

## REVENUE AND TAXATION

1. For taxable periods beginning on or before December 31, 2021, the income of entities that make the election under R.S. 47:287.732.2 shall be taxed at the following rates:

a. 2 percent upon the first \$25,000 of Louisiana taxable income;

b. 4 percent upon the amount of Louisiana taxable income above \$25,000 but not in excess of \$100,000; and

c. 6 percent upon the amount of Louisiana taxable income above \$100,000.

2. For taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, the income of entities that make the election under LA R.S. 47:287.732.2 shall be taxed at the following rates:

a. 1.85 percent upon the first \$25,000 of Louisiana taxable income;

b. 3.5 percent upon the amount of Louisiana taxable income above \$25,000 but not in excess of \$100,000; and

c. 4.25 percent upon the amount of Louisiana taxable income above \$100,000.

### B. Requirements to Make the Election

1. Shareholders, members or partners holding more than one-half of the ownership interest in the entity based upon capital account balances on the day the election is made shall approve the election.

2. The entity shall provide the Department of Revenue at the time of making the election either:

a. a resolution signed by secretary of the corporation or equivalent officer or manager verifying that more than one-half of the ownership interest in the entity based upon capital account balances approved the election, or

b. other written proof that more than one-half the ownership interest in the entity approved the election.

3. An entity shall make the election on Form R-6980, *Tax Election for Pass-Through Entities* and the form shall be submitted to the Department of Revenue by email to Section732.2election@la.gov.

a. The following documentation shall be attached to Form R-6980:

i. a list of all owners, their addresses and their tax identification numbers as of the last day of the taxable year to which the election is effective;

ii. federal returns for the entity for the preceding three taxable years if applicable, including form K-1s and pass-through or disregarded entity forms such as Schedules C, E, and F;

iii. formation documents of the entity such as the Articles of Incorporation, Partnership Agreement or Operating Agreement which specifically set forth how profits, losses and other tax items are distributed to the owners; and

iv. a list of all unused Louisiana net operating losses, tax credit balances and other tax items earned at the entity level prior to the election.

4. Any entity who files a composite partnership return pursuant to LA R.S. 47:201.1 is prohibited from making the election.

5. Elections are timely if made: at any time during the preceding taxable year of the year in which the election is first effective; at any time during the taxable year in which the election is first effective or on or before the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the fourth month after the close of the taxable year in which the election is first effective.

a. The department will begin accepting elections on February 1, 2020 for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

b. The secretary has the discretion to treat an election made after the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the close of the taxable year in which the election is first effective as timely if reasonable circumstances exist for the entity's failure to make a timely election.

i. The secretary shall consider whether to treat applications filed after the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the close of the taxable year as filed timely on a case-by-case basis.

ii. Reasonable circumstances may include, but are not limited to, death or serious illness of owners, death or serious illness of the entity's tax preparer, or federally declared natural disasters or emergencies.

iii. A determination that the entity and its owners will pay less total tax under the election shall not be a reasonable circumstance to consider a late election timely.

c. An election, once made, is effective for the entire taxable year for which it was made as well as all subsequent taxable years until the election is terminated.

### C. Filing Tax Returns after Election

1. Each entity making the election shall file Louisiana Form CIFT-620, *Corporation Income Tax and Franchise Tax Return*, for the applicable taxable year for which the election was made and all taxable years thereafter unless the election is terminated.

2. Each entity making the election and filing the Louisiana Form CIFT-620 with all supporting documentation as required by the Department shall be required to file the return electronically in accordance with LAC 61:III.1505. Failure to comply with the electronic filing requirement of this section will result in the assessment of a penalty as provided for in R.S. 47:1520(B).

3. The following documents shall be attached to the Louisiana Form CIFT-620 when filed:

a. Schedule K-1s as actually issued to the owners of the entity for the taxable year as well as Louisiana Form R-6981, *Statement of Owner's Share of Entity Level Tax Items*, reflecting any income that remains taxable to the entity's

owners in Louisiana after the election such as dividends and interest; and

b. Louisiana Form R-6982, *Schedule of Tax Paid if Paid by Owner*, calculating how much tax would have been due if the entity had passed the income through to its owners and the tax had been paid at the owner level.

#### 4. Modification of Income and Loss

a. Taxpayers with an ownership interest in an entity making the election shall make a modification, as follows:

i. Resident individual taxpayers shall make a modification on Schedule E of their Louisiana Form IT-540, *Louisiana Resident Income Tax Return*, in accordance with R.S. 47:297.14. A non-resident or part-year resident shall make the modification on the Nonresident and Part-Year Resident (NPR) Worksheet of the Louisiana Form IT-540B, *Louisiana Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return*.

ii. Resident and nonresident trusts or estates shall make a modification on Lines 2D and 3D and Schedule A, respectively, of their Louisiana Form IT-541, *Fiduciary Income Tax Return*.

b. The modification shall be made for all income or loss of the entity that was included by the individual or fiduciary owners in the calculation of federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income, respectively, but which is being taxed at the entity level for Louisiana income tax purposes after the election is made.

c. The modification shall not be made for any income or loss that remains taxable for Louisiana individual or fiduciary income tax purposes to the entity's owners, such as interest income and dividend income.

d. For calculation purposes, individual or fiduciary income taxpayers with an ownership interest in an entity making the election shall submit a copy of Form R-6981, *Louisiana Statement of Owner's Share of Entity Level Tax Items*, and a pro forma Federal Form 1040 or 1041, respectively, that excludes any income, deductions or other tax items that were included in the calculation of Louisiana net income on the entity's Louisiana Form CIFT-620. A nonresident individual shall submit a *pro forma* NPR Worksheet of the Louisiana Form IT-540B excluding any income, deductions or other tax items that were included in the calculation of Louisiana net income on the entity's Louisiana Form CIFT-620 instead of a *pro forma* Federal Form 1040.

e. The accrual of interest shall be suspended during any period of time that a delay in the issuance of a refund is attributable to the taxpayer's failure to provide information or documentation required herein, as provided by R.S. 47:1624(F).

#### 5. Net Operating Losses

a. Louisiana net operating losses recognized in taxable years prior to the election that have previously been passed through to the owners are tax items of the owners and

any such losses are not available for utilization at the entity level in taxable years to which the election applies.

b. Louisiana net operating losses for any taxable year to which the election applies are tax items of the entity and any such losses shall not pass through to the owners of the entity regardless of whether or not the election is terminated in a future taxable year.

#### 6. Tax Credits Granted to Pass-Through Entities

a. Louisiana tax credits earned in taxable years prior to the election that have previously passed through to the owners are tax items of the owners and any such credits are not available for utilization at the entity level in taxable years to which the election applies.

b. Louisiana tax credits earned for any taxable years to which the election applies are tax items of the entity and any such credits shall not pass through to the owners of the entity regardless of whether or not the election is terminated in a future taxable year.

D. Termination of the Election. Entities who make the election pursuant to R.S. 47:287.732.2, may apply to the secretary of the Department of Revenue to terminate the election. Any such termination request requires the written approval of more than one-half of the ownership interest based upon capital account balances on the date the request is submitted. A taxpayer may request a termination of the election by electronic submission of Louisiana Form R-6983, *Termination of the Pass-Through Entity Tax Election*, and satisfying the requirements of either method of termination, as follows:

1. The secretary may terminate the election if the entity shows a material change in circumstances.

a. A significant change in federal law may be considered a material change in circumstances.

b. A tax increase resulting from the decision to make the election, in and of itself, shall not be considered a material change in circumstances.

c. The request to terminate the election shall include a written explanation of the material change which warrants termination.

d. Once the entity has filed a Louisiana income tax return for a taxable year for which the election has been made or a subsequent taxable year, the secretary shall not grant a termination of the election to apply to such taxable year for which a return has already been filed.

2. A taxpayer may terminate the election by filing an application for prospective termination.

a. For purposes of this Paragraph, an application shall be considered timely and complete when all required documentation has been submitted on or before November 1 prior to the close of the taxable year for calendar year filers or sixty days prior to the close of the taxable year for fiscal year filers.

3. An entity applying for termination under either method provided in this Subsection must provide the Department either:

a. A resolution signed by secretary of the corporation or equivalent officer manager verifying that more than one-half the ownership interest in the entity based upon capital account balances approved the election, or

b. Other written proof that more than one-half the ownership interest in the entity based upon capital account balances approved the request for termination.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:287.732.2 and 1511.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Policy Services Division, LR 46:43 (January 2020), amended by the Department of Revenue, Policy Services Division, LR 48:2991 (December 2022), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Policy and Planning Division, LR:50:407 (March 2024), amended LR 50:1859 (December 2024).

## Chapter 11. Corporation Income Tax

### §1114. Modifications of Federal Gross Income

A. In order to calculate Louisiana gross income, R.S. 47:287.71 requires modifications be made to federal gross income. R.S. 47:287.71(B)(7) provides that exclusions from Subpart F must be taken into account when computing Louisiana gross income. Included in the exclusions from gross income required by R.S. 47:287.71(B)(7) are those modifications provided for in R.S. 47:287.738(C) through (F).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:287.71, R.S. 47:287.785, and R.S. 47:1511.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Policy Services Division, LR 32:261 (February 2006).

### §1115. Corporate Deductions; Add-Back of Certain Intangible Expenses; Interest and Management Fees

A. General. R.S. 47:287.82 provides that otherwise deductible interest expenses and costs, intangible expenses and costs, and management fees directly or indirectly paid to a related member shall be added back to the corporation's gross income.

B. Exceptions. The taxpayer shall make the add-back unless:

1. the item of income corresponding to the taxpayer's expense, cost, or fee, was in the same taxable year subject to a tax based on or measured by the related member's net income in Louisiana or any other state; or

2. the item of income corresponding to the taxpayer's expense, cost, or fee, was in the same taxable year subject to a tax based on or measured by the related member's net income in a foreign nation which has in force an income tax treaty with the United States, if the recipient was a "resident" as defined in the income tax treaty with the foreign nation; or

3. the transaction giving rise to the expense, cost, or fee between the taxpayer and the related member did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of any Louisiana tax; or

4. the expense, cost, or fee that was paid or accrued to a related member was "passed through" by the related member or members to an unrelated third party in an arms-length transaction via a corresponding expense, cost, or fee payment; or

5. the add-back is unreasonable. The add-back will be considered unreasonable if the taxpayer establishes that, based on the entirety of the taxpayer's particular facts and circumstances, the add-back adjustments would increase the taxpayer's Louisiana income tax liability to an amount that bears no reasonable relation to the taxpayer's Louisiana presence.

### C. Definitions

*Indirectly Paid*—interest expenses and costs, intangible expenses and costs, and management fees subject to add-back include expenses, costs, and fees incurred by a taxpayer if the expense is related to an intermediate expense, cost, or fee incurred in a transaction between one related member and a second related member.

a. EXAMPLE. Corporations B and C are related members with respect to Corporation A. Corporation A is a Louisiana taxpayer that sells products it purchases from Corporation B on a cost plus basis. Corporation B licenses intangible property from Corporation C and makes intangible expense payments to Corporation C based in part on the sales Corporation B makes to Corporation A. To the extent the intangible expenses Corporation B pays to Corporation C are reflected in the costs of the products Corporation A purchases from Corporation B, the direct intangible expenses of Corporation B are considered to be indirect intangible expenses of Corporation A. Furthermore, Corporation A is deemed to directly pay an intangible expense to Corporation B and indirectly pay an intangible expense to Corporation C.

*Intangible Expenses*—includes but is not limited to:

a. expenses, accruals, and costs for, related to, or directly or indirectly incurred in connection with the acquisition, use, maintenance, management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property. "Intangible property" includes stocks, bonds, financial instruments, patents, patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, "know how", and similar types of intangible assets;

b. costs related to, or incurred in connection directly or indirectly with, factoring transactions or discounting transactions;

c. royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees;

d. licensing fees;

e. other similar expenses, accruals, and costs.

*Management Fees*—includes but is not limited to expenses and costs, including intercompany administrative charges, pertaining to accounts receivable, accounts payable, employee benefit plans, insurance, legal matters, payroll, data processing, including assembled workforce and/or employment data processing, purchasing, procurement, organizational matters, business structuring matters, taxation, financial matters, securities, accounting, marketing, reporting, and compliance matters or similar activities.