

**New York State Department of Taxation and Finance**  
**Taxpayer Services Division**  
**Technical Services Bureau**

TSB-A-85 (13) C  
Corporation Tax  
July 8, 1985

STATE OF NEW YORK  
STATE TAX COMMISSION

ADVISORY OPINION

PETITION NO. C831021A

On October 21, 1983 a Petition for Advisory Opinion was received from Goldome Bank for Savings, One Fountain Plaza, Buffalo, New York 14203.

At issue is the tax treatment under Article 32 of the Tax Law of a proposed reorganization of Petitioner where, for federal income tax purposes:

1. The change in the form of operation of Petitioner from a state mutual savings bank to a federal stock savings bank will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (hereinafter IRC), and no gain or loss will be recognized to Petitioner as a result of such conversion (Rev. Rul. 80-105, 1980-1 C.B. 78). Petitioner and the converted bank will be a "party to a reorganization" within the meaning of section 368(b) of the IRC.

2. No gain or loss will be recognized to the converted bank on the receipt of money in exchange for the conversion stock (section 1032(a) of the IRC).

3. The assets of Petitioner will have the same basis in the hands of the converted bank as in the hands of Petitioner immediately prior to the conversion (section 362(b) of the IRC).

4. The holding period of the assets of Petitioner to be received by the converted bank will include the period during which the assets were held by the bank prior to the conversion (section 1223(2) of the IRC).

5. No gain or loss will be recognized by the eligible account holders, or other members upon the issuance to them of deposit accounts in the converted bank in the same dollar amount as their deposit accounts in Petitioner plus interests in the liquidation account of the converted bank in exchange for their deposit accounts in the bank (section 354(a) of the IRC).

6. No gain or loss will be recognized by the eligible account holders, or other members upon the distribution to them of the nontransferable subscription rights to purchase shares of stock in the converted bank (section 305(a) of the IRC).

7. The basis of the deposit accounts in the converted bank received by the account holders of Petitioner will be the same as the basis of their deposit accounts in Petitioner surrendered in exchange therefor (section 358(a)(1) of the IRC). The basis of the interests in the liquidation account of the converted bank received by the eligible account holders will be zero. The basis of the nontransferable subscription rights will be zero (sections 1.307-1 and 1.307-2 of the Treasury Regulations). The basis for the common stock of the converted bank to its shareholders will be the purchase price thereof (section 1012 of the IRC). The shareholder's holding period will commence upon the exercise of the subscription (section 1223(6) of the IRC).

8. No taxable income will be realized by the eligible account holders or other members as a result of the exercise of the nontransferable subscription rights (Rev. Rul. 56-572, 1956-2 C.B. 182).

9. For purposes of section 381 of the IRC, the converted bank will be treated as if there had been no reorganization. Accordingly, the taxable year of Petitioner will not end on the effective date of the conversion, and the tax attributes of Petitioner will be taken into account by the converted bank as if there had been no reorganization (section 1.381(b)-(1)(a)(2) of the Treasury Regulations). The part of the taxable year of Petitioner before the conversion will be included in the taxable year of the converted bank after the conversion (Rev. Rul. 57-276, 1957-1 C.B. 126).

10. Pursuant to the provisions of section 381(c)(4) of the IRC and section 1.381(c)(4)-1(a)(1)(ii) of the Treasury Regulations, the converted bank will succeed to and take into account, immediately after the reorganization the dollar amounts of those accounts of Petitioner which represent bad debts reserves in respect of which Petitioner has taken a bad debt deduction for taxable years ending on or before the date of the transfer. The bad debt reserves will not be required to be restored to gross income of Petitioner for the taxable year of the transfer, and such bad debt reserves will have the same character in the hands of the converted bank as they would have had in the hands of Petitioner if no distribution or transfer had occurred.

11. Regardless of book entries made for the creation of the liquidation account, the conversion will not diminish the accumulated earnings and profits of the converted bank available for the subsequent distribution of dividends within the meaning of section 316 of the IRC (section 1.312-11(b) and (c) of the Treasury Regulations). The creation of the liquidation account on the records of the converted bank will have no effect on its taxable income, deductions for addition to reserves for bad debts under section 593 of the IRC, or distributions to shareholders under section 593(e) of the IRC. (Rev. Rul. 68-475, 1968-2 C.B. 259).

Petitioner is a state chartered savings bank organized in mutual form. Petitioner contemplates converting from a mutual to a stock form of organization subsequent to conversion from a state to a federally chartered mutual savings bank. The Board of Directors will continue the policies and business operations of Petitioner under the federal stock charter on the same basis as before the conversion. All pending actions and other judicial proceedings to which Petitioner is a party will not abate or be discontinued by reason of the conversion but will continue in the same manner as if the conversion had not taken place. Each account holder will have a deposit account in the converted bank in the same dollar amount and upon the same terms and conditions (other than voting and liquidation rights) as prior to the conversion. For federal income tax purposes, Petitioner will continue to file all tax returns under existing identification numbers and upon the same reporting dates or reporting periods as is required of Petitioner prior to the conversion.

Section 1455(a) of Article 32 provides that the basic tax is 12 percent of the taxpayer's entire net income, or the portion thereof allocated to New York State, for the taxable year or part thereof.

Entire net income is defined in section 1453(a) of Article 32 as follows:

"Entire net income means total net income from all sources which shall be the same as the entire taxable income which the taxpayer is required to report to the United States treasury department, except as hereinafter provided."

Section 1453(b) through (h) provides for the modifications required by section 1453(a). However, there is no modification for a transaction treated as a reorganization pursuant to section 368(a)(1)(F) of the IRC.

The only regulations promulgated, to date, in accordance with section 1453 of Article 32 pertain to the modification for international banking facilities which is not herein at issue.

The regulations promulgated in accordance with Articles 9-B and 9-C, the predecessor to Article 32, apply only to the extent that such regulations conform with the provisions of Article 32 and only in the absence of regulations promulgated in accordance with Article 32. In a letter to Commerce Clearing House, Inc., dated February 26, 1973, the Director of the Corporation Tax Bureau made the following statement:

"Inasmuch as the provisions of Article 32 conform with Articles 9-B and 9-C, except in areas of privilege period and Federal conformity regulations issued under Articles 9-B and 9-C remain applicable except when they are in conflict with the provisions of Article 32. Federal taxable income is the starting point in computing entire net income and therefore Federal regulations applicable to such computation will be followed."

Section 1462(a) of Article 32 states, in part:

"Every taxpayer . . . shall annually on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of each of its taxable years transmit to the tax commission a return . . . and every taxpayer which ceases to exercise its franchise or to be subject to the tax imposed by this article shall transmit to the tax commission a return on the date of such cessation or at such other time as the tax commission may require covering each year or period for which no return was thereto- fore filed."

Section 1462(c) of Article 32 states, in part;

"The tax commission may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns wherever good cause exists. . . ."

Section 1453(j) states:

" If the period covered by a return under this article is other than the period covered by the return to the United States treasury department, entire net income shall be determined by multiplying the taxable income reported to such department (as adjusted pursuant to the provisions of this article) by the number of calendar months or major parts thereof covered by the return under this article and dividing by the number of calendar months or major parts thereof covered by the return to such department. If it shall appear that such method of determining entire net income does not properly reflect the taxpayer's income during the period covered by the return under this article, the tax commission shall be authorized in its discretion to determine such entire net income solely on the basis of the taxpayer's income during the period covered by its return under this article."

Pursuant to section 1453 of Article 32, entire net income is computed by starting with federal taxable income and making the modifications required by such section. Since there is no modification for a reorganization under section 368(a)(1)(F) of the IRC, such reorganization would, for purposes of section 1453 of Article 32, be treated the same as it was treated for federal income tax purposes. However, pursuant to section 1462(a) of Article 32, a taxpayer which ceases to exercise its franchise is required to file a return on the date of cessation unless, pursuant to section 1462(c), the taxpayer is granted an extension of time for filing such return. If the date of cessation is not the last day of its taxable year for federal income tax purposes, the taxpayer is required to file two short period returns for purposes of Article 32, even though only one return is required for federal income tax purposes.

Accordingly, if Petitioner's change in form from a New York State chartered mutual savings bank to a federally chartered stock savings bank is a tax-free reorganization under section 368(a)(1)(F) of the IRC such reorganization would be a tax-free reorganization for New York State franchise tax purposes under Article 32. Except that, for the federal taxable year Petitioner changes from a New York State chartered mutual savings bank to a federally chartered mutual savings bank, Petitioner will cease to exercise its New York State franchise and two short period returns are required for New York State franchise tax purposes even though only one return is required for federal income tax purposes. A short period return is required for the period from the beginning of its federal taxable year up to and including the day Petitioner ceases to exercise its franchise and a short period return is required for the period from the day following the cessation to the end of its federal taxable year.

DATED: July 1, 1985

s/FRANK J. PUCCIA  
Director  
Technical Services Bureau

NOTE: The opinions expressed in Advisory Opinions  
are limited to the facts set forth herein.