

**CHAPTER 81-03-09.1
DIVISION OF INCOME FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

Section

81-03-09.1-01 Apportionment of Income of Corporations Excluded by the Uniform Division of Income Tax Act Special rules—Financial institutions

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81-03-09.1-01. Apportionment of income of corporations excluded by the Uniform Division of Income Tax Act. Income of a corporation excluded by the Uniform Division of Income Tax Act whose business is conducted both within and without this state is apportioned according to the formula which is a part of this section unless the tax commissioner prescribes a different method.

Expenditures for salaries and wages are considered within this state if the service is performed in this state. Receipts from sales and other business sources which originate in this state are within this state. Receipts from sales of any tangible property located in this state at the time of sale are within the state.

APPORTIONMENT OF NET INCOME TO NORTH DAKOTA

	(X) Within North Dakota	(Y) Without North Dakota	(Z) Total	North Dakota Ratio
<hr/>				
1. Tangible property held and owned in connection with business				(X divided by Z)
<hr/>				
2. Business of Corporation:				
(a) Wages, salaries paid for services performed				
	\$.....	
(b) Receipts from sales and other business sources as defined in section 57-38-13(6)				
	\$.....	
(c) Total of (a) and (b)				
	\$.....	(X divided by Z)

-
-
- 3. Total of North Dakota
 - property and
 - business ratios
 - 4. Average ratio of
 - North Dakota
 - property and
 - business to
 - total (one-half
 - of item 3)

Special rules – Financial institutions.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, a financial institution whose business activity is taxable both within and without this state shall allocate and apportion its net income as provided in this chapter. The provisions of North Dakota Century Code chapter 57-38.1, including North Dakota Century Code section 57-38.1-18, not inconsistent with this chapter, shall apply to the allocation and apportionment of the income of a financial institution. All items of nonbusiness income that are not includable in the apportionable income tax base must be allocated under North Dakota Century Code chapter 57-38.1.

81-03-09.1-02. Definitions. As used in in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. “Billing address” means the location indicated in the books and records of the taxpayer on the first day of the taxable year, or on a later date in the taxable year when the customer relationship began, as the address where any notice, statement, or bill relating to a customer’s account is mailed.
- 2. “Borrower or credit card holder located in this state” means:
 - a. A borrower, other than a credit card holder, who is engaged in a trade or business that maintains its commercial domicile in this state; or
 - b. A borrower who is not engaged in a trade or business or a credit card holder whose billing address is in this state.
- 3. “Commercial domicile” means:
 - a. The headquarters of the trade or business, meaning the place from which the trade or business is principally managed and directed; or
 - b. If a taxpayer is organized under the laws of a foreign country, or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States, the taxpayer’s commercial domicile must be deemed for the purposes of this chapter to be the state of the United States or the District of Columbia from which the taxpayer’s trade or business in the United States is principally managed and directed. It is presumed, subject to rebuttal, that the location from which the taxpayer’s trade or business is principally managed and directed is the state of the United States or the District of Columbia to which the greatest number of employees are regularly connected or out of which they are working.

irrespective of where the services of the employees are performed, as of the last day of the taxable year.

4. "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions, and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services that are included in the employees' gross income under the Internal Revenue Code. In the case of employees not subject to the Internal Revenue Code, such as those employed in foreign countries, the determination of whether payments would constitute gross income to employees under the Internal Revenue Code must be made as though those employees were subject to the Internal Revenue Code.
5. "Credit card" means a credit, travel, or entertainment card.
6. "Credit card issuer's reimbursement fee" means the fee a taxpayer receives from a merchant's bank because one of the persons to whom the taxpayer has issued a credit card has charged merchandise or services to the credit card.
7. "Employee" means, with respect to a particular taxpayer, any individual who, under the usual common-law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee of that taxpayer.
8. "Financial institution" means:
 - a. A corporation or other business entity registered under state law as a bank holding company, registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended [Pub. L. 84-240; 70 Stat. 133; 12 U.S.C. 1841 et seq.], or registered as a savings and loan holding company under the National Housing Act, as amended [Pub. L. 73-847; 48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.];
 - b. A national bank organized and existing as a national bank association pursuant to the provisions of the National Bank Act [1864 ch. 106, 5; 13 Stat. 100; 12 U.S.C. 21 et seq.];
 - c. A savings association or federal savings bank as defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [Pub. L. 81-967; 64 Stat. 873; 12 U.S.C. 1813(b)(1)];
 - d. A bank or thrift institution incorporated or organized under the laws of any state;
 - e. A trust company organized under the laws of any state, the United States, a dependency or insular possession of the United States, or a foreign country;
 - f. A corporation organized under the provisions of Public Law No. 63-6, 25A [38 Stat. 273; 12 U.S.C. 611 to 631];
 - g. An agency or branch of a foreign depository as defined in Public Law No. 95-369 [92 Stat. 607; 12 U.S.C. 3101];
 - h. A production credit association organized under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 [Pub. L. 73-98; 48 Stat. 257; 12 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.], all of the stock of which held by the federal production credit corporation has been retired;

- i. A corporation the voting stock of which is more than fifty percent owned, directly or indirectly, by any person or business entity described in subdivisions a through h other than an insurance company taxable under chapter 26.1-03; or
- j. A corporation or other business entity that derives more than fifty percent of its total gross income for financial accounting purposes from finance leases. For purposes of this subdivision, a "finance lease" means any lease transaction that is the functional equivalent of an extension of credit and which transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks incident to the ownership of property. The phrase includes any "direct financing lease" or "leverage lease" that meets the criteria of financial accounting standards board statement no. 13, "accounting for leases", or any other lease that is accounted for as a financing by a lessor under generally accepted accounting principles. For the classification under this subdivision to apply:
 - (1) The average of the gross income in the current tax year and immediately preceding two tax years must satisfy the more than fifty percent requirement; and
 - (2) Gross income from incidental or occasional transactions must be disregarded.

9. "Gross rents" means the actual sum of money or other consideration payable for the use or possession of property.

a. Gross rents includes:

- (1) Any amount payable for the use or possession of real property or tangible property whether designated as a fixed sum of money or as a percentage of receipts, profits, or otherwise;
- (2) Any amount payable as additional rent or in lieu of rent, including interest, taxes, insurance, repairs, or any other amount required to be paid by the terms of a lease or other arrangement; and
- (3) A proportionate part of the cost of any improvement to real property made by or on behalf of the taxpayer which reverts to the owner or lessor upon termination of a lease or other arrangement. The amount to be included in gross rents is the amount of amortization or depreciation allowed in computing the taxable income base for the taxable year. However, if a building is erected on leased land by or on behalf of the taxpayer, the value of the land is determined by multiplying the gross rent by eight and the value of the building is determined in the same manner as if owned by the taxpayer.

b. Gross rents does not include:

- (1) Reasonable amounts payable as separate charges for water and electric service furnished by the lessor;

- (2) Reasonable amounts payable as service charges for janitorial services furnished by the lessor;
 - (3) Reasonable amounts payable for storage, provided the amounts are payable for space not designated and not under the control of the taxpayer; and
 - (4) That portion of any rental payment which is applicable to the space subleased from the taxpayer and not used by it.
10. “Loan” means any extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between the taxpayer and its customer, or the purchase, in whole or in part, of the extension of credit from another. Loans include participation, syndications, and leases treated as loans for federal income tax purposes. “Loan” does not include properties treated as loans under section 595 of the Internal Revenue Code; futures or forward contracts; options; notional principal contracts such as swaps; credit card receivables, including purchased credit card relationships; non-interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions; cash items in the process of collection; federal funds sold; securities purchased under agreements to resell; assets held in a trading account; securities; interests in an REMIC, or other mortgage-backed or asset-backed security; and other similar items.
11. “Loan secured by real property” means that fifty percent or more of the aggregate value of the collateral used to secure a loan or other obligation, when valued at fair market value as of the time the original loan or obligation was incurred, was real property.
12. “Merchant discount” means the fee or negotiated discount charged to a merchant by the taxpayer for the privilege of participating in a program whereby a credit card is accepted in payment for merchandise or services sold to the credit card holder.
13. “Participation” means an extension of credit in which an undivided ownership interest is held on a pro rata basis in a single loan or pool of loans and related collateral. In a loan participation, the credit originator initially makes the loan and then subsequently resells all or a portion of it to other lenders. The participation may or may not be known to the borrower.
14. “Principal base of operations” with respect to transportation property means the place of more or less permanent nature from which said property is regularly directed or controlled. With respect to an employee, the “principal base of operations” means the place of more or less permanent nature from which the employee regularly starts the employee’s work and to which the employee customarily returns in order to receive instructions from the employee’s employer, communicates with the employee’s customers or other persons, or performs any other functions necessary to the exercise of the employee’s trade or profession at some other point or points.
15. “Real property owned” and “tangible personal property owned” mean real and tangible personal property, respectively, on which the taxpayer may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes, or to which the taxpayer holds legal title and on which no other person may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes, or could claim depreciation if subject to federal income tax. Real and tangible personal property do not include coin, currency, or property acquired in lieu of or pursuant to a foreclosure.

16. “Regular place of business” means an office at which the taxpayer carries on its business in a regular and systematic manner and which is continuously maintained, occupied, and used by employees of the taxpayer.
17. “Syndication” means an extension of credit in which two or more persons fund and each person is at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount.
18. “Transportation property” means vehicles and vessels capable of moving under their own power, such as aircraft, trains, water vessels, and motor vehicles, as well as any equipment or containers attached to the property, including rolling stock, barges, trailers, or the like.

81-03-09.1-03. Apportionment and allocation - Property factor.

1. General. The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, the average value of the taxpayer’s real and tangible personal property owned that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, and the average value of the taxpayer’s loans and credit card receivables that are located within this state during the taxable year, and the denominator of which is the average value of all property located or used within and without this state during the taxable year.
2. Property included. The property factor includes only property the income or expenses of which are included, or would have been included if not fully depreciated or expensed or depreciated or expensed to a nominal amount, in the computation of the apportionable income base for the taxable year.
3. Value of property owned by the taxpayer.
 - a. The value of real property and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer is the original cost or other basis of the property for federal income tax purposes without regard to depletion, depreciation, or amortization.
 - b. Loans are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a loan is charged off in whole or in part for federal income tax purposes, the portion of the loan charged off is not outstanding. A specifically allocated reserve established pursuant to regulatory or financial accounting guidelines which is treated as charged off for federal income tax purposes must be treated as charged off for purposes of this section.
 - c. Credit card receivables are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a credit card receivable is charged off in whole or in part for federal income tax purposes, the portion of the receivable charged off is not outstanding.
4. Average value of property owned by the taxpayer. The average value of property owned by the taxpayer is computed on an annual basis by adding the value of the property on the first day of the taxable year and the value on the last day of the taxable year and dividing the sum by two. If averaging on this basis does not properly reflect average

value, the commissioner may require averaging on a more frequent basis. The taxpayer may elect to average on a more frequent basis. When averaging on a more frequent basis is required by the commissioner or is elected by the taxpayer, the same method of valuation must be used consistently by the taxpayer with respect to property within and without this state and on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the commissioner or the commissioner requires a different method of determining average value.

5. Average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer.
 - a. The average value of real property and tangible personal property that the taxpayer has rented from another, and which is not treated as property owned by the taxpayer for federal income tax purposes, must be determined annually by multiplying the gross rents payable during the taxable year by eight.
 - b. If the use of the general method described in this subsection results in inaccurate valuations of rented property, any other method that properly reflects the value may be adopted by the commissioner or by the taxpayer when approved in writing by the commissioner. Once approved, the other method of valuation must be used on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior approval from the commissioner or the commissioner requires a different method of valuation.

6. Location of real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer.
 - a. Except as described in subdivision b, real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer is considered to be located within this state if it is physically located, situated, or used within this state.
 - b. Transportation property is included in the numerator of the property factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of value that is to be included in the numerator of this state's property factor is determined by multiplying the average value of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft everywhere. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

7. Location of loans.
 - a. (1) A loan is considered to be located within this state if it is properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.
 - (2) A loan is properly assigned to the regular place of business with which it has a preponderance of substantive contacts. A loan assigned by the taxpayer to a regular place of business without the state must be presumed to have been properly assigned if:

- (a) The taxpayer has assigned, in the regular course of the taxpayer's business, the loan on its records to a regular place of business consistent with federal or state regulatory requirements;
 - (b) The assignment on the taxpayer's records is based upon substantive contacts of the loan to that regular place of business; and
 - (c) The taxpayer uses those records reflecting assignment of loans for the filing of all state and local tax returns for which an assignment of loans to a regular place of business is required.
- (3) The presumption of proper assignment of a loan provided in paragraph 2 may be rebutted upon a showing by the commissioner, supported by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding the loan did not occur at the regular place of business to which it was assigned on the taxpayer's records. When the presumption has been rebutted, the loan must then be located within this state if the taxpayer had a regular place of business within this state at the time the loan was made and the taxpayer fails to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding the loan did not occur within this state.
- b. In the case of a loan that is assigned by the taxpayer to a place without this state which is not a regular place of business, it must be presumed, subject to rebuttal by the taxpayer on a showing supported by the preponderance of evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding the loan occurred within this state if, at the time the loan was made, the taxpayer's commercial domicile, as defined in subsection 3 of section 81-03-09.2-02, was within this state.
- c. To determine the state in which the preponderance of substantive contacts relating to a loan have occurred, the facts and circumstances regarding the loan at issue must be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and consideration must be given to such activities as the solicitation, investigation, negotiation, approval, and administration of the loan. For purposes of this subdivision:
 - (1) "Administration" means the process of managing the account. This process includes bookkeeping, collecting the payments, corresponding with the customer, reporting to management regarding the status of the agreement, and proceeding against the borrower or the security interest if the borrower is in default. This activity is located at the regular place of business which oversees this activity.
 - (2) "Approval" means the procedure by which employees or the board of directors of the taxpayer make the final determination whether to enter into the agreement. This activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of the employees were actually performed. If the board of directors makes the final determination, the activity is located at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

- (3) Investigation” means the procedure by which employees of the taxpayer determine the creditworthiness of the customer as well as the degree of risk involved in making a particular agreement. This activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer’s employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of the employees were actually performed.
- (4) “Negotiation” means the procedure by which employees of the taxpayer and the taxpayer’s customer determine the terms of the agreement, including the amount, duration, interest rate, frequency of repayment, currency denomination, and security required. This activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer’s employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of the employees were actually performed.
- (5) “Solicitation” means either active or passive solicitation. Active solicitation occurs when an employee of the taxpayer initiates the contact with the customer. This activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer’s employee is regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of the employee were actually performed. Passive solicitation occurs when the customer initiates the contact with the taxpayer. If the customer’s initial contact was not at a regular place of business of the taxpayer, the regular place of business, if any, where the passive solicitation occurred is determined by the facts in each case.

8. Location of credit card receivables. For purposes of determining the location of credit card receivables, credit card receivables must be treated as loans and are subject to the provisions of subsection 7.
9. Period for which properly assigned loan remains assigned. A loan that has been properly assigned to a state, absent any change of material fact, must remain assigned to that state for the length of the original term of the loan. Thereafter, that loan may be properly assigned to another state if that loan has a preponderance of substantive contact to a regular place of business there.

81-03-09.1-04. Apportionment and allocation - Receipts factor.

1. General. The receipts factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer within and without this state during the taxable year. The method of calculating receipts for purposes of the denominator is the same as the method used in determining receipts for purposes of the numerator. The receipts factor includes only those receipts described in this section which constitute business income and are included in the computation of the apportionable income base for the taxable year.
2. Receipts from the lease of real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of real property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state or receipts from the sublease of real property if the property is located within this state.
3. Receipts from the lease of tangible personal property.

- a. Except as described in subdivision b, the numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state when it is first placed in service by the lessee.
 - b. Receipts from the lease or rental of transportation property owned by the taxpayer are included in the numerator of the receipts factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of receipts that is to be included in the numerator of this state's receipts factor is determined by multiplying all the receipts from the lease or rental of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.
4. Interest from loans secured by real property.
- a. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property if the property is located within this state. If the property is located both within this state and one or more other states, the receipts described in this subsection are included in the numerator of the receipts factor if more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state. If more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any one state, then the receipts described in this subsection must be included in the numerator of the receipts factor if the borrower is located in this state.
 - b. The determination of whether the real property securing a loan is located within this state must be made as of the time the original agreement was made and any and all subsequent substitutions of collateral must be disregarded.
5. Interest from loans not secured by real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property if the borrower is located in this state.
6. Net gains from the sale of loans. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains from the sale of loans. Net gains from the sale of loans include income recorded under the coupon stripping rules of section 1286 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- a. The amount of net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of loans secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor under subsection 4 and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.
 - b. The amount of net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of loans not secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying

the net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor under subsection 5 and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

7. Receipts from credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and receipts from fees charged to cardholders, such as annual fees, if the billing address of the cardholder is in this state.
8. Net gains from the sale of credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of credit card receivables multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor under subsection 7 and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to cardholders.
9. Credit card issuer's reimbursement fees. The numerator of the receipts factor includes all credit card issuer's reimbursement fees multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor under subsection 7 and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to cardholders.
10. Receipts from merchant discount. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from merchant discount if the commercial domicile of the merchant is in this state. Such receipts must be computed net of any cardholder chargebacks but may not be reduced by any interchange transaction fees or by any issuer's reimbursement fees paid to another for charges made by its cardholders.
11. Loan servicing fees.
 - a. (1) The numerator of the receipts factor includes loan servicing fees derived from loans secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor under subsection 4 and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.
 - (2) The numerator of the receipts factor includes loan servicing fees derived from loans not secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor under subsection 5 and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.
 - b. In circumstances in which the taxpayer receives loan servicing fees for servicing either the secured or the unsecured loans of another, the numerator of the receipts factor must include the fees if the borrower is located in this state.
12. Receipts from services. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this section if the service is performed in this

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

13. Receipts from investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities.

a. Interest; dividends; net gains, but not less than zero; and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities must be included in the receipts factor. Investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities include investment securities, trading account assets, federal funds, securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase, options, futures contracts, forward contracts, notional principal contracts such as swaps, equities, and foreign currency transactions. With respect to the investment and trading assets and activities described in paragraphs 1 and 2, the receipts factor must include the amounts described in those paragraphs.

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

(2) The receipts factor must include the amount by which interest, dividends, gains, and other income from trading assets and activities, including assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, exceeds amounts paid in lieu of interest, amounts paid in lieu of dividends, and losses from these assets and activities.

b. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest; dividends; net gains, but not less than zero; and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities described in subdivision a which are attributable to this state.

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

(2) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in paragraph 1 of subdivision a from such funds and securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of federal funds

sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such funds and securities.

- (3) The amount of interest, dividends, gains, and other income from trading assets and activities, including assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, but excluding amounts described in paragraph 1 or 2, attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in paragraph 2 of subdivision a by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the trading assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.
- (4) For purposes of this subdivision, average value must be determined using the rules for determining the average value of tangible personal property set forth in subsections 3 and 4 of section 81-03-09.1-03.

c. In lieu of using the method set forth in subdivision b, the taxpayer may elect, or the commissioner may require in order to fairly represent the business activity of the taxpayer in this state, the use of the method set forth in this subdivision.

- (1) The amount of interest; dividends; net gains, but not less than zero; and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.
- (2) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in paragraph 1 of subdivision a from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such funds and such securities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such funds and such securities.
- (3) The amount of interest, dividends, gains, and other income from trading assets and activities, including assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, but excluding amounts described in paragraphs 1 and 2, attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in paragraph 2 of subdivision a by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such trading assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer

within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

- d. If the taxpayer elects or is required by the commissioner to use the method set forth in subdivision c, the taxpayer shall use this method on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the commissioner to use, or the commissioner requires, a different method.
- e. The taxpayer has the burden of proving that an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity was properly assigned to a regular place of business outside this state by demonstrating that the day-to-day decisions regarding the asset or activity occurred at a regular place of business outside this state. If the day-to-day decisions regarding an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity occur at more than one regular place of business and one regular place of business is in this state and one regular place of business is outside this state, the asset or activity must be considered to be located at the regular place of business of the taxpayer where the investment or trading policies or guidelines with respect to the asset or activity are established. Unless the taxpayer demonstrates to the contrary, the investment or trading policies and guidelines are presumed to be established at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

- 14. All other receipts. The numerator of the receipts factor includes all other receipts under the rules set forth in North Dakota Century Code chapter 57-38.1 and chapter 81-03-09, to the extent not inconsistent with this section.
- 15. Attribution of certain receipts to commercial domicile. All receipts that would be assigned under this section to a state in which the taxpayer is not taxable must be included in the numerator of the receipts factor if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

81-03-09.1-05. Apportionment and allocation - Payroll factor.

- 1. General. The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the taxable year by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid both within and without this state during the taxable year. The payroll factor must include only that compensation that is included in the computation of the apportionable income tax base for the taxable year.
- 2. Compensation relating to nonbusiness income. The compensation of any employee for services or activities that are connected with the production of nonbusiness income, meaning income which is not includable in the apportionable income base, and payments made to any independent contractor or any other person not properly classifiable as an employee must be excluded from both the numerator and denominator of the factor.
- 3. When compensation paid in this state. Compensation is paid in this state if any one of the following tests, applied consecutively, is met:
 - a. The employee's services are preformed entirely within this state.
 - b. The employee's services are performed both within and without the state, but the service performed without the state is incidental to the employee's service within

the state. The term "incidental" means any service that is temporary or transitory in nature or which is rendered in connection with an isolated transaction.

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

(1) If the employee's principal base of operations is within this state;

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

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

81-03-09.1-06. Taxable years. This chapter is applicable to tax years beginning after December 31, 2012.

History: Effective July 1, 1985; amended effective January 1, 2014.

General Authority: NDCC 57-38-56

Law Implemented: NDCC 57-38-12(3)(a), ~~57-38-13~~ 57-38, 57-38.1, 57-38.1-18