the MACS Trust
Fund or are withdrawn pursuant to a qualified withdrawal, as
defined in Section 37-155-105.

(v) Interest, dividends or gains accruing on the
payments made pursuant to a prepaid tuition contract, as provided
for in Section 37-155-17.

(w) Income resulting from transactions with a related
member and the related member subject to tax under this chapter
was required to, and did in fact, add back the expense of such
transactions as required by Section 27-7-17(2). Under no circumstances may the exclusion from income exceed the deduction add back of the related member, nor shall the exclusion apply to any income otherwise excluded under this chapter.

(5) Prisoners of war, missing in action-taxable status.

(a) Members of the Armed Forces. Gross income does not include compensation received for active service as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States for any month during any part of which such member is in a missing status, as defined in paragraph (d) of this subsection, during the Vietnam Conflict as a result of such conflict.

(b) Civilian employees. Gross income does not include compensation received for active service as an employee for any month during any part of which such employee is in a missing status during the Vietnam Conflict as a result of such conflict.

(c) Period of conflict. For the purpose of this subsection, the Vietnam Conflict began February 28, 1961, and ends on the date designated by the President by Executive Order as the date of the termination of combatant activities in Vietnam. For the purpose of this subsection, an individual is in a missing status as a result of the Vietnam Conflict if immediately before such status began he was performing service in Vietnam or was performing service in Southeast Asia in direct support of military operations in Vietnam. "Southeast Asia" as used in this paragraph is defined to include Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and waters adjacent thereto.

(d) "Missing status" means the status of an employee or member of the Armed Forces who is in active service and is officially carried or determined to be absent in a status of (i) missing; (ii) missing in action; (iii) interned in a foreign country; (iv) captured, beleaguered or besieged by a hostile force; or (v) detained in a foreign country against his will; but does not include the status of an employee or member of the Armed Forces who

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Forces for a period during which he is officially determined to be absent from his post of duty without authority.

(e) "Active service" means active federal service by an employee or member of the Armed Forces of the United States in an active duty status.

(f) "Employee" means one who is a citizen or national of the United States or an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence and is a resident of the State of Mississippi and is employed in or under a federal executive agency or department of the Armed Forces.

(g) "Compensation" means (i) basic pay; (ii) special pay; (iii) incentive pay; (iv) basic allowance for quarters; (v) basic allowance for subsistence; and (vi) station per diem allowances for not more than ninety (90) days.

(h) If refund or credit of any overpayment of tax for any taxable year resulting from the application of subsection (5) of this section is prevented by the operation of any law or rule of law, such refund or credit of such overpayment of tax may, nevertheless, be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed with the State Tax Commission within three (3) years after the date of the enactment of this subsection.

(i) The provisions of this subsection shall be effective for taxable years ending on or after February 28, 1961.

(6) A shareholder of an S corporation, as defined in Section 27-8-3(1)(g), shall take into account the income, loss, deduction or credit of the S corporation only to the extent provided in Section 27-8-7(2).

SECTION 3. Section 27-7-17, Mississippi Code of 1972, is amended as follows:

27-7-17. In computing taxable income, there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) Business deductions.
(a) Business expenses. All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered; nonreimbursable traveling expenses incident to current employment, including a reasonable amount expended for meals and lodging while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business; and rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition of the continued use or possession, for purposes of the trade or business of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he had no equity. Expense incurred in connection with earning and distributing nontaxable income is not an allowable deduction. Limitations on entertainment expenses shall conform to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) Interest. All interest paid or accrued during the taxable year on business indebtedness, except interest upon the indebtedness for the purchase of tax-free bonds, or any stocks, the dividends from which are nontaxable under the provisions of this article; provided, however, in the case of securities dealers, interest payments or accruals on loans, the proceeds of which are used to purchase tax-exempt securities, shall be deductible if income from otherwise tax-free securities is reported as income. Investment interest expense shall be limited to investment income. Interest expense incurred for the purchase of treasury stock, to pay dividends, or incurred as a result of an undercapitalized affiliated corporation may not be deducted unless an ordinary and necessary business purpose can be established to the satisfaction of the commissioner. For the purposes of this paragraph, the phrase "interest upon the indebtedness for the purchase of tax-free bonds" applies only to the indebtedness incurred for the purpose of directly purchasing tax-free bonds and does not apply to any other indebtedness incurred in the regular
course of the taxpayer's business. Any corporation, association, organization or other entity taxable under Section 27-7-23(c) shall allocate interest expense as provided in Section 27-7-23(c)(4)(H).

(c) Taxes. Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year, except state and federal income taxes, excise taxes based on or measured by net income, estate and inheritance taxes, gift taxes, cigar and cigarette taxes, gasoline taxes, and sales and use taxes unless incurred as an item of expense in a trade or business or in the production of taxable income. In the case of an individual, taxes permitted as an itemized deduction under the provisions of subsection (3)(a) of this section are to be claimed thereunder.

(d) Business losses.

(i) Losses sustained during the taxable year not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in trade or business, or nonbusiness transactions entered into for profit.

(ii) Limitations on losses from passive activities and rental real estate shall conform to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(e) Bad debts. Losses from debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the taxable year, if sustained in the conduct of the regular trade or business of the taxpayer; provided, that such losses shall be allowed only when the taxpayer has reported as income, on the accrual basis, the amount of such debt or account.

(f) Depreciation. A reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, or rental property, and depreciation upon buildings based upon their reasonable value as of March 16, 1912, if acquired prior thereto, and upon cost if acquired subsequent to that date.
(g) Depletion. In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, based upon cost, including cost of development, not otherwise deducted, or fair market value as of March 16, 1912, if acquired prior to that date, such allowance to be made upon regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the Governor.

(h) Contributions or gifts. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3)(a) of this section for individuals, contributions or gifts made by corporations within the taxable year to corporations, organizations, associations or institutions, including Community Chest funds, foundations and trusts created solely and exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. This deduction shall be allowed in an amount not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the net income. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowable as deductions only if verified under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the Governor. Contributions made in any form other than cash shall be allowed as a deduction, subject to the limitations herein provided, in an amount equal to the actual market value of the contributions at the time the contribution is actually made and consummated.

(i) Reserve funds - insurance companies. In the case of insurance companies the net additions required by law to be made within the taxable year to reserve funds when such reserve funds are maintained for the purpose of liquidating policies at maturity.

(j) Annuity income. The sums, other than dividends, paid within the taxpayer year on policy or annuity contracts when such income has been included in gross income.
(k) Contributions to employee pension plans.

Contributions made by an employer to a plan or a trust forming part of a pension plan, stock bonus plan, disability or death-benefit plan, or profit-sharing plan of such employer for the exclusive benefit of some or all of his, their, or its employees, or their beneficiaries, shall be deductible from his, their, or its income only to the extent that, and for the taxable year in which, the contribution is deductible for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and any other provisions of similar purport in the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, and the rules, regulations, rulings and determinations promulgated thereunder, provided that:

(i) The plan or trust be irrevocable.

(ii) The plan or trust constitute a part of a pension plan, stock bonus plan, disability or death-benefit plan, or profit-sharing plan for the exclusive benefit of some or all of the employer's employees and/or officers, or their beneficiaries, for the purpose of distributing the corpus and income of the plan or trust to such employees and/or officers, or their beneficiaries.

(iii) No part of the corpus or income of the plan or trust can be used for purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of employees and/or officers, or their beneficiaries.

Contributions to all plans or to all trusts of real or personal property (or real and personal property combined) or to insured plans created under a retirement plan for which provision has been made under the laws of the United States of America, making such contributions deductible from income for federal income tax purposes, shall be deductible only to the same extent under the Income Tax Laws of the State of Mississippi.

(l) Net operating loss carrybacks and carryovers. A net operating loss for any taxable year ending after December 31, 1993, and taxable years thereafter, shall be a net operating loss...
carryback to each of the three (3) taxable years preceding the taxable year of the loss. If the net operating loss for any taxable year is not exhausted by carrybacks to the three (3) taxable years preceding the taxable year of the loss, then there shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the fifteen (15) taxable years following the taxable year of the loss beginning with any taxable year after December 31, 1991.

For any taxable year ending after December 31, 1997, the period for net operating loss carrybacks and net operating loss carryovers shall be the same as those established by the Internal Revenue Code and the rules, regulations, rulings and determinations promulgated thereunder.

The term "net operating loss," for the purposes of this paragraph, shall be the excess of the deductions allowed over the gross income; provided, however, the following deductions shall not be allowed in computing same:

(i) No net operating loss deduction shall be allowed.

(ii) No personal exemption deduction shall be allowed.

(iii) Allowable deductions which are not attributable to taxpayer's trade or business shall be allowed only to the extent of the amount of gross income not derived from such trade or business.

Any taxpayer entitled to a carryback period as provided by this paragraph may elect to relinquish the entire carryback period with respect to a net operating loss for any taxable year ending after December 31, 1991. The election shall be made in the manner prescribed by the State Tax Commission and shall be made by the due date, including extensions of time, for filing the taxpayer's return for the taxable year of the net operating loss for which the election is to be in effect. The election, once made for any taxable year, shall be irrevocable for that taxable year.
(m) Amortization of pollution or environmental control facilities. Allowance of deduction. Every taxpayer, at his election, shall be entitled to a deduction for pollution or environmental control facilities to the same extent as that allowed under the Internal Revenue Code and the rules, regulations, rulings and determinations promulgated thereunder.

(n) Dividend distributions - real estate investment trusts. "Real estate investment trust" (hereinafter referred to as REIT) shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in Section 856 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. A REIT is allowed a dividend distributed deduction if the dividend distributions meet the requirements of Section 857 or are otherwise deductible under Section 858 or 860, federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In addition:

(i) A dividend distributed deduction shall only be allowed for dividends paid by a publicly traded REIT. A qualified REIT subsidiary shall be allowed a dividend distributed deduction if its owner is a publicly traded REIT.

(ii) Income generated from real estate contributed or sold to a REIT by a shareholder or related party shall not give rise to a dividend distributed deduction, unless the shareholder or related party would have received the dividend distributed deduction under this chapter.

(iii) A holding corporation receiving a dividend from a REIT shall not be allowed the deduction in Section 27-7-15(4)(t).

(iv) Any REIT not allowed the dividend distributed deduction in the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, shall not be allowed a dividend distributed deduction under this chapter.

The commissioner is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations consistent with the provisions in Section 269 of the
federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, so as to prevent the evasion or avoidance of state income tax.

(o) Contributions to college savings trust fund accounts. Contributions or payments to a Mississippi Affordable College Savings Program account are deductible as provided under Section 37-155-113. Payments made under a prepaid tuition contract entered into under the Mississippi Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Program are deductible as provided under Section 37-155-17.

(2) **Restrictions on the deductibility of certain intangible expenses and interest expenses with a related member.**

(a) As used in this subsection (2):

(i) "Intangible expenses and costs" include:

1. Expenses, losses and cost for, related to, or in connection directly or indirectly with the direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange or any other disposition of intangible property to the extent such amounts are allowed as deduction or costs in determining taxable income under this chapter;

2. Expenses or losses related to or incurred in connection directly or indirectly with factoring transactions or discounting transactions;

3. Royalty, patent, technical and copyright fees;

4. Licensing fees; and

5. Other similar expenses and costs.

(ii) "Intangible property" means patents, patent application, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights and similar types of intangible assets.

(iii) "Interest expenses and cost" means amounts directly or indirectly allowed as deductions for purposes of determining taxable income under this chapter to the extent such interest expenses and cost are directly or indirectly for, related
to, or in connection with the direct or indirect acquisition
maintenance, management, ownership, sale, exchange or disposition
of intangible property.

(iv) "Related member" means an entity or person
that, with respect to the taxpayer during all or any portion of
the taxable year, is a related entity, a component member as
defined in the Internal Revenue Code, or is an entity or a person
to or from whom there is attribution of stock ownership in
accordance with Section 1563(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(vi) "Related entity" means:

1. A stockholder who is an individual or a
member of the stockholder's family, as defined in regulations
prescribed by the commissioner, if the stockholder and the members
of the stockholder's family own, directly, indirectly,
beneficially or constructively, in the aggregate, at least fifty
percent (50%) of the value of the taxpayer's outstanding stock;

2. A stockholder, or a stockholder's
partnership, limited liability company, estate, trust or
corporation, if the stockholder and the stockholder's
partnerships, limited liability companies, estates, trusts and
corporations own, directly, indirectly, beneficially or
constructively, in the aggregate, at least fifty percent (50%) of
the value of the taxpayer's outstanding stock;

3. A corporation, or a party related to the
corporation in a manner that would require an attribution of stock
from the corporation to the party or from the party to the
corporation, if the taxpayer owns, directly, indirectly,
beneficially or constructively, at least fifty percent (50%) of
the value of the corporation's outstanding stock under regulation
prescribed by the commissioner;

4. Any entity or person which would be a
related member under this section if the taxpayer were considered
a corporation for purposes of this section.
(b) In computing net income, a taxpayer shall add back otherwise deductible interest expenses and costs and intangible expenses and costs directly or indirectly paid, accrued or incurred to, in connection directly or indirectly with one or more direct or indirect transaction with one or more related members.

(c) The adjustments required by this subsection shall not apply to such portion of interest expenses and costs and intangible expenses and costs that the taxpayer can establish by the preponderance of the evidence meets both of the following:

(i) The related member directly or indirectly paid, accrued or incurred such portion to a person during the same income year who is not a related member; and

(ii) The transaction giving rise to the interest expenses and costs or the intangible expenses and costs between the taxpayer and the related member did not have the effect of avoiding any portion of the tax due under this chapter.

(d) Nothing in this subsection shall require a taxpayer to add to its net income more than once any amount of interest expenses and costs or intangible expenses and costs that the taxpayer pays, accrues or incurs to a related member.

(e) The commissioner may prescribe such regulations as necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection, including, but not limited to, clarifying definitions of terms, rules of stock attribution, factoring and discount transactions.

(3) Individual nonbusiness deductions.

(a) The amount allowable for individual nonbusiness itemized deductions for federal income tax purposes, except the deduction for state income taxes paid, where the individual is eligible to elect, for the taxable year, to itemize deductions on his federal return; or

(b) In lieu of the individual nonbusiness itemized deductions authorized in paragraph (a), for all purposes other
than ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, an optional standard deduction of:

(i) Three Thousand Four Hundred Dollars ($3,400.00) through calendar year 1997, Four Thousand Two Hundred Dollars ($4,200.00) for the calendar year 1998 and Four Thousand Six Hundred Dollars ($4,600.00) for each calendar year thereafter in the case of married individuals filing a joint or combined return;

(ii) One Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars ($1,700.00) through calendar year 1997, Two Thousand One Hundred Dollars ($2,100.00) for the calendar year 1998 and Two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($2,300.00) for each calendar year thereafter in the case of married individuals filing separate returns;

(iii) Three Thousand Four Hundred Dollars ($3,400.00) in the case of a head of family; or

(iv) Two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($2,300.00) in the case of an individual who is not married.

In the case of a husband and wife living together, having separate incomes, and filing combined returns, the standard deduction authorized may be divided in any manner they choose. In the case of separate returns by a husband and wife, the standard deduction shall not be allowed to either if the taxable income of one of the spouses is determined without regard to the standard deduction.

(c) A nonresident individual shall be allowed the same individual nonbusiness deductions as are authorized for resident individuals in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection; however, the nonresident individual is entitled only to that proportion of the individual nonbusiness deductions as his net income from sources within the State of Mississippi bears to his total or entire net income from all sources.
(3) Nothing in this section shall permit the same item to be deducted more than once, either in fact or in effect.

SECTION 4. Section 27-7-23, Mississippi Code of 1972, is amended as follows:

27-7-23. (a) **Definitions.**

(1) "Doing business" means the operation of any business enterprise or activity in Mississippi for financial profit or economic gain, including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) The regular maintenance of an office or other place of business in Mississippi; or

(B) The regular maintenance in Mississippi of an inventory of merchandise or material for sale, distribution or manufacture, regardless of whether kept on the premises of the taxpayer or otherwise; or

(C) The selling or distributing of merchandise to customers in Mississippi directly from a company-owned or operated vehicle when title to the merchandise is transferred from the seller or distributor to the customer at the time of the sale or distribution (transient selling); or

(D) The regular rendering of service to clients or customers in Mississippi in person or by agents or employees; or

(E) The owning, renting or operating of business or income-producing property, real or personal, in Mississippi; or

(F) The performing of contracts, prime or sublet work, for the construction, repair or renovation of real or personal property.

(2) "Business income" means income of any type or class, and from any activity that meets the relationship described in the transactional test or the relationship test described in this paragraph (2). The classification of income by occasionally used labels, including, but not limited to, manufacturing income, compensation for services, sales income interest, dividends,
rents, royalties, gains, operating income, and nonoperating income shall not be considered when determining whether income is business or nonbusiness income. All income of the taxpayer is business income unless clearly classifiable as nonbusiness income. A taxpayer seeking to overcome a classification of income as business income must establish by clear and convincing evidence that the income has been incorrectly classified.

(A) Transactional test. Business income includes income arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business.

(i) If the transaction or activity is in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business, part of which trade or business is conducted within Mississippi, the resulting income of the transaction or activity is business income for Mississippi. Income may be business income even though the actual transaction or activity that gives rise to the income does not occur in Mississippi.

(ii) For a transaction or activity to be in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business, the transactions or activity need not be one that frequently occurs in the trade or business, although most frequently occurring transaction or activities shall be considered to be in the regular course of a trade or business. It is sufficient to classify a transaction or activity as being in the regular course of a trade or business if it is reasonable to conclude transactions of that type are customary in the kind of trade or business being conducted or are within the scope of what the trade or business does.

(B) Functional test. Business income includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management and/or disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operation.
Under the functional test, business income need not be derived from transactions or activities that are in the regular course of the taxpayer's own particular trade or business. It shall be sufficient if the property from which the income is derived is or was an integral, functional, necessary or operative component of the taxpayer's trade or business operations, part of which trade or business is or was conducted within this state.

Income that is derived from isolated sales, leases, assignments, licenses and other infrequently occurring dispositions, transfers or transactions involving property, including transactions made in liquidation or the winding up of business is business income if the property is or was used in the taxpayer's trade or business operation. Income from the licensing of intangible assets, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, goodwill, know-how, trade secrets and similar assets, that were developed or acquired for use by the taxpayer in his trade or business operations, constitute business income whether the licensing itself constituted the operation of a trade or business and whether the taxpayer remains in the same trade or business from or for which the intangible asset was developed or acquired.

Under the functional test, income from intangible property is business income when the intangible property serves an operating function, as opposed to solely an investment function. The relevant inquiry shall focus on whether the property is or was held in furtherance of the taxpayer's trade or business, that is, on the objective characteristics of the intangible property's use or acquisition and its relation to the taxpayer and the taxpayer's activities. The functional test is not satisfied where the holding of the property is limited solely to an investment function as is the case where the holding of the
property is limited to mere financial betterment of the taxpayer in general.

(iv) If the property is or was held in furtherance of the taxpayer's trade or business beyond mere financial betterment, then income from the property may be business income even though the actual transaction or activity involving the property that gives rise to the income does not occur in Mississippi.

(v) If, with respect to an item of property, a taxpayer takes a deduction from business income that is apportioned to Mississippi, or includes that item of property in the property factor, it is presumed that the item of property is or was integral to the taxpayer's trade or business operations. No presumption arises from the absence of any of this action.

(vi) Application of the functional test is generally unaffected by the form of the property. Income arising from intangible property is business income when the intangible property itself or the underlying value of the intangible property is or was an integral, functional, necessary or operative component to the taxpayer's trade or business operation. Therefore, while treatment of income derived from transactions involving intangible property as business income may be supported by a finding that the issuer of the intangible property and the taxpayer are engaged in the same trade or business, establishment of such a relationship is not the exclusive basis for concluding that the income constitutes business income. It is sufficient to support a finding of business income if the holding of the intangible property served an operational rather than an investment function.

(3) "Nonbusiness income" means all income that does not meet the definition of business income.
(4) "Commercial domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or business of the taxpayer is directed or managed.

(5) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any foreign country or political subdivision thereof.

(b) Nonresident individuals, partnerships, trusts and estates.

(1) The tax imposed by this article shall apply to the entire net income of a taxable nonresident derived from employment, trade, business, professional, personal service or other activity for financial gain or profit, performed or carried on within Mississippi, including the rental of real or personal property located within this state or for use herein and including the sale or exchange or other disposition of tangible or intangible property having a situs in Mississippi.

(2) Income derived from trade, business or other commercial activity shall be taxed to the extent that it is derived from such activity within this state. Mississippi net income shall be determined by direct or separate accounting of such income if the commissioner is satisfied that such separate accounting reflects correctly the income attributable to this state, but otherwise it shall be determined in the same manner as prescribed by the commissioner for the allocation and apportionment of income of foreign corporations having income from sources both within and without the state.

(3) A taxable nonresident shall be allowed to deduct expenses, interest, taxes, losses, bad debts, depreciation and similar business expenses only to the extent that they are allowable under this article and are attributable to the production of income allocable to and taxable by the State of Mississippi. As to allowable deductions essentially personal in
nature, such as contributions to charitable organizations, medical
expenses, taxes, interest and the optional standard deduction,
such taxable nonresident shall be allowed deductions therefor in
the ratio that the net income from sources within Mississippi
bears to the total net income from all sources of such taxable
nonresident, computed as if such taxable nonresident were a
resident of Mississippi.

(c) Foreign corporations, associations, organizations and
other entities.

(1) Corporations and organizations required to file.
All foreign corporations and other organizations which have
obtained a certificate of authority from the Secretary of State to
do business in Mississippi, or corporations or organizations which
are in fact doing business in Mississippi, are subject to the
income tax levy and are required to file annual income tax returns
unless the corporation or organization is specifically exempt from
tax by this article.

(2) Allocation and apportionment of income. Except as
provided in Sections 27-7-24, 27-7-24.1, 27-7-24.3, 27-7-24.5 and
27-7-24.7, Mississippi Code of 1972, any corporation or
organization having business income from business activity which
is taxable both within and without this state shall allocate and
apportion its net business income as prescribed by the
commissioner. If the business income of the corporation is
derived solely from property owned or business done in this state
and the corporation is not taxable in another state, the entire
business income shall be allocated to this state. ** A
corporation is taxable in another state if * * * in that state
the corporation is subject to a net income tax, or a franchise tax
measured by net income, or * * * if that state has jurisdiction to
subject the corporation to a net income tax regardless of
whether * * * the state does or does not subject the corporation
to a net income tax.
(3) Except as provided in Sections 27-7-24, 27-7-24.1, 27-7-24.3, 27-7-24.5 and 27-7-24.7, Mississippi Code of 1972, for the purpose of any formula which includes a sales factor, sales shall be assigned to Mississippi based on the following conditions:

(A) Sales of tangible personal property, including interest, carrying charges, deferred charges and delivery charges incident to such sales, are in this state if:

(i) The property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser, or to the designee of the purchaser, other than the United States Government, within this state regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale; or

(ii) The property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory, or other place of storage in this state, and (a) the purchaser is the United States Government, or (b) the taxpayer is not taxable in the state of the purchaser.

(B) Other sales or rentals are assignable to Mississippi if:

(i) The receipts are from real or tangible personal property located in Mississippi; or

(ii) The receipts are from intangible property and are received from sources within Mississippi; or

(iii) The receipts are from services and the income-producing activities are in Mississippi.

(4) Nonbusiness income. Rents and royalties from real or tangible personal property, capital gains, interest, dividends, or patent or copyright royalties, to the extent that they constitute nonbusiness income, shall be allocated as follows:

(A) Net rents and royalties from real property are allocable to the state in which the property is located.

(B) Net rents and royalties from tangible personal property are allocable to the state in which the property is used,
or to this state in their entirety if the corporation's commercial domicile is in this state and the corporation is not organized under the laws of or taxable in the state in which the property is utilized.

(C) Capital gains and losses from sales of real property are allocable to the state in which the property is located.

(D) Capital gains and losses from sales of tangible personal property are allocable to the state in which the property is located, or to this state if the corporation's commercial domicile is in this state and the corporation is not taxable in the state in which the property had a situs.

(E) Capital gains and losses from sales of intangible personal property are allocable to the state of the corporation's commercial domicile.

(F) Interest and dividends are allocable to the state of the corporation's commercial domicile.

(G) Patent and copyright royalties are allocable to the state in which the patent or copyright is utilized by the payer, or to this state if and to the extent that the patent or copyright is utilized by the payer in a state in which the corporation is not taxable and the corporation's commercial domicile is in this state.

(H) Any other nonbusiness income shall be allocated as prescribed by the commissioner.

(I) All expenses connected with earning nonbusiness income, such as interest, taxes, general and administrative expenses and such other expenses relating to the production of nonbusiness income, shall be deducted from gross nonbusiness income. Nonbusiness interest expense shall be computed by using the ratio of nonbusiness assets to total assets applied to total interest expense.

(d) Foreign lenders.
(1) In the case of any foreign lender, (corporation, association, organization, individual, partnership, trusts or estates), other than: (A) a foreign insurance company subject to certification by the Commissioner of Insurance, as provided by Section 83-21-1 et seq.; or (B) a foreign lender qualified under the general laws of this state to do business herein; or (C) a foreign lender which maintains an office or place of business within this state; or (D) lenders that sold properties in this state and financed such sale and reported on the installment method, interest income received or accrued on or after January 1, 1977, from loans secured by real estate or from lending on the security of real estate located within this state shall be excluded from Mississippi gross income and exempt from the Mississippi income tax levy and the reporting requirements.

(2) In the case of any foreign lender exempted in paragraph (1) of this subsection, interest income received on any loan finalized or consummated after January 1, 1977, shall be excluded from Mississippi gross income and the net profits derived therefrom shall be exempt from the Mississippi income tax levy for the life of such loan.

(e) Insurance companies. Insurance companies, other than life insurance companies, deriving premium income from within and without the state, may determine their Mississippi net income from underwriting by apportioning to this state a part of their total net underwriting income by such processes or formulas of general apportionment as are prescribed by the commissioner; provided that a company adopting this method of reporting for any year must adhere to said method of reporting for subsequent years, unless permission is granted by the commissioner to change to a different method of reporting; and provided that all affiliated companies of the same group shall use the same method of reporting.

(f) Bond requirements. Any individual or corporation subject to the tax imposed by this article, engaged in the
business of performing contracts which may require the payment of
net income taxes, may be required by the commissioner, before
entering into the performance of any contract or contracts the
consideration of which is more than Ten Thousand Dollars
($10,000.00), to execute and file a good and valid bond with a
surety company authorized to do business in this state, or with
sufficient sureties to be approved by the commissioner,
conditioned that all taxes which may accrue to the State of
Mississippi will be paid when due. Provided, however, that such
bond shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the total contracts
entered into during the taxable period, and, provided further,
that any taxpayer, in lieu of furnishing such bond, may pay the
maximum sum required herein as advance payment of taxes due on the
net income realized from any contract or contracts performed or
completed in this state.

SECTION 5. Section 27-13-13, Mississippi Code of 1972, is
amended as follows:

27-13-13. (1) In the case of organizations doing business
both within and without Mississippi, the value of the capital
employed in this state shall be determined by first computing the
ratio between (1) the real and tangible personal property owned in
Mississippi and gross receipts from business carried on in
Mississippi, and (2) the total real and tangible personal property
owned and gross receipts wherever located and from wherever
received. Said ratio then shall be applied to the total capital
stock, surplus, undivided profits and true reserves and the result
of that application shall be the capital employed in this state.

Where an organization owns an interest in a passthrough entity,
such as a partnership, limited liability company or a limited
liability partnership, the real and tangible personal property
owned by such passthrough entity shall be included in the
computation of the ratio provided for in this subsection as though
such property is owned or was received by the organization.
Provided, however, that the amount of the determined capital in Mississippi shall in no case be less than the assessed value of the Mississippi property of the organization for the year preceding the year in which the return is due. The assessed value of the property owned by a passthrough entity shall be included as being owned by the organization.

(2) (a) For the purpose of this section, for tax returns for tax years ending before January 1, 1999, an organization which uses a formula method of apportionment in making income tax returns to this state shall determine its gross receipts from business carried on in Mississippi by applying to total unitary receipts the ratio achieved, or which would be achieved, by such formula and adding to the result of such application any nonunitary Mississippi receipts.

(b) For the purpose of this section, for tax returns for tax years ending on or after January 1, 1999, the gross receipts of an organization that is required to use a formula method of apportionment in making income tax returns to this state shall be the same (both as to gross receipts from business carried on in Mississippi and gross receipts wherever located) as the gross receipts (or sales) used for the receipts or sales factor in the applicable income tax formula. However, gross receipts from business carried on in Mississippi, for the purposes of this section, shall also include any receipts from the taxpayer's business operations which are not apportioned but rather are directly allocated or assigned to this state. If the taxpayer is required to use a formula method of apportionment in making income tax returns which does not have a receipts or sales factor, then the receipts factor for the franchise tax formula shall be determined by regulation of the commission. Receipt of a passthrough entity added to the organization's receipts in subsection (1) of this section shall be in lieu of including any
ST: Income taxation; revise recognition of income from casual sales of property by installment sale and certain other revisions.