

Tax Foundation Guide to OBBBA State Tax Conformity

For Congress, work on the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) is done. But in state capitols, the work has not yet begun. Many of the tax changes in the federal reconciliation act flow through to state tax codes—automatically in some states, and subject to an update in states' Internal Revenue Code (IRC) conformity date in others.

Most states use the IRC as the basis of their own individual and corporate income tax codes, so changes to the federal tax code can adjust state tax codes as well. But all states decouple from certain IRC provisions and modify others, and states vary on how current their alignment with the IRC is. While some states automatically conform to the current version of the federal code, others conform to it as it existed at some earlier date and thus may not bring in the new provisions for quite some time, if ever.

Provisions that at least potentially flow through to states include personal tax changes like the new deductions for qualified tips, overtime premium pay, and automobile loan interest; the higher standard deduction; the permanently higher alternative minimum tax (AMT) threshold; the higher estate tax threshold; and the \$1,000 charitable deduction for non-itemizers. For business taxpayers, provisions with relevance to state tax codes include new first-year expensing provisions under § 168(k), § 174, § 179, and the new § 168(n); the conversion of the global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI) regime to the net CFC-tested income (NCTI) regime; and the reinstatement of EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) for calculation of the net interest deduction limit. Additionally, while not a matter of IRC conformity, the new federal law obligates future changes to most states' Medicaid provider taxes.

For the Tax Foundation's full analysis of state tax impacts of the OBBBA, showing the provisions to which each state conforms, with revenue estimates, see: http://taxfoundation.org/state-impact



These changes confront lawmakers with choices. They must decide whether to maintain or adopt conformity with a post-OBBBA version of the IRC, and, if so, whether to modify or selectively decouple from some of the new provisions. The benefits of general conformity are considerable for taxpayers and tax administrators alike—a point in favor of maintaining currentness. That, however, does not resolve the question of whether to diverge from certain new federal policies.

Our new analysis provides estimates of the costs of conformity to each provision by state, where possible, along with an analysis of the purpose and effects of each policy. Some changes reduce tax collections with scant economic benefit while providing poorly targeted relief, and might well be discarded by lawmakers. Others represent pro-growth improvements to the tax code, and many lawmakers might find that their costs—often quite modest—are well worth absorbing.

None of these decisions, however, should be made in the absence of good information. Our new publication is intended to help lawmakers and those in the broader policy community navigate these issues and determine the best course for their respective states.

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Details: http://taxfoundation.org/state-impact
See reverse for additional info

State	Conformity		Personal Deductions						Business Expensing Pro			visions Other Provisions		
	PIT	CIT	Tips	ОТ	Auto	Senior	Prop.	Char.	§ 168(k)	§ 168(n)	§ 174	§ 179	Int'l	Other
Alabama	Roll	Roll					✓		√	√	100%	✓		
Alaska	n.a.	Roll							✓	✓	✓	✓	NCTI	
Arizona	St-C	St-C					✓			✓	✓	✓		
Arkansas	Sel	Sel									√			
California	St-L	St-L									√			
Colorado	Roll	Roll	✓		√	√	✓	√	✓	✓	√	✓	NCTI	AMT
Connecticut	Roll	Roll								√	√		NCTI	AMT+Est
Delaware	Roll	Roll					✓		✓	✓	√	✓	NCTI	
Dist. of Columbia	Roll	Roll							-	✓	✓		NCTI	
Florida	n.a.	St-L							✓	√	√	✓		
Georgia	St-C	St-C					✓				100%	✓		
Hawaii	St-C	St-C					•			✓	✓			
Idaho	St-C	St-C	√	√	√	1	√	√		✓	✓	✓	GILTI	
Illinois	Roll	Roll	•	•	•	-	•	•		√	✓	√ ·	022.2	
Indiana	St-L	St-L								√	100%	•		
Iowa	Roll	Roll	√	✓	√		√	✓	✓	√	√	√		
Kansas	Roll	Roll	•	•	•		•	v	√	✓	√	√		
Kentucky	St-C	St-C							V	٧	√ ✓	V		
Louisiana	Roll	Roll							100%	✓	100%	√		
Maine	St-L	St-L							100%	√	√	√	GILTI	
Maryland	Roll	Roll					√			√	√ ✓	V	NCTI	
Massachusetts	St-L	Roll					٧			√	√ ✓	√	NCTI	
Michigan	Roll	Roll								√	√	✓ ✓	NCII	
Minnesota	St-L	St-L								√ ✓	√ √	✓ ✓	GILTI	
							,		100%				GILII	
Mississippi	Sel	Roll					√		100%	√	100%	√		
Missouri	Roll	Roll	,	,	,		√	,	√	√ ,	√ ,	√	NOTT	
Montana	Roll	Roll	V	✓	✓		√ √	✓	√	√ √	100%	√	NCTI	
Nebraska	Roll	Roll					V		√		100%	✓	NCTI	
Nevada	n.a.	n.a.								No Inco			071.77	
New Hampshire	n.a.	St-L								√	1000		GILTI	
New Jersey	Sel	Roll								√	100%		NCTI	
New Mexico	Roll	Roll					✓		✓	√	√	√	NOTE	
New York	Roll	Roll								√	√	✓	NCTI	
North Carolina		St-L								√	✓			
North Dakota	Roll		✓	√	✓	√	✓	√	✓	√ 	✓	✓.	NCTI	
Ohio		St-C							1000	No CIT		√		
0klahoma		Roll					√		100%	√	√	√	NOTE	
Oregon		Roll	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	√	√	✓	NCTI	
Pennsylvania	Sel	Roll								√	√			
Rhode Island	Roll									√	√	√	NCTI	
South Carolina		St-C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		√	√	✓		
South Dakota	n.a.									No Inco				
Tennessee	n.a.								✓	✓	100%	✓	NCTI	
Texas	n.a.	n.a.								No Inco				
Utah	Roll						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	NCTI	
Vermont	St-C									✓	✓	✓		
Virginia	St-C	St-C								✓	✓	✓		
Washington	n.a.									No Inco	me Tax			
West Virginia		St-C							✓	✓	✓	✓	GILTI	
Wisconsin	St-L	St-L								✓	100%	✓		
Wyoming	n.a.	n.a.								No Inco	me Tax			

Notes: Roll = Rolling; St-C = Static - Current; St-L: Static - Lagged; Sel = Selective; Senior: enhanced senior deduction; Prop. = property tax deduction; Char. = non-itemizer charitable deduction. 100% indicates pre-existing full deductions. For details, see http://taxfoundation.org/state-impact