By: Taylor H.B. No. 900

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

1	AN ACT
2	relating to the determination of cost of goods sold for purposes of
3	computing the franchise tax.
4	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
5	SECTION 1. Section 171.1012, Tax Code, is amended to read as
6	follows:
7	Sec. 171.1012. DETERMINATION OF COST OF GOODS SOLD.
8	[(a) In this section:
9	[(1) "Goods" means real or tangible personal property
10	sold in the ordinary course of business of a taxable entity.
11	[(2) "Production" includes construction,
12	installation, manufacture, development, mining, extraction,
13	improvement, creation, raising, or growth.
14	[(3)(A) "Tangible personal property" means:
15	[(i) personal property that can be seen ,
16	weighed, measured, felt, or touched or that is perceptible to the
17	senses in any other manner;
18	[(ii) films, sound recordings, videotapes,
19	live and prerecorded television and radio programs, books, and
20	other similar property embodying words, ideas, concepts, images, or
21	sound, without regard to the means or methods of distribution or the
22	medium in which the property is embodied, for which, as costs are
23	incurred in producing the property, it is intended or is reasonably
24	likely that any medium in which the property is embodied will be

1 mass-distributed by the creator or any one or more third parties in a form that is not substantially altered; and 2 [(iii) a computer program, as defined 3 Section 151.0031. 4 5 [(B) "Tangible personal property" include: 6 7 (i) intangible property; or [(ii) services. 8 9 [(b)] Subject to Section 171.1014, a taxable entity that 10 elects to subtract cost of goods sold for the purpose of computing its taxable margin shall determine the amount of that cost of goods 11 12 sold as follows: (1) for a taxable entity treated for federal income 13 14 tax purposes as a corporation, the cost of goods sold is the amount 15 reportable as cost of goods sold on line 2, Internal Revenue Service 16 Form 1120; 17 (2) for a taxable entity treated for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, the cost of goods sold is the amount 18 reportable as cost of goods sold on line 2, Internal Revenue Service 19 Form 1065; 20 21 (3) for a taxable entity treated for federal income tax purposes as an S corporation, the cost of goods sold is the 22 amount reportable as cost of goods sold on line 2, Internal Revenue 23 24 Service Form 1120S; or 25 (4) for any other taxable entity, the cost of goods

sold is an amount determined in a manner substantially equivalent

to the amount for Subdivision (1), (2), or (3) determined by rules

26

27

```
the comptroller shall adopt [as provided by this section].
 1
          [(c) The cost of goods sold includes all direct costs of
 2
   acquiring or producing the goods, including:
 3
4
               [(1) labor costs;
               [(2) cost of materials that are an integral part of
 5
   specific property produced;
6
               [(3) cost of materials that are consumed in the
7
8
   ordinary course of performing production activities;
9
               [(4) handling costs, including costs attributable to
10
   processing, assembling, repackaging, and inbound transportation
11
   costs;
               [(5) storage costs, including the costs of carrying,
12
   storing, or warehousing property, subject to Subsection (e);
13
               [<del>(6) depreciation,</del>
14
                                            depletion,
   amortization, reported on the federal income tax return on which
15
   the report under this chapter is based, to the extent associated
16
17
   with and necessary for the production of goods, including recovery
   described by Section 197, Internal Revenue Code;
18
               [(7) the cost of renting or leasing equipment,
19
   facilities, or real property directly used for the production of
20
   the goods, including pollution control equipment and intangible
21
   drilling and dry hole costs;
2.2
               [(8) the cost of repairing and maintaining equipment,
23
24
   facilities, or real property directly used for the production of
   the goods, including pollution control devices;
25
26
               [(9) costs attributable to research, experimental,
   engineering, and design activities directly related to the
27
```

production of the goods, including all research or experimental expenditures described by Section 174, Internal Revenue Code; 2 [(10) geological and geophysical costs incurred to 3 identify and locate property that has the potential to produce 4 5 minerals; [(11) taxes paid in relation to acquiring or producing 6 7 any material, or taxes paid in relation to services that are a 8 direct cost of production; 9 [(12) the cost of producing or acquiring electricity 10 sold; and [(13) a contribution to a partnership in which the 11 taxable entity owns an interest that is used to fund activities, the 12 costs of which would otherwise be treated as cost of goods sold of 13 the partnership, but only to the extent that those costs are related 14 15 to goods distributed to the taxable entity as goods-in-kind in the ordinary course of production activities rather than being sold. 16 [(d) In addition to the amounts includable under Subsection 17 (c), the cost of goods sold includes the following costs in relation 18 to the taxable entity's goods: 19 [(1) deterioration of the goods; 20 21 [(2) obsolescence of the goods; 22 [(3) spoilage and abandonment, including the costs of 23 rework labor, reclamation, and scrap; 24 [(4) if the property is held for future production, 25 preproduction direct costs allocable to the property, including costs of purchasing the goods and of storage and handling the goods, 26 as provided by Subsections (c)(4) and (c)(5); 2.7

```
H.B. No. 900
```

[(5) postproduction direct costs allocable to the 1 property, including storage and handling costs, as provided by 2 Subsections (c)(4) and (c)(5); 3 [(6) the cost of insurance on a plant or a facility, 4 5 machinery, equipment, or materials directly used in the production of the goods; 6 [(7) the cost of insurance on the produced goods; 7 [(8) the cost of utilities, including electricity, 8 gas, and water, directly used in the production of the goods; [(9) the costs of quality control, including 10 replacement of defective components pursuant to standard warranty 11 policies, inspection directly allocable to the production of the 12 goods, and repairs and maintenance of goods; and 13 [(10) licensing or franchise costs, including fees 14 15 incurred in securing the contractual right to use a trademark, 16 corporate plan, manufacturing procedure, special recipe, or other similar right directly associated with the goods produced. 17 (e) The cost of goods sold does not include the following 18 costs in relation to the taxable entity's goods: 19 20 [(1) the cost of renting or leasing equipment, facilities, or real property that is not used for the production of 21 22 the goods; 23 [(2) selling costs, including employee expenses 24 related to sales; [(3) distribution costs, including outbound 25 26 transportation costs; [(4) advertising costs; 27

1	[(5) idle facility expense;
2	[(6) rehandling costs;
3	[(7) bidding costs, which are the costs incurred in
4	the solicitation of contracts ultimately awarded to the taxable
5	entity;
6	[(8) unsuccessful bidding costs, which are the costs
7	incurred in the solicitation of contracts not awarded to the
8	taxable entity;
9	[(9) interest, including interest on debt incurred or
10	continued during the production period to finance the production of
11	the goods;
12	[(10) income taxes, including local, state, federal,
13	and foreign income taxes, and franchise taxes that are assessed on
14	the taxable entity based on income;
15	[(11) strike expenses, including costs associated
16	with hiring employees to replace striking personnel, but not
17	including the wages of the replacement personnel, costs of
18	security, and legal fees associated with settling strikes;
19	[(12) officers' compensation;
20	(13) costs of operation of a facility that is:
21	[(A) located on property owned or leased by the
22	federal government; and
23	[(B) managed or operated primarily to house
24	members of the armed forces of the United States; and
25	[(14) any compensation paid to an undocumented worker
26	used for the production of goods. As used in this subdivision:
27	[(A) "undocumented worker" means a person who is

not lawfully entitled to be present and employed in the United

States; and 2

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2.7

[(B) "goods" includes the husbandry of animals, 3 the growing and harvesting of crops, and the severance of timber 5 from realty.

[(f) A taxable entity may subtract as a cost of goods sold indirect or administrative overhead costs, including all mixed service costs, such as security services, legal services, data processing services, accounting services, personnel operations, and general financial planning and financial management costs, that it can demonstrate are allocable to the acquisition or production of goods, except that the amount subtracted may not exceed four percent of the taxable entity's total indirect or administrative overhead costs, including all mixed service costs. Any costs excluded under Subsection (e) may not be subtracted under this subsection.

[(g) A taxable entity that is allowed a subtraction by this section for a cost of goods sold and that is subject to Section 263A, 460, or 471, Internal Revenue Code, may capitalize that cost in the same manner and to the same extent that the taxable entity capitalized that cost on its federal income tax return or may expense those costs, except for costs excluded under Subsection (e), or in accordance with Subsections (c), (d), and (f). If the taxable entity elects to capitalize costs, it must capitalize each cost allowed under this section that it capitalized on its federal income tax return. If the taxable entity later elects to begin expensing a cost that may be allowed under this section as a cost

goods sold, the entity may not deduct any cost in ending inventory from a previous report. If the taxable entity elects to expense a cost of goods sold that may be allowed under this section, a cost incurred before the first day of the period on which the report is based may not be subtracted as a cost of goods sold. If the taxable entity elects to expense a cost of goods sold and later elects to capitalize that cost of goods sold, a cost expensed on a previous report may not be capitalized.

2.2

2.7

[(h) A taxable entity shall determine its cost of goods sold, except as otherwise provided by this section, in accordance with the methods used on the federal income tax return on which the report under this chapter is based. This subsection does not affect the type or category of cost of goods sold that may be subtracted under this section.

[(i) A taxable entity may make a subtraction under this section in relation to the cost of goods sold only if that entity owns the goods. The determination of whether a taxable entity is an owner is based on all of the facts and circumstances, including the various benefits and burdens of ownership vested with the taxable entity. A taxable entity furnishing labor or materials to a project for the construction, improvement, remodeling, repair, or industrial maintenance (as the term "maintenance" is defined in 34 T.A.C. Section 3.357) of real property is considered to be an owner of that labor or materials and may include the costs, as allowed by this section, in the computation of cost of goods sold. Solely for purposes of this section, a taxable entity shall be treated as the owner of goods being manufactured or produced by the entity under a

contract with the federal government, including any subcontracts that support a contract with the federal government, notwithstanding that the Federal Acquisition Regulation may require that title or risk of loss with respect to those goods be transferred to the federal government before the manufacture or production of those goods is complete. [(j) A taxable entity may not make a subtraction under this section for cost of goods sold to the extent the cost of goods sold was funded by partner contributions and deducted under Subsection (c)(13). [(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the taxable entity is a lending institution that offers loans to the public and elects to subtract cost of goods sold, the entity, other than an entity primarily engaged in an activity described by category 5932 of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the federal Office of Management and Budget, may subtract as a cost of goods sold an amount equal to interest expense. For purposes of this subsection, an entity engaged in lending to unrelated parties solely for agricultural production offers loans to the public. [(k-1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the following taxable entities may subtract as a cost of goods sold the costs otherwise allowed by this section in relation to tangible personal property that the entity rents or leases in the ordinary course of business of the entity:

1

2

4

5

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

26

2.7

remits a tax on gross receipts imposed under Section 152.026;

[(1) a motor vehicle rental or leasing company that

1 [(2) a heavy construction equipment rental or leasing 2 company; and a railcar rolling stock rental or leasing 3 4 company. 5 [(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a payment made by one member of an affiliated group to another member 6 of that affiliated group not included in the combined group may be 7 8 subtracted as a cost of goods sold only if it is a transaction made at arm's length. 9 [(m) In this section, "arm's length" means the standard of 10 conduct under which entities that are not related parties and that 11 have substantially equal bargaining power, each acting in its own 12 interest, would negotiate or carry out a particular transaction. 13 [(n) In this section, "related party" means a person, 14 15 corporation, or other entity, including an entity that is treated as a pass-through or disregarded entity for purposes of federal 16 17 taxation, whether the person, corporation, or entity is subject the tax under this chapter or not, in which one person, corporation, 18 or entity, or set of related persons, corporations, or entities, 19 directly or indirectly owns or controls a controlling interest in 20 21 another entity. 22 [(o) If a taxable entity, including a taxable entity with respect to which cost of goods sold is determined pursuant to 23 24 Section 171.1014(e)(1), whose principal business activity is film 25 or television production or broadcasting or the distribution of tangible personal property described by Subsection (a)(3)(A)(ii), 26 or any combination of these activities, elects to subtract cost 27

- 1 goods sold, the cost of goods sold for the taxable entity shall be
- 2 the costs described in this section in relation to the property and
- 3 include depreciation, amortization, and other expenses directly
- 4 related to the acquisition, production, or use of the property,
- 5 including expenses for the right to broadcast or use the property.
- 6 SECTION 2. This Act applies only to a report originally due
- 7 on or after the effective date of this Act.
- 8 SECTION 3. This Act takes effect January 1, 2014.