Broadcaster Apportionment Methods

	Commercial	
Audience	Domicile	Citation
Х		Ala Admin Code 810-27-118.05(4)(d)
Х		Ark Code Ann 2.26-51-718(d)
Х		CCR 25137-8.2
Х		CO Special Reg 5A(1)(d)(ii)(2)
Х		Conn. Code 12-218(L)
Х		F.A.C. 12C-1.0155(2)(i)
Х		GA Rule 560-7-703(5)(c)
Х		HAW 18-235-38-06.04
Х		IAC 580(e) / Idaho Stat 63-3027
Х	Х	35 ILCS 5/304(a)(3)(B-7)
	Х	Iowa Admin Code 54.7(5)
Х	Х	LA RS 47:287.95
Х		Code MD Regs 03.04.03.09
Х		830 CMR 63.38.1
Х	X	MCL 208.1305(20)
Х		Mont. Admin Code 42.26.1103(4)
Х		NH Admin Code Rev 304.09(i)
Х		NM Admin Code R 3.5.19.18(4)
Х		20 CRR-NY 4-4.3(d)
Х		ND 81-03-09-38
Х		OAC 5703-29(42)
	Х	Regulation CT 15-04, Rule 8, (E)(iii)
	Х	Tenn Rule 1320-06-0442
	Х	Texas Code 171.106
Х		RCW 82.04.280
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All other states do not have a specific broadcaster sourcing method.

The following other states use a general Cost of Performance method to source broadcaster receipts: AK, AZ, DE, IN, KS, KY, MS, NC, PA, SC, VT, VA, WV.

The following other states use a general Market-Based Sourcing method to source broadcast receipts: ME, MN, MO, NE, NJ, OK, UT, WI (WI is adopting Commerical Domicile effective January 1, 2019 for advertising revenue.)

1) Advertising revenue is sourced to commercial domicile, broadcast fees are sourced by audience factor.

2) The statute uses audience factor for several provisions, and commercial domicile for all other broadcasting receipts.

3) Advertising revenue is sourced by audience factor, other "media receipts" are sourced to commercial domicile.

4) Texas has adopted commercial domicile effective January 1, 2018.

NOTES:

~ Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming do not have a corporate income tax or tax on broadcasting.

~ The Multistate Tax Commission (MTC) adopted model market-based sourcing regulations on February 24, 2017. Regulation IV.17.(d).(3) requires an audience approach for sourcing receipts from broadcasting.