

**Senator Wayne A. Harper** proposes the following substitute bill:

**SALES FACTOR WEIGHTED TAX MODIFICATIONS**

2017 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Wayne A. Harper**

House Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill modifies the business income apportionment provisions.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;
- ▶ describes how a taxpayer determines whether greater than 50% of the taxpayer's economic activities are classified within particular NAICS codes;
- ▶ addresses the timing for a taxpayer to determine if the taxpayer is an optional sales factor weighted taxpayer;
- ▶ requires that, for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2018, a taxpayer that apportions business income using the single sales factor method for the previous taxable year use the single sales factor method of apportionment for the current taxable year; and
- ▶ provides the circumstances where a taxpayer that previously apportioned business income using the single sales factor method may change the method of apportionment.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None



26 **Other Special Clauses:**

27 This bill provides retrospective operation.

28 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

29 AMENDS:

30 **59-7-302**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapters 311 and 368

31 **59-7-311**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapters 311 and 323



33 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

34 Section 1. Section **59-7-302** is amended to read:

35 **59-7-302. Definitions.**

36 (1) As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

37 (a) "Aircraft type" means a particular model of aircraft as designated by the  
38 manufacturer of the aircraft.

39 (b) "Airline" means the same as that term is defined in Section **59-2-102**.

40 (c) "Airline revenue ton miles" means, for an airline, the total revenue ton miles during  
41 the airline's tax period.

42 (d) "Business income" means income arising from transactions and activity in the  
43 regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business and includes income from tangible and  
44 intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitutes  
45 integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations.

46 (e) "Commercial domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or business  
47 of the taxpayer is directed or managed.

48 (f) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions, and any other form of  
49 remuneration paid to employees for personal services.

50 (g) (i) "Excluded NAICS code" means a NAICS code of the 2002 or 2007 North  
51 American Industry Classification System of the federal Executive Office of the President,  
52 Office of Management and Budget, within:

53 (A) NAICS Sector 21, Mining;

54 (B) NAICS Industry Group 2212, Natural Gas Distribution;

55 (C) NAICS Sector 31-33, Manufacturing;

56 (D) NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing;

57 (E) except as provided in Subsection (1)(g)(ii), NAICS Sector 51, Information; or  
 58 (F) NAICS Sector 52, Finance and Insurance.

59 (ii) "Excluded NAICS code" does not include NAICS Subsector 519, Other  
 60 Information Services.

61 (h) "Included NAICS code" means a NAICS code of the 2002 or 2007 North American  
 62 Industry Classification System of the federal Executive Office of the President, Office of  
 63 Management and Budget, that is not an excluded NAICS code.

64 ~~[(g)]~~ (i) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (1)~~[(g)]~~(i)(ii), "mobile flight equipment"  
 65 ~~[is as]~~ means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-2-102.

66 (ii) "Mobile flight equipment" does not include:

67 (A) a spare engine; or

68 (B) tangible personal property described in Subsection 59-2-102(27) owned by an~~[-(F)]~~  
 69 air charter service~~[-;]~~ or ~~[(H)]~~ air contract service.

70 ~~[(H)]~~ (j) "Nonbusiness income" means all income other than business income.

71 ~~[(I)]~~ (k) "Optional sales factor weighted taxpayer" means:

72 (i) for a taxpayer that is not a unitary group, regardless of the number of economic  
 73 activities the taxpayer performs, a taxpayer ~~[having]~~ that has greater than 50% of the taxpayer's  
 74 ~~[total sales everywhere generated by economic activities performed by the taxpayer if the]~~  
 75 economic activities ~~[are]~~ everywhere classified in a NAICS code within NAICS Subsector 334,  
 76 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing, of the 2002 or 2007 North American  
 77 Industry Classification System of the federal Executive Office of the President, Office of  
 78 Management and Budget; or

79 (ii) for a taxpayer that is a unitary group, a taxpayer ~~[having]~~ that has greater than 50%  
 80 of the taxpayer's ~~[total sales everywhere generated by economic activities performed by the~~  
 81 ~~taxpayer if the]~~ economic activities ~~[are]~~ everywhere classified in a NAICS code within NAICS  
 82 Subsector 334, Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing, of the 2002 or 2007 North  
 83 American Industry Classification System of the federal Executive Office of the President,  
 84 Office of Management and Budget.

85 (l) (i) "Qualifying status change" means that an entity with business income:

86 (A) acquires another entity;

87 (B) is acquired by another entity; or

88 (C) merges with another entity.

89 (ii) "Qualifying status change" does not include any change in the structure, ownership,  
90 or management of the entity with business income other than a change described in Subsection  
91 (1)(l)(i).

92 ~~[(j)]~~ (m) "Revenue ton miles" is determined in accordance with 14 C.F.R. Part 241.

93 ~~[(k)]~~ (n) "Sales" means all gross receipts of the taxpayer not allocated under Sections  
94 59-7-306 through 59-7-310.

95 ~~[(H)]~~ (o) Subject to Subsection (2), "sales factor weighted taxpayer" means:

96 (i) for a taxpayer that is not a unitary group, regardless of the number of economic  
97 activities the taxpayer performs, a taxpayer ~~[having]~~ that has greater than 50% of the taxpayer's  
98 ~~[total sales everywhere generated by economic activities performed by the taxpayer if the]~~  
99 economic activities ~~[are]~~ everywhere classified in ~~[a NAICS code of the 2002 or 2007 North~~  
100 ~~American Industry Classification System of the federal Executive Office of the President,~~  
101 ~~Office of Management and Budget, except for:]~~ included NAICS codes; or

102 ~~[(A) a NAICS code within NAICS Sector 21, Mining;]~~

103 ~~[(B) a NAICS code within NAICS Industry Group 2212, Natural Gas Distribution;]~~

104 ~~[(C) a NAICS code within NAICS Sector 31-33, Manufacturing;]~~

105 ~~[(D) a NAICS code within NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing;]~~

106 ~~[(E) a NAICS code within NAICS Sector 51, Information, except for NAICS Subsector~~  
107 ~~519, Other Information Services; or]~~

108 ~~[(F) a NAICS code within NAICS Sector 52, Finance and Insurance; or]~~

109 (ii) for a taxpayer that is a unitary group, a taxpayer ~~[having]~~ that has greater than 50%  
110 of the taxpayer's ~~[total sales everywhere generated by economic activities performed by the~~  
111 ~~taxpayer if the]~~ economic activities ~~[are]~~ everywhere classified in ~~[a NAICS code of the 2002~~  
112 ~~or 2007 North American Industry Classification System of the federal Executive Office of the~~  
113 ~~President, Office of Management and Budget, except for a NAICS code under Subsections~~  
114 ~~(1)(l)(n)(i)(A) through (F)]~~ included NAICS codes.

115 ~~[(m)]~~ (p) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the  
116 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any  
117 foreign country or political subdivision thereof.

118 ~~[(n)]~~ (q) "Transportation revenue" means revenue an airline earns from:

119 (i) transporting a passenger or cargo; or  
120 (ii) from miscellaneous sales of merchandise as part of providing transportation  
121 services.

122 ~~[(o)]~~ (r) "Utah revenue ton miles" means, for an airline, the total revenue ton miles  
123 within the borders of this state:

124 (i) during the airline's tax period; and  
125 (ii) from flight stages that originate or terminate in this state.

126 ~~[(2) The following apply to Subsection (1)(t):]~~

127 (2) (a) (i) Subject to the other provisions of this Subsection (2), a taxpayer shall [for  
128 each taxable year] determine for a taxable year whether the taxpayer is a sales factor weighted  
129 taxpayer if the taxpayer did not apportion business income using the method described in  
130 Subsection 59-7-311(3) for the previous taxable year.

131 (ii) A taxpayer shall make the determination required by Subsection (2)(a)(i) before the  
132 due date for filing the taxpayer's return under this chapter for the taxable year, including  
133 extensions.

134 (iii) For purposes of making the determination required by Subsection (2)(a)(i), ~~[total~~  
135 ~~sales everywhere include only the total sales everywhere:]~~ a taxpayer shall determine whether  
136 greater than 50% of the taxpayer's economic activities everywhere are classified in included  
137 NAICS codes as provided in Subsections (2)(a)(iv) through (vi).

138 ~~[(A) as determined in accordance with this part; and]~~

139 ~~[(B) made during the taxable year for which a taxpayer makes the determination~~  
140 ~~required by Subsection (2)(a)(i):]~~

141 (iv) A taxpayer shall calculate the following two fractions, taking into account the  
142 taxpayer's establishments and the taxpayer's economic activities everywhere, regardless of  
143 whether the taxpayer eliminates intercompany sales or intercompany transactions for other  
144 purposes on the taxpayer's income tax return:

145 (A) the fraction reached by making the calculation described in Subsection 59-7-312,  
146 except that the numerator shall be the property everywhere that is attributable to economic  
147 activities that are classified in included NAICS codes; and

148 (B) the fraction reached by making the calculation described in Subsection 59-7-315,  
149 except that the numerator shall be the payroll everywhere that is attributable to economic

150 activities that are classified in included NAICS codes.

151 (v) The taxpayer shall calculate an average of the fractions calculated in accordance  
152 with Subsection (2)(a)(iv) by:

153 (A) adding together the fractions calculated in accordance with Subsection (2)(a)(iv);  
154 and

155 (B) dividing the sum calculated in Subsection (2)(a)(v)(A) by two.

156 (vi) If the average calculated in Subsection (2)(a)(v) is greater than .50, the taxpayer is  
157 a sales factor weighted taxpayer.

158 (b) (i) Subject to other provisions of this Subsection (2), a taxpayer that is not a sales  
159 factor weighted taxpayer may determine for a taxable year whether the taxpayer is an optional  
160 sales factor weighted taxpayer if the taxpayer did not apportion business income using the  
161 method described in Subsection 59-7-311(3) for the previous taxable year.

162 (ii) A taxpayer shall make the determination described in Subsection (2)(b)(i) before:

163 (A) the taxpayer may use the apportionment options described in Subsection  
164 59-7-311(4); and

165 (B) the due date for filing the taxpayer's return under this chapter for the taxable year,  
166 including extensions.

167 (iii) For purposes of making the determination described in Subsection (2)(b)(i), a  
168 taxpayer shall determine whether greater than 50% of the taxpayer's economic activities  
169 everywhere are classified in a NAICS code within NAICS Subsector 334, Computer and  
170 Electronic Product Manufacturing, as provided in Subsections (2)(b)(iv) through (vi).

171 (iv) A taxpayer shall calculate the following two fractions, taking into account the  
172 taxpayer's establishments and the taxpayer's economic activities everywhere, regardless of  
173 whether the taxpayer eliminates intercompany sales or intercompany transactions for other  
174 purposes on the taxpayer's income tax return:

175 (A) the fraction reached by making the calculation described in Subsection 59-7-312,  
176 except that the numerator shall be the property everywhere attributable to economic activities  
177 that are classified in a NAICS code within Subsector 334, Computer and Electronic Product  
178 Manufacturing; and

179 (B) the fraction reached by making the calculation described in Subsection 59-7-315,  
180 except that the numerator shall be the payroll everywhere attributable to economic activities

181 that are classified in a NAICS code within Subsector 334, Computer and Electronic Product  
 182 Manufacturing.

183 (v) The taxpayer shall calculate an average of the fractions calculated in accordance  
 184 with Subsection (2)(b)(iv) by:

185 (A) adding together the fractions calculated in accordance with Subsection (2)(b)(iv);  
 186 and

187 (B) dividing the sum calculated in Subsection (2)(b)(v)(A) by two.

188 (vi) If the average calculated in Subsection (2)(b)(v) is greater than .50, the taxpayer is  
 189 an optional sales factor weighted taxpayer.

190 ~~[(b)]~~ (c) A taxpayer that files a return as a unitary group for a taxable year is considered  
 191 to be a unitary group for that taxable year.

192 ~~[(e)]~~ (d) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking  
 193 Act, the commission may define the term "economic activity" consistent with the use of the  
 194 term "activity" in the 2007 North American Industry Classification System of the federal  
 195 Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

196 Section 2. Section **59-7-311** is amended to read:

197 **59-7-311. Method of apportionment of business income.**

198 (1) For a taxable year, all business income shall be apportioned to this state by  
 199 multiplying the business income by a fraction calculated as provided in this section.

200 (2) Subject to the other provisions of this part, a taxpayer, except for a sales factor  
 201 weighted taxpayer ~~[and]~~, an optional sales factor weighted taxpayer, and a taxpayer subject to  
 202 Subsection (5), shall calculate the fraction for apportioning business income to this state using  
 203 one of the following fractions:

204 (a) a fraction where:

205 (i) the numerator of the fraction is the sum of:

206 (A) the property factor as calculated under Section [59-7-312](#);

207 (B) the payroll factor as calculated under Section [59-7-315](#); and

208 (C) the sales factor as calculated under Section [59-7-317](#); and

209 (ii) the denominator of the fraction is three; or

210 (b) a fraction where:

211 (i) the numerator of the fraction is the sum of:

- 212 (A) the property factor as calculated under Section 59-7-312;
- 213 (B) the payroll factor as calculated under Section 59-7-315; and
- 214 (C) the sales factor as calculated under Section 59-7-317 multiplied by two; and
- 215 (ii) the denominator of the fraction is four.
- 216 (3) Subject to the other provisions of this part, a sales factor weighted taxpayer shall
- 217 calculate the fraction for apportioning business income to this state using a fraction where:
- 218 (a) the numerator of the fraction is the sales factor as calculated under Section
- 219 59-7-317; and
- 220 (b) the denominator of the fraction is one.
- 221 (4) ~~[Subject]~~ Except as provided in Subsection (5) and subject to the other provisions
- 222 of this part, an optional sales factor weighted taxpayer shall calculate the fraction for
- 223 apportioning business income to this state using a method described in Subsection (2)(a),
- 224 (2)(b), or (3).
- 225 (5) Except as provided in Subsection (6), for a taxable year beginning on or after
- 226 January 1, 2018, a taxpayer that apportions business income using the method described in
- 227 Subsection (3) for the previous taxable year shall apportion income using the method described
- 228 in Subsection (3) for the current taxable year.
- 229 (6) (a) A taxpayer that is subject to Subsection (5) may make a new determination of
- 230 the taxpayer's method of apportionment for a taxable year in which a qualifying status change
- 231 occurs.
- 232 (b) Once a taxpayer described in Subsection (6)(a) apportions business income using
- 233 the method described in Subsection (3) after a qualifying status change, the provisions of
- 234 Subsection (5) apply.
- 235 ~~[(5)]~~ (7) (a) The taxpayer shall determine the method for calculating the fraction for
- 236 apportioning business income to this state under this section on or before the due date for filing
- 237 the taxpayer's return under this chapter for the taxable year, including extensions.
- 238 (b) The method described in Subsection ~~[(5)]~~ (7)(a) is in effect for the taxable year.
- 239 ~~[(6)]~~ (8) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking
- 240 Act, the commission may make rules providing procedures for a taxpayer to make the election
- 241 required by Subsections (2) and (4).

242 Section 3. **Retrospective operation.**



243            This bill has retrospective operation for taxable year beginning on or after January 1,  
244    2017.