



State Tax Matters

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Multistate Tax Alerts:

Delaware invitations for 2025 unclaimed property VDA program

The Delaware Secretary of State [announced](#) that invitations to enroll in its unclaimed property voluntary disclosure agreement (“VDA”) program will be mailed to companies on or around August 15, 2025. Companies receiving these notices have 90 days to enroll in the program before being referred to the Delaware Department of Finance for an unclaimed property audit that may yield a more unfavorable result.

This Multistate Tax Alert provides some taxpayer considerations.

URL: <https://www.deloitte.com/content/dam/assets-zone3/us/en/docs/services/tax/us-multistate-tax-alert-delaware-invitations-for-2025-unclaimed-property-vda-program.pdf>

[Issued August 13, 2025]

Illinois Advancing Innovative Manufacturing credit

On June 16, 2025, Illinois [House Bill 2755](#) (the “Omnibus Revenue Package” or the “Act”) was signed into law. The Act included many tax related provisions, which are summarized in our [Multistate Tax Alert dated June 17, 2025](#). The Act also amended, expanded, and created several tax related credits and incentives. One new credit authorized by the Act is [Advancing Innovative Manufacturing for Illinois](#) (“AIM”) which is “designed to accelerate manufacturing projects that integrate cutting-edge technologies into their processes.”

This Multistate Tax Alert provides more details about the AIM credit.

URL: <https://www.deloitte.com/content/dam/assets-zone3/us/en/docs/services/tax/2025/illinois-advancing-innovative-manufacturing-credit.pdf>

[Issued August 12, 2025]

Income/Franchise

Illinois – DOR Grants Taxpayer’s Request to Change from One Permitted Apportionment Methodology to Another

[Private Letter Ruling IT 25-0001-PLR](#), Ill. Dept. of Rev. (8/4/25). In a private letter ruling involving a company applying for permission to change its apportionment computation method for reinsurance premiums pursuant to an Illinois administrative rule allowing requests in these instances to change from one permitted apportionment method to another, the Illinois Department of Revenue (Department) granted the company’s request based on the provided facts. In doing so, the Department agreed that the company may switch from a “look-through” sourcing method that attributes revenue to the policyholder locations of the ceding insurance company to the method that sources revenue to the actual customer location, which in this case, is the ceding insurance company’s domicile. Under the facts, the ceding insurance company is the company’s actual customer base, and the company has no interaction with or contractual responsibility to the ceding insurance company’s policyholders. The company claimed that the revised apportionment method would more accurately reflect the economic reality of its business operations, as well as simplify the filing of its Illinois combined corporate income and replacement tax return.

Please contact us with any questions.

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Missouri – PTET Rule Changes Reflect New Opt-Out Election and Other Law Changes

Amended Rule 12 CSR 10-2.436, SALT Parity Act Implementation, Mo. Dept. of Rev. (8/15/25). The Missouri Department of Revenue amended its rule on Missouri law allowing qualifying pass-through entities to make an annual election to pay an entity-level state income tax (PTET) [see *H.B. 2400 (2022)* and *previously issued Multistate Tax Alert* for more details on Missouri's PTET] to, among other changes, reflect legislation enacted in 2024 that allows any member of an electing pass-through entity to make an "opt-out" election to exclude their allocable share of the pass-through entity's separately and non-separately stated items from the PTET [see *previously issued Multistate Tax Alert* for more details on this 2024 legislation]. The rule amendments have been adopted as originally proposed [see *State Tax Matters, Issue 2025-18*, for details on the proposed text], and they become effective 30 days after publication in the Missouri Code of State Regulations. Please contact us with any questions.

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New York – Comptroller Speaks to State Implications of Federal One Big Beautiful Bill Act

Report on the State Fiscal Year 2026 Enacted Budget and First Quarterly Financial Plans, N.Y.S. Comptroller (8/25); *Press Release - DiNapoli: State Faces \$34.3 Billion Cumulative Budget Gap Through State Fiscal Year 2029*, N.Y.S. Comptroller (8/8/25). The New York State Comptroller (Comptroller) released a budget report that includes addressing the New York State budgetary implications of the recently enacted federal One Big Beautiful Bill Act (commonly referenced as "OBBA" and more formally as P.L. 119-21). According to the Comptroller, New York State faces a growing structural budget deficit and when accounting for the recent federal actions, "the gaps as a share of spending reach levels

not seen since the Global Financial Crisis of 2009.” The report indicates there should be no delay in planning for how New York State may responsibly “close growing outyear gaps” and the phasing in of “new federal costs,” listing the following criteria for how New York’s Executive will shape its response to the federal changes:

- The potential for implementing efficiencies by streamlining operations and improving internal controls;
- Finding savings across all state operations and local assistance programs, and balancing savings with minimizing disruptions to the most essential services;
- Analyzing performance, service, and economic data to assess which programs – both those that provide services and those that provide tax credits – are most effective and identifying those which are duplicative, ineffective, or cost-inefficient; and
- Keeping tax rates competitive at a time when New Yorkers are facing growing affordability challenges.

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Pennsylvania – Philadelphia DOR Clarifies Policy for Taxpayers Impacted by Repeal of \$100K BIRT Exclusion

Press Release: City of Philadelphia clarifies Business Income & Receipts Tax (BIRT) policy to ease transition for businesses impacted by the exemption change, City of Philadelphia, Pa., Dept. of Rev. (8/5/25). Pursuant to a recently enacted ordinance ending the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania’s (City) business income and receipts tax (BIRT) exclusion on the first \$100,000 in taxable receipts beginning for tax year 2025 (*i.e.*, for returns due and taxes owed in 2026 and thereafter) [see *Bill No. 250199*, signed by mayor 6/13/25, and *State Tax Matters, Issue 2025-24*, for more details on these recently enacted law changes], a press release explains the City Department of Revenue’s announced policy supporting businesses that will be required to file and pay the City’s BIRT for the first time for tax year 2025. According to this policy, businesses that were not required to file or pay the BIRT in the past three years because their City sales fell below \$100,000, generally will be treated as “new businesses.” Treatment as a new business means “these businesses will not need to make an estimated payment when they file their first BIRT return in 2026 – they will only pay taxes on their 2025 activity.” Moreover, when these businesses file in 2027, “they will have the option to pay their second-year estimate in quarterly installments instead of paying the estimate in full on April 15.” The release also explains that the City eliminated the \$100,000 BIRT exemption “in response to a legal challenge.” Please contact us with any questions.

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Sales/Use/Indirect Texas – Ruling Says Telehealth Services are Not Taxable Data Processing or Information Services

Private Letter Ruling No. PLR20241031150549, Tex. Comptroller of Public Accounts (7/1/25). Responding to an inquiry submitted by a company providing employers access to telehealth services for their employees (including health questionnaires, medication profiles, and related educational content (videos, recorded webinars, courses, and articles)), a Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts private letter ruling concludes that based on the provided facts, the company's offerings neither constitute taxable data processing or information services nor another enumerated taxable service and thus are *not* subject to Texas sales tax. In doing so, the ruling explains that while the company performs some activities that may meet the definition of a data processing service, its use of a computer as a tool in providing the service requires specialized knowledge or interpretive skills and therefore such telehealth services are *not* a taxable data processing service. Moreover, because the company's educational content is *not* "general or specialized news or other current information," the service is *not* a taxable information service under Texas law – commenting that "these kinds of educational services" generally are deemed nontaxable services under Texas law. Please contact us with any questions.

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