

STATE OF NEW YORK

5092

2021-2022 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

February 11, 2021

Introduced by M. of A. DE LA ROSA, REYES, SIMON, EPSTEIN, HEVESI, DAVILA, SEAWRIGHT, GOTTFRIED, CARROLL, NOLAN, NIOU, GLICK, L. ROSENTHAL, HUNTER, CRUZ, BRONSON, ROZIC, KIM, JEAN-PIERRE, RODRIGUEZ, PICHARDO, CAHILL, THIELE, RAMOS, FERNANDEZ, TAYLOR, RICHARDSON, PERRY, SOLAGES, O'DONNELL, DINOWITZ, WALKER, WEPRIN, BICHOTTE HERMELYN, QUART -- read once and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

AN ACT to establish the "billionaire mark to market tax act"; and to amend the tax law, in relation to establishing a mark to market tax

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "billionaire mark to market tax act".

2 § 2. The tax law is amended by adding a new section 612-a to read as follows:

3 § 612-a. Billionaire mark to market taxation. (a)(1) Notwithstanding
4 any other provision of law to the contrary, resident individual taxpayers
5 with net assets worth one billion dollars or more on the date of
6 December thirty-first, two thousand twenty, shall recognize gain or loss
7 as if each asset owned by the individual taxpayer were sold for its fair
8 market value on that date. Any resulting net gains from these deemed
9 sales, up to the phase-in cap amount, shall be included in the taxpayer's
10 income for the two thousand twenty-one tax year. Proper adjustment
11 shall be made in the amount of any gain or loss subsequently realized
12 for gain or loss taken into account under the preceding sentence. At the
13 taxpayer's option, any additional tax payable as a result of this
14 subsection shall either be payable along with any other tax owed for the
15 two thousand twenty-one tax year or else shall be payable annually in
16 ten equal installments beginning in the year of the effective date of
17 this section and with all such installment payments commencing after the
18 initial installment payment also being subject to an annual nondeduct-
19 ible deferral charge. The annual nondeductible deferral charge shall be
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EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD06600-02-1

1 set by the state comptroller at a rate that the comptroller estimates is
2 equal to the unsecured borrowing rate of the taxpayer for a loan repaid
3 over a ten-year term in equal annual installments. The comptroller may
4 estimate a single rate for all taxpayers subject to the deferral charge.
5 For resident individual taxpayers who would recognize net gains as a
6 result of this subsection except for the operation of this sentence, if
7 the taxpayer can show that any portion of such gains was accumulated
8 prior to the taxpayer becoming a resident individual of New York, and if
9 the taxpayer can also show that such portion of such gains was previous-
10 ly taxed by any prior state or jurisdiction in which the taxpayer was a
11 resident prior to becoming a resident individual of New York, then cred-
12 it shall be provided in the amount of any such tax on such gains paid to
13 any such prior states or jurisdictions in which the taxpayer was a resi-
14 dent prior to becoming a resident individual of New York. Any credits so
15 provided by this subsection, however, shall not exceed the lesser of the
16 total tax owed under this subsection on such gains and the tax imposed
17 on such gains by such other prior states or jurisdictions in which the
18 taxpayer was a resident prior to becoming a resident individual of New
19 York.

20 (2) For the two thousand twenty-one tax year, whether an individual is
21 a resident individual for purposes of this section shall be determined
22 using the tests provided pursuant to paragraph one of subsection (b) of
23 section six hundred five of this article.

24 (b) Subsequent to two thousand twenty-one, resident individual taxpay-
25 ers with net assets that are worth one billion dollars or more at the
26 end of the last day of any tax year shall recognize gain or loss as if
27 each asset owned by such taxpayer on such date were sold for its fair
28 market value on such date, but with adjustment made for tax paid on gain
29 in previous years. Any resulting net gains from these deemed sales, up
30 to the phase-in cap amount, shall be included in the taxpayer's income
31 for such taxable year. Proper adjustment shall be made in the amount of
32 any gain or loss subsequently realized for gain or loss taken into
33 account under the preceding sentence. To the extent that the losses of a
34 taxpayer exceed such taxpayer's gains, such net losses shall not be
35 recognized in such taxable year and shall instead carry forward indefi-
36 nitely. For resident individual taxpayers who would recognize net gains
37 as a result of this subsection except for the operation of this
38 sentence, but who were not resident individuals for all of the preceding
39 five tax years, solely for purposes of deemed sales pursuant to this
40 subsection, the tax basis of each asset owned on the last day of the
41 last tax year before the resident individual became a New York resident
42 shall be the fair market value of the asset as of that day.

43 (c) For each date on which gains or losses are recognized as a result
44 of this section, the phase-in cap amount shall be equal to a quarter of
45 the worth of a taxpayer's net assets in excess of one billion dollars on
46 such date.

47 (d) For the purposes of determining whether a resident individual
48 taxpayer has net assets worth one billion dollars or more, the term
49 "assets" shall include all of the following, but only to the extent
50 allowable under the New York Constitution, the United States Constitu-
51 tion, and any other governing federal law: all owned real or personal,
52 tangible or intangible, property, wherever situated, (1) owned by the
53 taxpayer, (2) owned by the taxpayer's spouse, minor children, or any
54 trust or estate of which the taxpayer is a beneficiary, (3) contributed
55 by the taxpayer or any person or entity described in paragraph two of
56 this subsection to any private foundation, donor advised fund, and any

1 other entity described in section 501(c) or section 527 of the Internal
2 Revenue Code of which the taxpayer and/or any person or entity described
3 in paragraph two of this subsection is a substantial contributor (as
4 such term is defined in Section 4958(c)(3)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue
5 Code), and (4) without duplication, all gifts and donations made within
6 the past five years by the taxpayer or any person or entity described in
7 paragraph two of this subsection as if such gifts and donations were
8 still owned by the taxpayer. For the purpose of this section, "net
9 assets" shall include the fair market value of assets less the fair
10 market value of liabilities of the taxpayer and, in appropriate cases as
11 determined by the commissioner, liabilities of such other persons
12 described in the definition of assets.

13 (e) (1) The fair market value of each asset owned by the taxpayer
14 shall be the price at which such asset would change hands between a
15 willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion
16 to buy or to sell, and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant
17 facts. The value of a particular asset shall not be the price that a
18 forced sale of the property would produce. Further, the fair market
19 value of an asset shall not be the sale price in a market other than
20 that in which such item is most commonly sold to the public, taking into
21 account the location of the item wherever appropriate. In the case of an
22 asset which is generally obtained by the public in the retail market,
23 the fair market value of such an asset shall be the price at which such
24 item or a comparable item would be sold at retail.

25 (2) For purposes of this section, any feature of an asset, such as a
26 poison pill, that was added with the intent, and has the effect, of
27 reducing the value of the asset shall be disregarded, and no valuation
28 or other discount shall be taken into account if it would have the
29 effect of reducing the value of a pro rata economic interest in an asset
30 below the pro rata portion of the value of the entire asset.

31 (f) (1) (A) The commissioner shall amend the New York personal income
32 tax forms and amend or create any other forms as necessary for the
33 reporting of gains by assets. Assets shall be listed with (i) a
34 description of the asset, (ii) the asset category, (iii) the year the
35 asset was acquired, (iv) the adjusted New York basis of the asset as of
36 December thirty-first of the tax year, (v) the fair market value of the
37 asset as of December thirty-first of the tax year, and (vi) the amount
38 of gain that would be New York taxable income, unless the commissioner
39 shall determine that one or more categories is not appropriate for a
40 particular type of asset.

41 (B) Asset categories shall include, but not be limited to, the follow-
42 ing:

- 43 (i) stock held in any publicly traded corporation;
- 44 (ii) stock held in any private traded C corporation;
- 45 (iii) stock held in any S corporation;
- 46 (iv) interests in any private equity or hedge fund organized as a
47 partnership;
- 48 (v) interests in any other partnerships;
- 49 (vi) interests in any other noncorporate businesses;
- 50 (vii) bonds and interest bearing savings accounts, cash and deposits;
- 51 (viii) interests in mutual funds or index funds;
- 52 (ix) put and call options;
- 53 (x) futures contracts;
- 54 (xi) financial assets held offshore reported on IRS tax form eight
55 thousand nine hundred thirty-eight;
- 56 (xii) real property;

1 (xiii) art and collectibles;
2 (xiv) pension funds;
3 (xv) other assets;
4 (xvi) debts and liabilities; and
5 (xvii) assets not owned by the taxpayer but which count toward the one
6 billion dollar threshold pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

7 (2) The commissioner shall specifically request the filing of such
8 forms by any resident individual expected to have net assets in excess
9 of one billion dollars. Such taxpayers shall include, but not be limited
10 to, (A) taxpayers listed as billionaires on published lists, and (B)
11 taxpayers with an adjusted gross income summed over the previous ten
12 years in excess of six hundred million dollars.

13 (g) In the event that any resident individual taxpayer becomes a New
14 York resident subsequent to paying tax to another state as a result of
15 recognizing gain or loss pursuant to any mark-to-market or deemed-real-
16 ization regime of that other state, proper adjustment shall be made in
17 the amount of any gain or loss subsequently realized for gain or loss
18 taken into account under such mark-to-market or deemed-realization
19 regime of that other state for purposes of computing gain or loss under
20 subsection (a) or (b) of this section or under section six hundred
21 twelve of this article.

22 (h) In the event that any provision of this section is found to be
23 invalid, unconstitutional, or otherwise unenforceable, that finding
24 shall not affect any other provision in this section which can be
25 enforced without the use of the offending provision.

26 (i) No legal or equitable process shall issue in any proceeding in any
27 court against this state or any officer thereof to prevent or enjoin the
28 collection of the tax imposed by this section. Any action for a refund
29 of the tax imposed by this section paid, with interest, based solely on
30 a question of law involving the construction of the constitution of the
31 state or of the United States shall be heard in the court of appeals.
32 All other claims for a refund, with interest, shall be maintained in the
33 same manner as the personal income tax.

34 (j) The commissioner shall promulgate such rules and regulations
35 necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section,
36 including rules to prevent the use of year-end transfers, related
37 parties, or other arrangements to avoid the provisions of this section.

38 § 3. This act shall take effect immediately.