



Georgia GOAL Education Expense Tax Credit Opportunity for Businesses

- I. Federal Tax Benefit for “C” Corporations
- II. Federal Tax Benefit for Some Pass-Through Entities
- III. “SALT Workaround” Benefit and Opportunity for Pass-Through Entities

“C” Corporations and Pass-Through Businesses Can Make a Business Payment to the Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program That Benefits Their Local Private Schools

- I. **In addition to a 100% Georgia income tax credit, a federal deduction is also available for “C” Corporations.**

When the IRS eliminated the federal deductibility of contributions to state income tax credit programs in 2018, they followed up by providing a safe harbor for “C” Corporations [IRS Rev. Proc. 2019-12], indicating that if the contributions to state income tax credit programs constitute ordinary and necessary business expenses, then the businesses may deduct them as such.

- At any time during the year, a “C” Corporation or trust shall be allowed a 100% Georgia income tax credit for contributions to Georgia GOAL equal to the amount of the contribution, or 75% of the corporation or trust’s income tax liability, whichever is less.

- II. **In addition to a 100% Georgia income tax credit, a federal deduction is also available for some pass-through business entities that are *not* making the HB 149 election.**

For pass-through entities not electing to pay tax at the entity level:

On August 11, 2020, the IRS [finalized](#) its earlier proposed regulations confirming that pass-through business entities will also be permitted to deduct contributions to state income tax credit programs, like Georgia GOAL, if they qualify as ordinary and necessary business expenses.

- Businesses can deduct payments relevant to their trade or business that are made with the reasonable expectation of financial return commensurate with (but according to the IRS, not necessarily equal to) the amount of the payment.
 - The business expense deduction reduces the taxable net income of the pass-through business owner at the federal level, resulting in federal tax savings.
 - If the business “reasonably believes the program will generate a significant degree of name recognition and goodwill in the communities where it operates and thereby increase its revenue,” a federal business expense deduction may be available.

- An example in the IRS Regulations explains that the business expense deduction may be available for payments made by a business located in a state “for use in projects that improve conditions in the state,” which could include greater K-12 educational opportunities that improve educational outcomes, result in fiscal and economic savings for the state, and attract business to the state.
- The business should estimate the possible goodwill benefit and document the steps taken to derive the benefit (**though the IRS does not require certainty of the outcome**).
- **As a pass-through entity owner, how do I make payment to Georgia GOAL so that it qualifies for both the federal deduction and the state credit?** In addition to benefiting from the federal business expense deduction taken by the business, Georgia Department of Revenue Rule 560-7-8-.47 reveals that the owner of a pass-through business can apply for a Georgia GOAL Education Expense Tax Credit corresponding to his or her percentage ownership share of the payment the business makes to Georgia GOAL. The pass-through entity may make the payment and take the business deduction in order to receive the beneficial federal tax treatment, and the individual pass-through owner may receive the Georgia income tax credit.
 - Note: When you submit your tax credit application to Georgia GOAL as a pass-through owner planning to deduct the payment as a business expense, you will provide your personal information, as usual, as well as the name of the pass-through entity which will be making the payment.
- **How do I determine how much of this tax credit I can take as a pass-through owner?** All Georgia income, loss and expense from the taxpayer-selected pass-through entities will be combined to determine Georgia income for purposes of this credit. Note: even W2 income from the entity may be included as well as K-1 income (i.e., salaries and profits may be counted). Such combined Georgia income shall be multiplied by 5.09% (Georgia’s likely 2026 income tax rate) to determine that tax that was actually paid.
 - Helpful example: the taxpayer’s Georgia income from pass through entities in 2026 must be at least \$196,464 to take advantage of a \$10,000 tax credit ($\$10,000 \div .0509 = \$196,464$) or \$491,159 to take advantage of a \$25,000 tax credit ($\$25,000 \div .0509 = \$491,159$).
- **If a payment is made by the pass-through entity to GOAL, do all pass-through owners need to apply for their pro-rata share of the Georgia income tax credit?** Yes. The GA DOR regulations for the credit are very clear that, if the payment is made by a pass-through entity, the credits must be allocated pro-rata to the business owners based on their year-end profit/loss percentages.

III. As of 2022, there is a more generous opportunity allowing a SALT workaround and larger pass-through entity contribution for 100% Georgia income tax credit (HB 149).

Pass-through entities electing to pay tax at the entity level:

Federal Action: Through IRS Notice 2020-75, issued on November 9, 2020, the IRS has allowed for a “SALT Workaround” for pass-through entities paying state income tax. In other words, the IRS will allow for state and local income taxes imposed on and paid by a pass-through entity with respect to its income to be taken as a deduction by the pass-through entity in computing its taxable income or loss for the year. These taxes are not subject to the SALT limitation for partners and shareholders who itemize deductions.

Georgia Action: HB 149, which the Georgia General Assembly passed during its 2021 legislative session, represents Georgia’s response to this IRS Notice, and provides that pass-through entities may make an annual election to pay the tax due on income earned by the entity *at the entity level* at the applicable Georgia tax rate in effect (which will likely be 5.09% for 2026).

GOAL Impact:

HB 149 specifically provides that the electing entity shall be eligible for the Georgia GOAL credit and will be treated as an “other entity” **that is eligible for a credit in an amount up to 75% of the entity’s Georgia income tax liability.** Additionally, the electing pass-through entity will not be required to claim any business purpose for the payment besides satisfying the entity’s Georgia tax liability.

Additional Information related to HB 149 as implemented under Georgia Rule 560-7-

3.03 – Election to Pay Tax at the Pass-Through Entity Level and amended by HB 412:

- S corporations and partnerships will be allowed to annually make an irrevocable election, on a timely filed applicable income tax return including extensions, to pay tax on their Georgia allocated or apportioned income at the entity level. This election, as provided by O.C.G.A. § 48-7-21 for S corporations and O.C.G.A. § 48-7-23 for partnerships, is an annual election which must be made each year. The income will be subject to the applicable current Georgia tax rate in effect, and no deduction will be allowed for taxes based on gross or net income.
- We received confirmation from the GA DOR Office of Tax Policy of their understanding that the disallowance of a deduction for taxes based on gross or net income includes the Georgia entity-level tax paid by an electing S corporation or partnership, and that this tax cannot be deducted for Georgia tax purposes either at the entity level or the owner level.
- An electing pass-through entity makes the election by checking the box and completing the applicable schedules on either Form 600S or Form 700. While each electing pass-through entity may decide how to obtain consent from its owners, the election is binding on all owners once the election is made.
- An electing S corporation must be directly owned by persons eligible to be shareholders of an S corporation under federal tax law. Eligible S corporation shareholders include individuals (except for nonresident aliens), estates and certain trusts, and exclude corporations, partnerships and LLCs.

- HB 149 originally provided that an electing partnership was also required to be directly owned by persons eligible to be shareholders of a S corporation under federal tax law. However, HB 412 eliminates this requirement for all taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, which means that going forward any partnership with any ownership structure will be eligible to make the election.
- Electing S corporations and partnerships will be subject to the same estimated payment requirements that apply to C corporations.
 - Estimated payments made by owners are not eligible to be transferred to the electing pass-through entity, but the regulations do provide some relief. If the owners have made estimated payments or otherwise have credits or other attributes that would reduce their tax liability, the entity may check the “UET Annualization Exception Attached” box on the Form 600S or Form 700 and compute the underpayment of estimated tax penalty as if the electing pass-through entity had made such payments or applied such credits or attributes.
 - Owners who make their own estimated payments for the income attributable to an electing pass-through entity may not transfer their estimated payments to the electing pass-through entity but must instead claim a refund of the overpayment on their own income tax return.
 - A pass-through entity that makes estimated payments but then does not make the election to pay tax at the pass-through entity level may not transfer the payments to its owners but must instead claim a refund of the overpayment for the year the estimates were made.
- Electing S corporations and partnerships will be eligible to claim the following income tax credits: the Qualified Education Expense Credit, Qualified Rural Hospital Organization Expense Credit, and Qualified Education Donation Credit. For purposes of these credits the electing S corporation or partnership will be treated as an “other entity” and therefore will be eligible to claim a credit of up to 75% of the entity’s Georgia tax liability.
- Except for the Qualified Education Expense, Qualified Rural Hospital Organization Expense and Qualified Education Donation Credits, an electing pass-through entity may make an irrevocable election to pass-through all or part of any credit to its owners for the taxable year the credit is generated.
 - For example, an electing pass-through entity may not pass through a Georgia GOAL or Georgia HEART credit earned by the entity to its owners.
 - An owner of an electing pass-through entity may separately contribute to Georgia GOAL or Georgia HEART only with respect to income that passes through to the owner and which was not taxed at the pass-through entity level in Georgia. In determining the Georgia income on which tax was paid by the owner, the owner must exclude any income that was subtracted on their Georgia return because the entity paid tax at the pass-through entity level in Georgia.

- If a pass-through entity is preapproved to make and makes a contribution to Georgia GOAL or Georgia HEART because the entity intends to make the election but then does not make the election to pay tax at the entity level for the taxable year of the preapproval and contribution, the pass-through entity will be allowed to pass through the credits to its owners based on the year ending profit/loss percentages.
- The income on which tax is paid by the electing S corporation or partnership will not be reported on the Georgia personal tax returns of the shareholders and partners and therefore will not be taxed at the shareholder/partner level.
 - An owner of an electing pass-through entity starts with federal adjusted gross income and then subtracts on their Georgia income tax return their share of the income apportioned and allocated to Georgia at the entity level. Since any Georgia entity-level tax deducted for federal tax purposes is added back to arrive at the electing entity's Georgia taxable income, and the owner's share of Georgia taxable income taxed at the entity level is subtracted on the owner's tax return, the owner will also need to separately add back their share of the Georgia entity-level tax deducted for federal tax purposes.
 - If the electing pass-through entity has a loss at the entity level, the owner starts with federal adjusted gross income and then adds on their Georgia return their share of the loss apportioned and allocated to Georgia at the entity level.
- Resident shareholders and partners of electing S corporations and partnerships will also not be subject to Georgia income tax on income that is allocated or apportioned to other states.
- Nonresident shareholders and partners of electing S corporations and partnerships will not be subject to Georgia tax on the income allocated or apportioned to Georgia that will be subject to the entity-level tax. Therefore, if a nonresident owner's only source of Georgia income is that taxed at the pass-through entity level, no Georgia return is required to be filed by such nonresident owner. Also, the required withholding on distributions to nonresident members of partnerships, S corporations and LLCs will not apply to electing S corporations and partnerships.
- This new regime will be applicable to all taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Observations

- HB 149 represents Georgia’s response to IRS Notice 2020-75, issued on November 9, 2020, which apparently endorsed workarounds that have been adopted by several states involving entity-level state income taxes on pass-through entities devised to avoid the then-existing \$10,000 SALT cap. Notice 2020-75 announced that Treasury and the IRS plan to issue proposed regulations that clarify that state and local income taxes imposed on and paid by partnerships and S corporations are not subject to the then-existing \$10,000 SALT cap for their partners or shareholders. The regulations will further confirm that the deduction for such income tax payments will be included in the partners’ or shareholders’ distributive share of non-separately stated income or loss for the tax year.
- The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) limited the amount of state and local taxes that can be deducted by an individual taxpayer to \$10,000. When HB 149 was enacted the owner of an electing pass-through entity was able to trade a nondeductible state tax payment (if they had already met the \$10,000 SALT cap) for an ordinary deduction which reduced their federal tax liability to the extent of their marginal federal tax rate.
- The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), signed into law on July 4, 2025, raised the SALT cap from \$10,000 to \$40,000 effective for the 2025 tax year and the next four years. Also, the OBBBA left in place the higher standard deduction amounts established by the TCJA. **Therefore, for many if not most owners of pass-through entities, whether they still claim the standard deduction or will now be able to itemize their deductions, the HB 149 election will still be beneficial. Further, the increased SALT cap is phased down for taxpayers whose income exceeds \$500,000, and therefore the \$10,000 SALT cap will still apply for taxpayers with income above \$600,000. The election will not be beneficial for owners whose other itemized deductions (including real estate taxes, mortgage interest, charitable contributions, and state income tax not attributable to their pass-through entity) already exceed their standard deduction amount.**
- Georgia follows the federal definition of a partnership, so for purposes of HB 149 a “partnership” can be a general partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other form of legal entity that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax law.
- Because an electing S corporation or partnership will be treated as an “other entity” for purposes of the Qualified Education Expense Credit and the Qualified Rural Hospital Organization Expense Credit, such entities will therefore be eligible to claim a credit of up to 75% of their Georgia tax liability.
- The Treasury regulations under IRC Section 162 provide safe harbors permitting the deductibility of payments made by C corporations or pass-through entities to charitable entities in return for state or local tax credits that reduce the entity’s state or local tax liability. The safe harbors do not extend specifically to payments for credits that reduce a pass-through entity’s state or local income tax liability. However, the regulations provide generally that a payment made to a charitable entity that is directly related to the taxpayer’s trade or business and that is made with a reasonable expectation of financial return commensurate with the amount of the payment can be deducted as an ordinary and necessary business expense. It is reasonable to take the position that a payment to Georgia GOAL or Georgia HEART to satisfy an electing pass-through entity’s

Georgia income tax liability satisfies the requirements for the payment to be deducted as an ordinary and necessary business expense for federal tax purposes under IRC Section 162, thereby reducing an owner's allocable share of "ordinary" income.

- This legislation will therefore enable the owners of electing S corporations and partnerships to be in the same economic position (to the extent of the payment to Georgia GOAL or Georgia HEART) as the owners of pass-through entities where the pass-through entity currently makes the payment to Georgia GOAL or Georgia HEART while claiming a business purpose for the payment. **However, the electing S corporation or partnership should not be required to claim any business purpose for the payment besides satisfying the entity's Georgia tax liability. This will significantly reduce the pass-through entity's potential exposure to claims that a payment to Georgia GOAL or Georgia HEART did not have sufficient business purpose and was not made in anticipation of receiving a financial return commensurate with the payment.**
- The other states that have adopted entity-level taxes on pass-through entities have included corresponding income tax credits for the S corporation shareholders and partners to offset their distributive share of income from the S corporation or partnership, to avoid that income being double-taxed. **In contrast, Georgia's workaround is unique in that an electing S corporation or partnership will essentially be treated as a C corporation for Georgia tax purposes for the period of the election.**
- For electing S corporations and partnerships that operate solely in Georgia and do not have nonresident owners, tax compliance will be relatively straightforward. HB 149 provides that the election will have no impact on the determination of the basis of the shareholders of an electing S corporation or the partners of an electing partnership, except that the entity-level Georgia tax paid or accrued is taken into account. Further, HB 412 confirms that the election will have no impact on the accounting or tax treatment of distributions made by an electing pass-through entity. The Georgia Code was amended apparently because there had been concern that distributions made by an electing pass-through entity could be taxable for Georgia purposes because an electing pass-through entity is treated as a "C corporation" for some purposes.
- Tax compliance will be somewhat more complicated for pass-through entities operating in multiple states and/or having nonresident owners. The C corporation treatment for Georgia purposes will apply only to income allocated or apportioned to Georgia. Georgia residents will not be subject to Georgia tax on income apportioned to other states from electing S corporations and partnerships, but presumably may still receive K-1s for other states from an electing S corporation or partnership and will be subject to nonresident income tax in those states.
 - If an electing pass-through entity apportions income to another state, and a Georgia resident owner files an income tax return in the other state that levies a tax upon net income, the resident owner will be eligible for a credit on the owner's Georgia tax return for the income tax paid to the other state.
 - In contrast, if the other state also allows an election to pay tax on or measured by income at the pass-through entity level, and the entity makes such an election and files a return in the

other state for the income apportioned to that state, current regulations provide for relief depending on whether the electing pass-through entity is a partnership or S corporation. The resident owner of an electing partnership will be eligible for an adjustment on their Georgia return by which their Georgia income will be reduced by their share of the electing partnership's income taxed by the other state. The resident owner of an electing S corporation will be eligible to claim a credit for their share of the tax paid to the other state by the electing S corporation.

- More significantly, nonresidents owners of electing S corporations and partnerships will not be personally subject to Georgia taxation and the nonresident withholding requirements will not apply to them. However, they will still be out of pocket for their share of the Georgia entity-level tax paid. If their resident state has an income tax and taxes world-wide income, to be made whole their own resident state will need to provide them with an offsetting credit or adjustment. **This will likely make Georgia pass-through entities with nonresident owners (who reside in states with an income tax) reluctant to make the election until this uncertainty is resolved with respect to the other states involved.** This issue is illustrated by the following example:

Assume individual N is a nonresident of Georgia and a resident of state B who is a partner of partnership P conducting business in Georgia and each year pays tax of \$1,000 to Georgia on N's distributive share of P's net taxable income. Also assume that N does not receive a federal deduction for the \$1,000 payment because N has already exceeded the \$10,000 SALT cap, but N does receive a full resident state tax credit of \$1,000 for the tax paid to Georgia. With the workaround under HB 149, P, rather than N, pays the \$1,000. The payment is fully deductible by P, and therefore N receives a federal tax benefit of \$370 assuming the highest marginal federal tax rate. N still bears the economic burden of the \$1,000 payment. However, because the payment is made by P, N does not personally pay nonresident tax to Georgia and therefore may not receive a resident state tax credit of \$1,000. If not, N is out-of-pocket in the amount of \$630 (i.e., \$370 federal tax benefit less \$1,000 lost resident state tax credit).

Other Information for Businesses

Can this tax credit be carried forward? No.

For C corporations, fiduciaries, or "other entities" (including pass-through entities electing to pay tax at the entity level), the credit is limited to the lesser of the actual amount expended or 75% of the entity's income tax liability, with no carryforward opportunity.

For pass-through entities not electing to pay tax at the entity level, if the entity's owner is approved for an amount that exceeds their calculated tax as a result of their pass-through ownership when their return is filed (i.e., all Georgia income, loss, and expense from the taxpayer selected pass-through entities multiplied by the Georgia marginal tax rate, which is likely to be 5.09% for 2026), the excess amount cannot be claimed by the taxpayer and cannot be carried forward.

However: Any amount of the credit claimed but not used on the taxpayer's Georgia income tax return shall be allowed to be carried forward to apply to the taxpayer's succeeding five years' tax liability (this applies to "C" Corporations, fiduciaries and "other entities" as well). [An example of this situation: the credit could have been taken based upon income, but perhaps other credits offset the tax liability, such that the QEE credit is not being fully used in the current year.]