OKLAHOMA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE REPORT

5/1/2017 4:34:38 PM

JOINT COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET

HB2369

By:	Osborn (Leslie) et al of the House
	David et al of the Senate
Title:	Revenue and taxation; Revenue and Taxation Reform Act of 2017; effective date.
Coauthored By:	
Recommendation:	DO PASS AS AMENDED BY CS
Amendments:	
1. Committee Substitute Attached Jenic Oslor	
	Chr.
	Representative Leslie Osborn

YEAS: 25

Bennett (J), Biggs, Caldwell, Casey, Cockroft, Dunnington, Henke, Inman, Jordan, Loring, Martin, Murphey, O'Donnell, Ortega, Osborn (L), Ownbey, Pfeiffer, Proctor, Roberts (D), Russ, Sanders, Sears, Stone, Wallace, Wright

NAYS: 0

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE: 0

OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

May 1, 2017

JOINT COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET

HB 2369

By: Osborn (Leslie) of the House and David and Fields of the Senate

Title: Revenue and taxation; Revenue and Taxation Reform Act of 2017; effective

date.

Recommendation: DO PASS AS AMENDED

Aye: Allen, Bergstrom, Bice, Brecheen, Daniels, Dossett, Dugger, Floyd, Griffin, Holt,

Jech, Kidd, Leewright, McCortney, Newhouse, Paxton, Pemberton, Pittman,

Pugh, Quinn, Rader, Scott, Sharp, Shaw, Simpson, Smalley, Sparks,

Standridge, Stanislawski, Thompson, Yen, Fields, David

Nay: Boggs, Dahm, Fry, Pederson, Silk, Sykes

Pass:

Senator Kim David, Chair

Committee Substitute, motion by Senator DAVID - Adopted (Request No: 7740)

1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 56th Legislature (2017) 3 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 4 HOUSE BILL NO. 2369 By: Osborn (Leslie) and Wallace of the House 5 and 6 David and Fields of the 7 Senate 8 9 10 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE An Act relating to revenue and taxation; defining 11 terms; providing for filing of combined reports for 12 purposes of the Oklahoma Income Tax Act; authorizing Tax Commission to adopt rules; authorizing 1.3 determinations by Tax Commission with respect to unitary business; providing for exclusion of certain 14 factors used in determinations of taxable income; imposing responsibility for tax based on apportioned 15 or allocated income; prescribing requirements; prescribing methodology for computation of tax 16 credits or deductions; prescribing formula for apportionable income amount; providing for 17 determination of business income of combined group; authorizing filing of returns by combined group and 18 prescribing procedures related thereto; providing for surety with respect to tax liability; providing for 19 determination of taxable income by members of a unitary group; prescribing procedures; amending 68 20 O.S. 2011, Section 2367, which relates to filing of consolidated income tax returns; modifying reference 2.1 to taxable years; providing for applicability of methods for designated tax years with respect to 22 consolidated income tax returns; providing for codification; and providing effective dates. 23

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

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SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2367.1 of Title 68, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

For purposes of this section:

- A. "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, general partner of a partnership, limited liability company, registered limited liability partnership, foreign limited liability partnership, association, corporation whether or not the corporation is, or would be if doing business in this state, subject to the Oklahoma Income Tax Act, company, syndicate, estate, trust, business trust, trustee, trustee in bankruptcy, receiver, executor, administrator, assignee or organization of any kind.
- B. "Taxpayer" means any person subject to a tax imposed by Section 2355 of Title 68 of the Oklahoma Statutes or whose income is, in whole or in part, subject to a tax imposed by any provision of Section 2355 of Title 68 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- C. "Corporation" means any corporation as defined by the laws of this state or organization of any kind treated as a corporation for tax purposes under the laws of this state, wherever located, which if it were doing business in this state would be a "taxpayer". The business conducted by a partnership which is directly or indirectly held by a corporation shall be considered the business of the corporation to the extent of the corporation's distributive

share of the partnership income, inclusive of guaranteed payments to the extent prescribed by rule.

- D. "Partnership" means a general or limited partnership or organization of any kind treated as a partnership for tax purposes under the laws of this state.
- E. "Unitary business" means a single economic enterprise that is made up either of separate parts of a single business entity or of a commonly controlled group of business entities that are sufficiently interdependent, integrated and interrelated through their activities so as to provide a synergy and mutual benefit that produces a sharing or exchange of value among them and a significant flow of value to the separate parts.
- F. "Combined group" means the group of all persons whose income and apportionment factors are required to be taken into account pursuant to Section 2 of this act in determining the taxpayer's share of the net business income or loss apportionable to this state.
- G. "United States" means the fifty states of the United States, the District of Columbia and territories and possessions of the United States.
- H. "Tax haven" means a jurisdiction that, during the tax year in question, has no or nominal effective tax on the relevant income and:

- 1. Has laws or practices that prevent effective exchange of information for tax purposes with other governments on taxpayers benefiting from the tax regime;
- 2. Has tax regime which lacks transparency. A tax regime lacks transparency if the details of legislative, legal or administrative provisions are not open and apparent or are not consistently applied among similarly situated taxpayers, or if the information needed by tax authorities to determine a taxpayer's correct tax liability, such as accounting records and underlying documentation, is not adequately available;
- 3. Facilitates the establishment of foreign-owned entities without the need for a local substantive presence or prohibits these entities from having any commercial impact on the local economy;
- 4. Explicitly or implicitly excludes the jurisdiction's resident taxpayers from taking advantage of the tax regime's benefits or prohibits enterprises that benefit from the regime from operating in the jurisdiction's domestic market; or
- 5. Has created a tax regime which is favorable for tax avoidance, based upon an overall assessment of relevant factors, including whether the jurisdiction has a significant untaxed offshore financial/other services sector relative to its overall economy.

SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2367.2 of Title 68, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

- A. A taxpayer engaged in a unitary business with one or more other corporations shall file a combined report which includes the income, determined under subsection D of Section 3 of this act, and apportionment factors, determined under provisions on apportionment factors and subsection C of Section 3 of this act, of all corporations that are members of the unitary business and such other information as required by the Tax Commission.
- B. The Tax Commission may, by rule, require the combined report include the income and associated apportionment factors of any persons that are not included pursuant to subsection A of this section, but that are members of a unitary business, in order to reflect proper apportionment of income of entire unitary businesses. Authority to require combination by rule under this section includes authority to require combination of persons that are not, or would not be if doing business in this state, subject to the provisions of the Oklahoma Income Tax Act. In addition, if the Commission determines that the reported income or loss of a taxpayer engaged in a unitary business with any person not included pursuant to subsection A of this section represents an avoidance or evasion of tax by such taxpayer, the Commission may on a case-by-case basis require all or any part of the income and associated apportionment

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1 factors of such person be included in the taxpayer's combined 2 report.

- C. With respect to inclusion of associated apportionment factors pursuant to subsection B of this section, the Commission may require the exclusion of any one or more of the factors, the inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this state, or the employment of any other method to effectuate a proper reflection of the total amount of income subject to apportionment and an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's income.
- SECTION 3. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2367.3 of Title 68, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
 - A. Each taxpayer member is responsible for tax based on its taxable income or loss apportioned or allocated to this state, which shall include:
 - 1. Its share of any business income apportionable to this state of each of the combined groups of which it is a member, determined under subsection C of this section;
 - 2. Its share of any business income apportionable to this state of a distinct business activity conducted within and without the state wholly by the taxpayer member, determined under Section 2358 of Title 68 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

3. Its income from a business conducted wholly by the taxpayer member entirely within the state;

- 4. Its income sourced to this state from the sale or exchange of capital or assets and from involuntary conversions, as determined under subparagraph g of paragraph 2 of subsection D of this section;
- 5. Its nonbusiness income or loss allocable to this state, determined under the provisions for allocation of nonbusiness income;
- 6. Its income or loss allocated or apportioned in an earlier year, required to be taken into account as state source income during the income year, other than a net operating loss; and
- 7. Its net operating loss carryover or carryback. If the taxable income computed pursuant to this section results in a loss for a taxpayer member of the combined group, that taxpayer member has an Oklahoma net operating loss subject to the net operating loss limitations, carryforward and carryback provisions of Section 2358 of Title 68 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Such net operating loss is applied as a deduction in a prior or subsequent year only if that taxpayer has Oklahoma source positive net income, whether or not the taxpayer is or was a member of a combined reporting group in the prior or subsequent year.
- B. Except where otherwise provided, no tax credit or postapportionment deduction earned by one member of the group but not fully used by or allowed to that member may be used in whole or

- in part by another member of the group or applied in whole or in

 part against the total income of the combined group; and a

 postapportionment deduction carried over into a subsequent year as

 to the member that incurred it and available as a deduction to that

 member in a subsequent year will be considered in the computation of

 the income of that member in the subsequent year, regardless of the

 composition of that income as apportioned, allocated or wholly

 within this state.
 - C. The taxpayer's share of the business income apportionable to this state of each combined group of which it is a member shall be the product of:

- 1. The business income of the combined group, determined under subsection D of this section; and
- 2. The taxpayer member's apportionment percentage, determined under provisions of Section 2358 of Title 68 of the Oklahoma Statutes on apportionment factors, including in the property, payroll and sales factor numerators the taxpayer's property, payroll and sales, respectively, associated with the combined group's unitary business in this state and including in the denominator the property, payroll and sales of all members of the combined group, including the taxpayer, which property, payroll and sales are associated with the combined group's unitary business wherever located. The property, payroll and sales of a partnership shall be included in the determination of the partner's apportionment

percentage in proportion to a ratio, the numerator of which is the amount of the partner's distributive share of partnership's unitary income included in the income of the combined group in accordance with subparagraph c of paragraph 2 of subsection D of this section and the denominator of which is the amount of the partnership's total unitary income.

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- D. The business income of a combined group is determined as follows:
- 1. From the total income of the combined group, determined under paragraph 2 of this section, subtract any income and add any expense or loss other than the business income, expense or loss of the combined group;
- 2. Except as otherwise provided, the total income of the combined group is the sum of the income of each member of the combined group determined under federal income tax laws, as adjusted for state purposes, as if the member were not consolidated for federal purposes. The income of each member of the combined group shall be determined as follows:
 - a. for any member incorporated in the United States or included in a consolidated federal corporate income tax return, the income to be included in the total income of the combined group shall be the taxable income for the corporation after making appropriate

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adjustments under Section 2358 of Title 68 of the Oklahoma Statutes,

- b. (1) for any member not included in subparagraph a of this paragraph, the income to be included in the total income of the combined group shall be determined as follows:
 - (a) a profit and loss statement shall be prepared for each foreign branch or corporation in the currency in which the books of account of the branch or corporation are regularly maintained,
 - (b) adjustments shall be made to the profit and loss statement to conform it to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for the preparation of such statements except as modified by this rule,
 - adjustments shall be made to the profit and loss statement to conform it to the tax accounting standards required by the Oklahoma Income Tax Act,
 - (d) except as otherwise provided by rule, the profit and loss statement of each member of the combined group, and the apportionment

factors related thereto, whether United

States or foreign, shall be translated into
the currency in which the parent company
maintains its books and records, and

- (e) income apportioned to this state shall be expressed in United States dollars, and
- in lieu of the procedures set forth in division (2) (1) of subparagraph b of this paragraph, and subject to the determination of the Commission that it reasonably approximates income as determined under the Oklahoma Income Tax Act, any member not included in subparagraph a of paragraph 2 of this subsection may determine its income on the basis of the consolidated profit and loss statement which includes the member and which is prepared for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission by related corporations. If the member is not required to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commission may allow the use of the consolidated profit and loss statement prepared for reporting to shareholders and subject to review by an independent auditor. If above statements do not reasonably approximate income as determined under

the Oklahoma Income Tax Act, the Commission may
accept those statements with appropriate
adjustments to approximate that income,

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- c. if a unitary business includes income from a partnership, the income to be included in the total income of the combined group shall be the member of the combined group's direct and indirect distributive share of the partnership's unitary business income,
- d. all dividends paid by one to another of the members of the combined group shall, to the extent those dividends are paid out of the earnings and profits of the unitary business included in the combined report, in the current or an earlier year, be eliminated from the income of the recipient. This provision shall not apply to dividends received from members of the unitary business which are not a part of the combined group,
- e. except as otherwise provided by rule, business income from an intercompany transaction between members of the same combined group shall be deferred in a manner similar to 26 C.F.R., Section 1.1502-13. Upon the occurrence of any of the following events, deferred business income resulting from an intercompany transaction between members of a combined group shall

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be restored to the income of the seller and shall be apportioned as business income earned immediately before the event:

- (1) the object of a deferred intercompany transaction is:
 - (a) resold by the buyer to an entity that is not a member of the combined group,
 - (b) resold by the buyer to an entity that is a member of the combined group for use outside the unitary business in which the buyer and seller are engaged, or
 - (c) converted by the buyer to a use outside the unitary business in which the buyer and seller are engaged, or
- (2) the buyer and seller are no longer members of the same combined group, regardless of whether the members remain unitary,
- f. a charitable expense incurred by a member of a combined group shall, to the extent allowable as a deduction pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 170, be subtracted first from the business income of the combined group (subject to the income limitations of that section applied to the entire business income of the group), and any remaining amount shall then be

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treated as a nonbusiness expense allocable to the member that incurred the expense (subject to the income limitations of that section applied to the nonbusiness income of that specific member). Any charitable deduction disallowed under the foregoing rule, but allowed as a carryover deduction in a subsequent year, shall be treated as originally incurred in the subsequent year by the same member, and the rules of this section shall apply in the subsequent year in determining the allowable deduction in that year,

- g. gain or loss from the sale or exchange of capital assets, property described by Internal Revenue Code, Section 1231(a)(3), and property subject to an involuntary conversion, shall be removed from the total separate net income of each member of a combined group and shall be apportioned and allocated as follows:
 - (1) for each class of gain or loss (short-term capital, long-term capital, Internal Revenue Code, Section 1231, and involuntary conversions) all members' business gain and loss for the class shall be combined (without netting between such classes), and each class of net business gain or

loss separately apportioned to each member using the member's apportionment percentage determined under subsection C of this section,

- apportioned business gain or loss for all classes, including any such apportioned business gain and loss from other combined groups, against the taxpayer member's nonbusiness gain and loss for all classes allocated to this state, using the rules of Internal Revenue Code, Sections 1231 and 1222, without regard to any of the taxpayer member's gains or losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets, Section 1231 property, and involuntary conversions which are nonbusiness items allocated to another state,
- (3) any resulting state source income (or loss, if the loss is not subject to the limitations of Internal Revenue Code, Section 1211) of a taxpayer member produced by the application of the preceding subsections shall then be applied to all other state source income or loss of that member, and
- (4) any resulting state source loss of a member that is subject to the limitations of Internal Revenue

Code, Section 1211 shall be carried forward or carried back by that member and shall be treated as state source short-term capital loss incurred by that member for the year for which the carryover or carryback applies, and

h. any expense of one member of the unitary group which is directly or indirectly attributable to the nonbusiness or exempt income of another member of the unitary group shall be allocated to that other member as corresponding nonbusiness or exempt expense, as appropriate.

SECTION 4. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2367.4 of Title 68, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

As a filing convenience and without changing the respective liability of the group members, members of a combined reporting group may annually elect to designate one taxpayer member of the combined group to file a single return in the form and manner prescribed by the Tax Commission, in lieu of filing their own respective returns, provided that the taxpayer designated to file the single return consents to act as surety with respect to the tax liability of all other taxpayers properly included in the combined report and agrees to act as agent on behalf of those taxpayers for the year of the election for tax matters relating to the combined

- report for that year. If for any reason the surety is unwilling or unable to perform its responsibilities, tax liability may be assessed against the taxpayer members.
 - SECTION 5. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2367.5 of Title 68, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

- A. Taxpayer members of a unitary group that meet the requirements of subsection B of this section may elect to determine each of their apportioned shares of the net business income or loss of the combined group pursuant to a water's-edge election. Under such election, taxpayer members shall take into account all or a portion of the income and apportionment factors of only the following members otherwise included in the combined group pursuant to Section 2 of this act, as described below:
- 1. The entire income and apportionment factors of any member incorporated in the United States or formed under the laws of any state, the District of Columbia or any territory or possession of the United States;
- 2. The entire income and apportionment factors of any member, regardless of the place incorporated or formed, if the average of its property, payroll and sales factors within the United States is twenty percent (20%) or more;
- 3. The entire income and apportionment factors of any member which is a domestic international sales corporation as described in

Internal Revenue Code, Sections 991 to 994, inclusive; a foreign sales corporation as described in Internal Revenue Code, Sections 921 to 927, inclusive; or any member which is an export trade corporation as described in Internal Revenue Code, Sections 970 to 971, inclusive;

- 4. Any member not described in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this subsection, inclusive, shall include the portion of its income derived from or attributable to sources within the United States, as determined under the Internal Revenue Code without regard to federal treaties, and its apportionment factors related thereto;
- 5. Any member that is a "controlled foreign corporation" as defined in Internal Revenue Code, Section 957, to the extent of the income of that member that is defined in Section 952 of Subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code ("Subpart F income") not excluding lowertier subsidiaries' distributions of such income which were previously taxed, determined without regard to federal treaties, and the apportionment factors related to that income; any item of income received by a controlled foreign corporation shall be excluded if such income was subject to an effective rate of income tax imposed by a foreign country greater than ninety percent (90%) of the maximum rate of tax specified in Internal Revenue Code, Section 11;
- 6. Any member that earns more than twenty percent (20%) of its income, directly or indirectly, from intangible property or service-related activities that are deductible against the business income

of other members of the combined group, to the extent of that income and the apportionment factors related thereto; and

- 7. The entire income and apportionment factors of any member that is doing business in a tax haven, where "doing business in a tax haven" is defined as being engaged in activity sufficient for that tax haven jurisdiction to impose a tax under United States constitutional standards. If the member's business activity within a tax haven is entirely outside the scope of the laws, provisions and practices that cause the jurisdiction to meet the criteria established in Section 1 of this act, the activity of the member shall be treated as not having been conducted in a tax haven.
- B. 1. A water's-edge election is effective only if made on a timely filed, original return for a tax year by every member of the unitary business subject to tax under the Oklahoma Income Tax Act.

 The Tax Commission shall develop rules governing the impact, if any, on the scope or application of a water's-edge election, including termination or deemed election, resulting from a change in the composition of the unitary group, the combined group, the taxpayer members and any other similar change;
- 2. Such election shall constitute consent to the reasonable production of documents and taking of depositions in accordance with provisions of Title 12 of the Oklahoma Statutes;
- 3. In the discretion of the Commission, a water's-edge election may be disregarded in part or in whole, and the income and

apportionment factors of any member of the taxpayer's unitary group may be included in the combined report without regard to the provisions of this section if any member of the unitary group fails to comply with any provision of this act or if a person otherwise not included in the water's-edge combined group was availed of with a substantial objective of avoiding state income tax;

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4. A water's-edge election is binding for and applicable to the tax year it is made and all tax years thereafter for a period of ten (10) years. It may be withdrawn or reinstituted after withdrawal, prior to the expiration of the ten-year period, only upon written request for reasonable cause based on extraordinary hardship due to unforeseen changes in state tax statutes, law or policy and only with the written permission of the Commission. If the Commission grants a withdrawal of election, the Commission shall impose reasonable conditions as necessary to prevent the evasion of tax or to clearly reflect income for the election period prior to or after the withdrawal. Upon the expiration of the ten-year period, a taxpayer may withdraw from the water's-edge election. withdrawal must be made in writing within one (1) year of the expiration of the election and is binding for a period of ten (10) years, subject to the same conditions as applied to the original election. If no withdrawal is properly made, the water's-edge election shall be in place for an additional ten-year period, subject to the same conditions as applied to the original election.

SECTION 6. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2367.6 of Title 68, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The Oklahoma Tax Commission shall adopt rules in order to implement the provisions of this act.

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SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2011, Section 2367, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2367. The A. Effective for tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2018, the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C., Section 1 et seq., applicable to consolidated corporate income tax returns, shall not apply to taxpayers under this act, except that:

- 1. If two or more corporations file federal income tax returns on a consolidated basis, and if all of such corporations derive all of their income from sources within Oklahoma, then such corporations shall be required to file consolidated returns for purposes of determining their Oklahoma income tax liability.
- 2. If two or more corporations file federal income tax returns on a consolidated basis, and if one or more of such corporations derive a portion of their income from sources outside the State of Oklahoma, then such corporations shall not be required to file consolidated returns for purposes of determining their Oklahoma income tax liability except as hereinafter provided in subsection paragraph 3 of this section subsection.

3. The Oklahoma Tax Commission shall permit an affiliated group of corporations described in subsection paragraph 2 of this section subsection to elect to file a consolidated return for Oklahoma income tax purposes provided such group files an appropriate election in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Tax Commission. If an affiliated group of corporations elects to file a consolidated Oklahoma income tax return under the provisions of this section, such election shall be binding and the affiliated group of corporations shall be required to file a consolidated Oklahoma income tax return for future tax years unless the Oklahoma Tax Commission releases the affiliated group of corporations from such If an affiliated group of corporations elects to file a consolidated Oklahoma income tax return under the provisions of this subsection, the group's consolidated income, loss or deductions shall be determined on a component member by component member basis in accordance with the provisions of Sections 2358 and 2362 of this title.

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B. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C., Section 1 et seq., applicable to consolidated corporate income tax returns, shall not apply to taxpayers under this act and the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be applicable with respect to consolidated corporate income tax returns.

1	SECTION 8. Section 6 of this act shall become effective
2	November 1, 2017.
3	SECTION 9. Sections 1 through 5 and 7 of this act shall become
4	effective January 1, 2019.
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