

TAX CODE

TITLE 2. STATE TAXATION

SUBTITLE F. FRANCHISE TAX; CREDITS

CHAPTER 171. FRANCHISE TAX

SUBCHAPTER A. DEFINITIONS; TAX IMPOSED

Sec. 171.0001. GENERAL DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

(1) "Affiliated group" means a group of one or more entities in which a controlling interest is owned by a common owner or owners, either corporate or noncorporate, or by one or more of the member entities.

(1-a) "Artist" means a natural person or an entity that contracts to perform or entertain at a live entertainment event.

(2) Repealed by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 117, Sec. 28(3), eff. September 1, 2013.

(3) "Banking corporation" means each state, national, domestic, or foreign bank, whether organized under the laws of this state, another state, or another country, or under federal law, including a limited banking association organized under Subtitle A, Title 3, Finance Code, and each bank organized under Section 25(a), Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. Sections 611-631) (edge corporations), but does not include a bank holding company as that term is defined by Section 2, Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. Section 1841).

Text of subdivision effective until January 01, 2026

(4) "Beginning date" means:

(A) except as provided by Paragraph (B):

(i) for a taxable entity chartered or organized in this state, the date on which the taxable entity's charter or organization takes effect; and

(ii) for any other taxable entity, the date on which the taxable entity begins doing business in this state; or

(B) for a taxable entity that qualifies as a new veteran-owned business as defined by Section 171.0005, the earlier of:

(i) the fifth anniversary of the date on which the taxable entity begins doing business in this state; or

(ii) the date the taxable entity ceases to qualify as a new veteran-owned business as defined by Section [171.0005](#).

Text of subdivision effective on January 01, 2026

(4) "Beginning date" means:

(A) for a taxable entity chartered or organized in this state, the date on which the taxable entity's charter or organization takes effect; and

(B) for any other taxable entity, the date on which the taxable entity begins doing business in this state.

(5) "Charter" includes a limited liability company's certificate of organization, a limited partnership's certificate of limited partnership, and the registration of a limited liability partnership.

(6) "Client" means:

(A) a client as that term is defined by Section [91.001](#), Labor Code; or

(B) a client of a temporary employment service, as that term is defined by Section [93.001\(2\)](#), Labor Code, to whom individuals are assigned for a purpose described by that subdivision.

(7) "Combined group" means taxable entities that are part of an affiliated group engaged in a unitary business and that are required to file a group report under Section [171.1014](#).

(8) "Controlling interest" means:

(A) for a corporation, either more than 50 percent, owned directly or indirectly, of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the corporation, or more than 50 percent, owned directly or indirectly, of the beneficial ownership interest in the voting stock of the corporation;

(B) for a partnership, association, trust, or other entity other than a limited liability company, more than 50 percent, owned directly or indirectly, of the capital, profits, or beneficial interest in the partnership, association, trust, or other entity; and

(C) for a limited liability company, either more than 50 percent, owned directly or indirectly, of the total membership interest of the limited liability company or more than 50 percent, owned directly or indirectly, of the beneficial ownership interest in the membership interest of the limited liability company.

(8-a) "Covered employee" has the meaning assigned by Section 91.001, Labor Code.

(9) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in effect for the federal tax year beginning on January 1, 2007, not including any changes made by federal law after that date, and any regulations adopted under that code applicable to that period.

(10) "Lending institution" means an entity that makes loans and:

(A) is regulated by the Federal Reserve Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Texas Department of Banking, the Office of Consumer Credit Commissioner, the Credit Union Department, or any comparable regulatory body;

(B) is licensed by, registered with, or otherwise regulated by the Department of Savings and Mortgage Lending;

(C) is a "broker" or "dealer" as defined by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 at 15 U.S.C. Section 78c; or

(D) provides financing to unrelated parties solely for agricultural production.

(10-a) "Live entertainment event" means an event that occurs on a specific date to which tickets are sold in advance by a third-party vendor and at which:

(A) a natural person or a group of natural persons, physically present at the venue, performs for the purpose of entertaining a ticket holder who is present at the event;

(B) a traveling circus or animal show performs for the purpose of entertaining a ticket holder who is present at the event; or

(C) a historical, museum-quality artifact is on

display in an exhibition.

(10-b) "Live event promotion services" means services related to the promotion, coordination, operation, or management of a live entertainment event. The term includes services related to:

(A) the provision of staff for the live entertainment event; or

(B) the scheduling and promotion of an artist performing or entertaining at the live entertainment event.

(11) "Management company" means a corporation, limited liability company, or other limited liability entity that conducts all or part of the active trade or business of another entity (the "managed entity") in exchange for:

(A) a management fee; and

(B) reimbursement of specified costs incurred in the conduct of the active trade or business of the managed entity, including "wages and cash compensation" as determined under Sections [171.1013\(a\)](#) and (b).

(11-a) "Natural person" means a human being or the estate of a human being. The term does not include a purely legal entity given recognition as the possessor of rights, privileges, or responsibilities, such as a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or trust.

(11-b) "Qualified live event promotion company" means a taxable entity that:

(A) receives at least 50 percent of the entity's annual total revenue from the provision or arrangement for the provision of three or more live event promotion services;

(B) maintains a permanent nonresidential office from which the live event promotion services are provided or arranged;

(C) employs 10 or more full-time employees during all or part of the period for which taxable margin is calculated;

(D) does not provide services for a wedding or carnival; and

(E) is not a movie theater.

(12) "Retail trade" means:

(A) the activities described in Division G of the

1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the federal Office of Management and Budget;

(B) apparel rental activities classified as Industry 5999 or 7299 of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the federal Office of Management and Budget;

(C) the activities classified as Industry Group 753 of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the federal Office of Management and Budget;

(D) rental-purchase agreement activities regulated by Chapter 92, Business & Commerce Code;

(E) activities involving the rental or leasing of tools, party and event supplies, and furniture that are classified as Industry 7359 of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the federal Office of Management and Budget; and

(F) heavy construction equipment rental or leasing activities classified as Industry 7353 of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the federal Office of Management and Budget.

(13) "Savings and loan association" means a savings and loan association or savings bank, whether organized under the laws of this state, another state, or another country, or under federal law.

(13-a) "Security," for purposes of Sections 171.1011(g), 171.1011(g-2), and 171.106(f) only, has the meaning assigned by Section 475(c)(2), Internal Revenue Code, and includes instruments described by Sections 475(e)(2)(B), (C), and (D) of that code.

(14) "Shareholder" includes a limited liability company's member and a limited banking association's participant.

(15) "Professional employer organization" means:

(A) a business entity that offers professional employer services, as that term is defined by Section 91.001, Labor Code; or

(B) a temporary employment service, as that term is defined by Section 93.001, Labor Code.

(16) "Total revenue" means the total revenue of a taxable entity as determined under Section [171.1011](#).

(17) "Unitary business" means a single economic enterprise that is made up of separate parts of a single entity or of a commonly controlled group of 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. In determining whether a unitary business exists, the comptroller shall consider any relevant factor, including whether:

(A) the activities of the group members are in the same general line, such as manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing of tangible personal property, insurance, transportation, or finance;

(B) the activities of the group members are steps in a vertically structured enterprise or process, such as the steps involved in the production of natural resources, including exploration, mining, refining, and marketing; or

(C) the members are functionally integrated through the exercise of strong centralized management, such as authority over purchasing, financing, product line, personnel, and marketing.

(18) "Wholesale trade" means the activities described in Division F of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the federal Office of Management and Budget.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. [3](#)), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. [3928](#)), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2011, 82nd Leg., 1st C.S., Ch. 4 (S.B. [1](#)), Sec. 45.01, eff. January 1, 2012.

Acts 2011, 82nd Leg., 1st C.S., Ch. 4 (S.B. [1](#)), Sec. 51.01, eff. January 1, 2012.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 117 (S.B. [1286](#)), Sec. 23, eff. September 1, 2013.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 117 (S.B. [1286](#)), Sec. 28(3), eff. September 1, 2013.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. [500](#)), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2014.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 329 (S.B. [1049](#)), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2016.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 329 (S.B. [1049](#)), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2020.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. [938](#)), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2022.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. [938](#)), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2026.

Sec. 171.0002. DEFINITION OF TAXABLE ENTITY. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, "taxable entity" means a partnership, limited liability partnership, corporation, banking corporation, savings and loan association, limited liability company, business trust, professional association, business association, joint venture, joint stock company, holding company, or other legal entity. The term includes a combined group. A joint venture does not include joint operating or co-ownership arrangements meeting the requirements of Treasury Regulation Section 1.761-2(a)(3) that elect out of federal partnership treatment as provided by Section 761(a), Internal Revenue Code.

(b) "Taxable entity" does not include:

(1) a sole proprietorship;

(2) a general partnership:

(A) the direct ownership of which is entirely composed of natural persons; and

(B) the liability of which is not limited under a statute of this state or another state, including by registration as a limited liability partnership;

(3) a passive entity as defined by Section [171.0003](#);

or

(4) an entity that is exempt from taxation under Subchapter B.

(c) "Taxable entity" does not include an entity that is:

(1) a grantor trust as defined by Sections 671 and 7701(a)(30)(E), Internal Revenue Code, all of the grantors and beneficiaries of which are natural persons or charitable entities as described in Section 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code, excluding a trust taxable as a business entity pursuant to Treasury Regulation Section 301.7701-4(b);

(2) an estate of a natural person as defined by Section 7701(a)(30)(D), Internal Revenue Code, excluding an estate taxable as a business entity pursuant to Treasury Regulation Section 301.7701-4(b);

(3) an escrow;

(4) a real estate investment trust (REIT) as defined by Section 856, Internal Revenue Code, and its "qualified REIT subsidiary" entities as defined by Section 856(i)(2), Internal Revenue Code, provided that:

(A) a REIT with any amount of its assets in direct holdings of real estate, other than real estate it occupies for business purposes, as opposed to holding interests in limited partnerships or other entities that directly hold the real estate, is a taxable entity; and

(B) a limited partnership or other entity that directly holds the real estate as described in Paragraph (A) is not exempt under this subdivision, without regard to whether a REIT holds an interest in it;

(5) a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), as defined by Section 860D, Internal Revenue Code;

(6) a nonprofit self-insurance trust created under Chapter 2212, Insurance Code, or a predecessor statute;

(7) a trust qualified under Section 401(a), Internal Revenue Code;

(8) a trust or other entity that is exempt under Section 501(c)(9), Internal Revenue Code; or

(9) an unincorporated entity organized as a political committee under the Election Code or the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. Section 30101 et seq.).

(d) An entity that can file as a sole proprietorship for federal tax purposes is not a sole proprietorship for purposes of

Subsection (b)(1) and is not exempt under that subsection if the entity is formed in a manner under the statutes of this state, another state, or a foreign country that limit the liability of the entity.

Amended by:

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2011, 82nd Leg., 1st C.S., Ch. 4 (S.B. 1), Sec. 45.02, eff. January 1, 2012.

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 768 (H.B. 4595), Sec. 20.002, eff. September 1, 2023.

Sec. 171.0003. DEFINITION OF PASSIVE ENTITY. (a) An entity is a passive entity only if:

(1) the entity is a general or limited partnership or a trust, other than a business trust;

(2) during the period on which margin is based, the entity's federal gross income consists of at least 90 percent of the following income:

(A) dividends, interest, foreign currency exchange gain, periodic and nonperiodic payments with respect to notional principal contracts, option premiums, cash settlement or termination payments with respect to a financial instrument, and income from a limited liability company;

(B) distributive shares of partnership income to the extent that those distributive shares of income are greater than zero;

(C) capital gains from the sale of real property, gains from the sale of commodities traded on a commodities exchange, and gains from the sale of securities; and

(D) royalties, bonuses, or delay rental income from mineral properties and income from other nonoperating mineral interests; and

(3) the entity does not receive more than 10 percent of its federal gross income from conducting an active trade or business.

(a-1) In making the computation under Subsection (a)(3),

income described by Subsection (a)(2) may not be treated as income from conducting an active trade or business.

(b) The income described by Subsection (a)(2) does not include:

(1) rent; or

(2) income received by a nonoperator from mineral properties under a joint operating agreement if the nonoperator is a member of an affiliated group and another member of that group is the operator under the same joint operating agreement.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.0004. DEFINITION OF CONDUCTING ACTIVE TRADE OR BUSINESS. (a) The definition in this section applies only to Section 171.0003.

(b) An entity conducts an active trade or business if:

(1) the activities being carried on by the entity include one or more active operations that form a part of the process of earning income or profit; and

(2) the entity performs active management and operational functions.

(c) Activities performed by the entity include activities performed by persons outside the entity, including independent contractors, to the extent the persons perform services on behalf of the entity and those services constitute all or part of the entity's trade or business.

(d) An entity conducts an active trade or business if assets, including royalties, patents, trademarks, and other intangible assets, held by the entity are used in the active trade or business of one or more related entities.

(e) For purposes of this section:

(1) the ownership of a royalty interest or a nonoperating working interest in mineral rights does not constitute conduct of an active trade or business;

(2) payment of compensation to employees or independent contractors for financial or legal services reasonably necessary for the operation of the entity does not constitute conduct of an active trade or business; and

(3) holding a seat on the board of directors of an entity does not by itself constitute conduct of an active trade or business.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 4, eff. January 1, 2008.

Text of section effective until January 01, 2026

Sec. 171.0005. DEFINITION OF NEW VETERAN-OWNED BUSINESS.

(a) A taxable entity is a new veteran-owned business only if the taxable entity is a new business in which each owner is a natural person who:

(1) served in and was honorably discharged from a branch of the United States armed forces; and

(2) provides verification to the comptroller of the person's service and discharge required by Subdivision (1).

(b) The Texas Veterans Commission shall provide to a person who meets the requirements of Subsection (a)(1) written verification of that status in a form required by the comptroller. The comptroller shall adopt rules prescribing the form and content of the verification and the manner in which the verification may be provided to the comptroller.

(c) For purposes of Subsection (a), a new business is a taxable entity that:

(1) is chartered or organized or otherwise formed in this state; and

(2) first begins doing business in this state on or after January 1, 2022.

Added by Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 4, eff. January 1, 2022.

Repealed by Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec.

9(2), eff. January 1, 2026.

Sec. 171.001. TAX IMPOSED. (a) A franchise tax is imposed on each taxable entity that does business in this state or that is chartered or organized in this state.

(b) The tax imposed under this chapter extends to the limits of the United States Constitution and the federal law adopted under the United States Constitution.

(c) The tax imposed under this section or Section 171.0011 is not imposed on an entity if, during the period on which the report is based, the entity qualifies as a passive entity as defined by Section 171.0003.

Text of subsection effective until January 01, 2026

(d) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), the tax imposed under this chapter is not imposed on a taxable entity that qualifies as a new veteran-owned business as defined by Section 171.0005 until the earlier of:

(1) the fifth anniversary of the date on which the taxable entity begins doing business in this state; or

(2) the date the taxable entity ceases to qualify as a new veteran-owned business as defined by Section 171.0005.

Text of subsection effective on January 01, 2026

(d) Repealed by Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 9(3), eff. January 1, 2026.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1691, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., ch. 901, Sec. 53(a), eff. Aug. 26, 1991; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.01, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 765, Sec. 7, eff. Aug. 30, 1993; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 914, Sec. 12, eff. Sept. 1, 1995; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 184, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 209, Sec. 31, 32, eff. Oct. 1, 2003.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 329 (S.B. 1049), Sec. 4, eff. January 1, 2016.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 329 (S.B. 1049), Sec. 9(2), eff. January 1, 2020.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2022.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 9(3), eff. January 1, 2026.

Sec. 171.0011. ADDITIONAL TAX. (a) Except as provided by Section 171.001(c), an additional tax is imposed on a taxable entity that for any reason becomes no longer subject to the tax imposed under this chapter.

(b) The additional tax is equal to the appropriate rate under Section 171.002 of the taxable entity's taxable margin computed on the period beginning on the day after the last day for which the tax imposed on taxable margin or net taxable earned surplus was computed and ending on the date the taxable entity is no longer subject to the tax imposed under this chapter.

(c) The additional tax imposed and any report required by the comptroller are due on the 60th day after the date the taxable entity becomes no longer subject to the tax imposed under this chapter.

(d) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this chapter apply to the tax imposed under this section.

(e) Repealed by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282, Sec. 37(1), eff. January 1, 2008.

Added by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.02, eff. Jan. 1, 1992. Amended by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 546, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 6, eff.

January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 37(1),
eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.002. RATES; COMPUTATION OF TAX. (a) Subject to Sections 171.003 and 171.1016 and except as provided by Subsection (b), the rate of the franchise tax is 0.75 percent of taxable margin.

(b) Subject to Sections 171.003 and 171.1016, the rate of the franchise tax is 0.375 percent of taxable margin for those taxable entities primarily engaged in retail or wholesale trade.

(c) A taxable entity is primarily engaged in retail or wholesale trade only if:

(1) the total revenue from its activities in retail or wholesale trade is greater than the total revenue from its activities in trades other than the retail and wholesale trades;

(2) except as provided by Subsection (c-1), less than 50 percent of the total revenue from activities in retail or wholesale trade comes from the sale of products it produces or products produced by an entity that is part of an affiliated group to which the taxable entity also belongs; and

(3) the taxable entity does not provide retail or wholesale utilities, including telecommunications services, electricity, or gas.

(c-1) Subsection (c)(2) does not apply to total revenue from activities in a retail trade described by Major Group 58 of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the federal Office of Management and Budget.

(c-2) For purposes of Subsection (c)(3), the provision of telecommunications services does not include selling telephone prepaid calling cards.

Text of subsection effective until January 01, 2024

(d) A taxable entity is not required to pay any tax and is not considered to owe any tax for a period if:

(1) the amount of tax computed for the taxable entity is less than \$1,000; or

(2) the amount of the taxable entity's total revenue

from its entire business is less than or equal to \$1 million or the amount determined under Section 171.006 per 12-month period on which margin is based.

Text of subsection effective on January 01, 2024

(d) A taxable entity is not required to pay any tax and is not considered to owe any tax for a period if:

(1) the amount of tax computed for the taxable entity is less than \$1,000; or

(2) the amount of the taxable entity's total revenue from its entire business is less than or equal to \$2.47 million or the amount determined under Section 171.006 per 12-month period on which margin is based.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1691, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 31, art. 3, part D, Sec. 1, eff. May 1, 1985; Acts 1987, 70th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 5, art. 2, pt. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1987, 70th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 5, art. 2, pt. 2, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.031(a), eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 394, Sec. 10, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 286 (H.B. 4765), Sec. 1(a), eff. January 1, 2010.

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 286 (H.B. 4765), Sec. 2(a), eff. January 1, 2012.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 17, eff. January 1, 2014.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 449 (H.B. 32), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2016.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 275 (H.B. 2126), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2018.

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., 2nd C.S., Ch. 2 (S.B. 3), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Sec. 171.003. INCREASE IN RATE REQUIRES VOTER APPROVAL. (a) An increase in a rate provided by Section 171.002(a) or (b) takes effect only if approved by a majority of the registered voters voting in a statewide referendum held on the question of increasing the rate. The referendum must specify the increased rate or rates.

(b) This section does not apply to a decrease in a rate provided by Section 171.002(a) or (b). If a rate is decreased, this section applies to any subsequent increase in that rate.

(c) This section does not apply to any change in the tax imposed by this chapter in relation to:

(1) the manner in which the tax is computed, including the determination of margin and taxable margin and any allowable deductions or credits;

(2) the manner in which the tax is administered or enforced; or

(3) the applicability of the tax to certain entities.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.006. ADJUSTMENT OF ELIGIBILITY FOR NO TAX DUE, DISCOUNTS, AND COMPENSATION DEDUCTION. (a) In this section, "consumer price index" means the average over a state fiscal biennium of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), U.S. City Average, published monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor in function.

(b) Beginning in 2010, on January 1 of each even-numbered year, the amounts prescribed by Sections 171.002(d)(2) and 171.1013(c) are increased or decreased by an amount equal to the amount prescribed by those sections on December 31 of the preceding year multiplied by the percentage increase or decrease during the preceding state fiscal biennium in the consumer price index and rounded to the nearest \$10,000.

(c) The amounts determined under Subsection (b) apply to a report originally due on or after the date the determination is made.

(d) The comptroller shall make the determination required by this section and may adopt rules related to making that determination.

(e) A determination by the comptroller under this section is final and may not be appealed.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 9, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 10, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

SUBCHAPTER B. EXEMPTIONS

Sec. 171.051. APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION; EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (c) of this section, a corporation may apply for an exemption under this subchapter by filing with the comptroller, as provided by the rules of the comptroller, evidence of the corporation's qualifications for the exemption.

(b) If a corporation files the evidence establishing the corporation's qualifications for an exemption within 15 months after the last day of the calendar month in which the corporation's charter or certificate of authority is dated, the exemption is recognized, if it is finally established, as of the date of the charter or certificate.

(c) The exemption provided by Section 171.063 of this code must be established as provided by that section, but a corporation may apply for and receive other exemptions as provided by this section.

(d) Neither this section nor Section 171.063 of this code requires a corporation that was granted a franchise tax exemption before September 1, 1975, that was entitled to the exemption on September 1, 1975, and that has held the exemption since that date,

to file an additional application, report, letter of exemption, or other evidence of qualification for that exemption.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1693, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.052. CERTAIN CORPORATIONS. (a) Except as provided by Subsection (c), an insurance organization, title insurance company, or title insurance agent authorized to engage in insurance business in this state that is required to pay an annual tax measured by its gross premium receipts is exempted from the franchise tax. A nonadmitted insurance organization that is required to pay a gross premium receipts tax during a tax year is exempted from the franchise tax for that same tax year. A nonadmitted insurance organization that is subject to an occupation tax or any other tax that is imposed for the privilege of doing business in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, including a tax on gross premium receipts, is exempted from the franchise tax.

(b) Farm mutuals, local mutual aid associations, and burial associations are not subject to the franchise tax.

(c) An entity is subject to the franchise tax for a tax year in any portion of which the entity is in violation of an order issued by the Texas Department of Insurance under Section 2254.003(b), Insurance Code, that is final after appeal or that is no longer subject to appeal.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1693, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 30, Sec. 1, eff. Aug. 26, 1985; Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 546, Sec. 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 1275, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001; Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 209, Sec. 33, eff. Oct. 1, 2003.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 569 (S.B. 734), Sec. 5, eff. June 14, 2013.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 4, eff. January 1, 2014.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1236 (S.B. 1296), Sec. 16.003, eff. September 1, 2015.

Sec. 171.0525. EXEMPTION--CERTAIN INSURANCE COMPANIES. A corporation that is a farm mutual insurance company, local mutual aid association, or burial association is exempted from the franchise tax.

Added by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1274, Sec. 23, eff. April 1, 2005.

Sec. 171.053. EXEMPTION--RAILWAY TERMINAL CORPORATION. A corporation organized as a railway terminal corporation and having no annual net income from its business is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1693, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.055. EXEMPTION--OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANY. An open-end investment company, as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1 et seq.), that is subject to that Act and that is registered under The Securities Act (Title 12, Government Code) is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1693, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2019, 86th Leg., R.S., Ch. 491 (H.B. [4171](#)), Sec. 2.41, eff. January 1, 2022.

Sec. 171.056. EXEMPTION--CORPORATION WITH BUSINESS INTEREST IN SOLAR ENERGY DEVICES. A corporation engaged solely in the business of manufacturing, selling, or installing solar energy devices, as defined by Section [171.107](#) of this code, is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1693, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.057. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE COUNTY, CITY, OR ANOTHER AREA. A nonprofit corporation organized solely to promote the public interest of a county, city, town, or another area in the state is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1694, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.058. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES. A nonprofit corporation organized for the purpose of religious worship is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1694, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.059. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE BURIAL PLACES. A nonprofit corporation organized to provide places of burial is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1694, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.060. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES. A nonprofit corporation organized to hold agricultural fairs and encourage agricultural pursuits is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1694, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.061. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES. A nonprofit corporation organized solely for educational purposes is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1694, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 3, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Sec. 171.062. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED FOR PUBLIC CHARITY. A nonprofit corporation organized for purely public charity is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1694, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.063. EXEMPTION-NONPROFIT CORPORATION EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX. (a) The following corporations are exempt from the franchise tax:

(1) a nonprofit corporation exempted from the federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (10), or (19), Internal Revenue Code which in the case of a nonprofit hospital means a hospital providing community benefits that include charity care and government-sponsored indigent health care as set

forth in Subchapter D, Chapter 311, Health and Safety Code;

(2) a corporation exempted under Section 501(c)(2) or (25), Internal Revenue Code, if the corporation or corporations for which it holds title to property is either exempt from or not subject to the franchise tax; and

(3) a corporation exempted from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(16), Internal Revenue Code.

(b) A corporation is entitled to an exemption under this section based on the corporation's exemption from the federal income tax if the corporation files with the comptroller evidence establishing the corporation's exemption.

(c) A corporation's exemption under Subsection (b) of this section is established by furnishing the comptroller with a copy of the Internal Revenue Service's letter of exemption issued to the corporation.

(d) If the Internal Revenue Service has not timely issued to a corporation a letter of exemption, evidence establishing the corporation's provisional exemption under this section is sufficient if the corporation timely files with the comptroller evidence that the corporation has applied in good faith for the federal tax exemption. The evidence must be filed not later than the 15th month after the day that is the last day of a calendar month and that is nearest to the date of the corporation's charter or certificate of authority.

(e) An exemption established under Subsection (c) or (d) of this section is to be recognized, after it is finally established, as of the date of the corporation's charter or certificate of authority.

(f) If a corporation timely files evidence with the comptroller under Subsection (d) of this section that it has applied for a federal tax exemption and if the application is finally denied by the Internal Revenue Service, this chapter does not impose a penalty on the corporation from the date of its charter or certificate of authority to the date of the final denial.

Text of subsection effective until January 01, 2026

(g) If a corporation's federal tax exemption is withdrawn by the Internal Revenue Service for failure of the corporation to

qualify or maintain its qualification for the exemption, the corporation's exemption under this section ends on the effective date of that withdrawal by the Internal Revenue Service. The effective date of the withdrawal is considered the corporation's beginning date for purposes of determining the corporation's privilege periods and for all other purposes of this chapter, except that if the corporation would have been subject to Section 171.001(d) in the absence of the federal tax exemption, and the effective date of the withdrawal is a date earlier than the date the corporation would have become subject to the franchise tax as provided by Section 171.001(d), the date the corporation would have become subject to the franchise tax under that section is considered the corporation's beginning date for those purposes.

Text of subsection effective on January 01, 2026

(g) If a corporation's federal tax exemption is withdrawn by the Internal Revenue Service for failure of the corporation to qualify or maintain its qualification for the exemption, the corporation's exemption under this section ends on the effective date of that withdrawal by the Internal Revenue Service. The effective date of the withdrawal is considered the corporation's beginning date for purposes of determining the corporation's privilege periods and for all other purposes of this chapter.

(h) A requirement that a nonprofit hospital provide charity care and community benefits under Subsection (a)(1) may be satisfied by a donation of money to the Texas Healthy Kids Corporation established by Chapter 109, Health and Safety Code, if:

(1) the money is donated to be used for a purpose described by Section 109.033(c), Health and Safety Code; and

(2) not more than 10 percent of the charity care required under any provision of Section 311.045, Health and Safety Code, may be satisfied by the donation.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1694, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 324, Sec. 3, eff. Aug. 31, 1987; Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 239, Sec. 1, eff. June 2, 1989; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.04, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 781, Sec. 6, eff. Sept. 1, 1995; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 4, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1997,

75th Leg., ch. 550, Sec. 3, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 3, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 1467, Sec. 2.50, 2.51, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Amended by:

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 329 (S.B. 1049), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2016.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 329 (S.B. 1049), Sec. 6, eff. January 1, 2020.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 6, eff. January 1, 2022.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2026.

Sec. 171.064. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED FOR CONSERVATION PURPOSES. A nonprofit corporation organized solely to educate the public about the protection and conservation of fish, game, other wildlife, grasslands, or forests is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1695, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 5, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Sec. 171.065. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE WATER SUPPLY OR SEWER SERVICES. A nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation organized in behalf of a city or town under Chapter 67, Water Code, is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1695, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 62, Sec. 18.47, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

Sec. 171.066. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION INVOLVED WITH CITY NATURAL GAS FACILITY. A nonprofit corporation organized to construct, acquire, own, lease, or operate a natural gas facility in behalf and for the benefit of a city or residents of a city is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1695, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.067. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE CONVALESCENT HOMES FOR ELDERLY. A nonprofit corporation organized to provide a convalescent home or other housing for persons who are at least 62 years old or who are handicapped or disabled is exempted from the franchise tax, whether or not the corporation is organized for purely public charity.
Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1695, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.068. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE COOPERATIVE HOUSING. A nonprofit corporation engaged solely in the business of owning residential property for the purpose of providing cooperative housing for persons is exempted from the franchise tax.
Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1695, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.069. EXEMPTION--MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS. A marketing association incorporated under Chapter 52, Agriculture Code, is exempted from the franchise tax.
Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1695, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.
Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 6, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Sec. 171.070. EXEMPTION--LODGES. A lodge incorporated under Article 1399 et seq., Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, is exempted from the franchise tax.
Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.071. EXEMPTION--FARMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY. A cooperative that is either a farmers' cooperative society incorporated under Chapter 51, Agriculture Code, or a cooperative whose single member is a farmers' cooperative described in Section 521(b)(1), Internal Revenue Code, that has at least 500 farmer-fruit grower members, is exempted from the franchise tax.
Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.
Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 7, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.
Amended by:

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1104 (H.B. 3992), Sec. 1, eff. June 15, 2017.

Sec. 171.072. EXEMPTION--HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION. A housing finance corporation incorporated under the Texas Housing Finance Corporations Act (Chapter 394, Local Government Code) is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 149, Sec. 44, eff. Sept. 1, 1987.

Sec. 171.073. EXEMPTION--HOSPITAL LAUNDRY COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. A hospital laundry cooperative association incorporated under Subchapter A, Chapter 301, Health and Safety Code, is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., ch. 14, Sec. 284(16), eff. Sept. 1, 1991.

Sec. 171.074. EXEMPTION--DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. A nonprofit corporation organized under the Development Corporation Act (Subtitle C1, Title 12, Local Government Code) is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1983, 68th Leg., p. 1039, ch. 235, art. 7, Sec. 2(a), eff. Sept. 1, 1983.

Amended by:

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 885 (H.B. 2278), Sec. 3.72, eff. April 1, 2009.

Sec. 171.075. EXEMPTION--COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. A cooperative association incorporated under Subchapter B, Chapter 301, Health and Safety Code, or under the Cooperative Association Act (Article 1396--50.01, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes) is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., ch. 14, Sec. 284(29), eff. Sept. 1,

1991.

Sec. 171.076. EXEMPTION--COOPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATION. A cooperative credit association incorporated under Chapter 55, Agriculture Code, an organization organized under 12 U.S.C. Section 2071, or an agricultural credit association regulated by the Farm Credit Administration is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 8, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 1263, Sec. 56, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Sec. 171.077. EXEMPTION--CREDIT UNION. A credit union incorporated under Subtitle D, Title 3, Finance Code, is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 62, Sec. 7.93, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

Sec. 171.079. EXEMPTION--ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE CORPORATION. An electric cooperative corporation incorporated under Chapter 161, Utilities Code, that is not a participant in a joint powers agency is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 765, Sec. 2.27, eff. Sept. 1, 1995; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 62, Sec. 18.48, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

Sec. 171.080. EXEMPTION--TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE CORPORATIONS. A telephone cooperative corporation incorporated under Chapter 162, Utilities Code, is exempted from the franchise tax. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 62, Sec. 18.49, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

Sec. 171.081. EXEMPTION--CORPORATION EXEMPT BY ANOTHER LAW. Another statute that exempts a corporation from the franchise tax is not affected by this chapter.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1696, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.082. EXEMPTION--CERTAIN HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) A nonprofit corporation is exempted from the franchise tax if:

(1) the corporation is organized and operated primarily to obtain, manage, construct, and maintain the property in or of a residential condominium or residential real estate development; and

(2) the owners of individual lots, residences, or residential units control at least 51 percent of the votes of the corporation and that voting control, however acquired, is not held by:

(A) a single individual or family; or

(B) one or more developers, declarants, banks, investors, or other similar parties.

(b) For purposes of this section, a condominium project is considered residential if the project is legally restricted for use as residences. A real estate development is considered residential if the property is legally restricted for use as residences.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 2758, ch. 752, Sec. 4, eff. May 1, 1982.
Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 9, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Sec. 171.083. EXEMPTION--EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPORATION. A nonprofit corporation that is organized for the sole purpose of and engages exclusively in providing emergency medical services, including rescue and ambulance services, is exempted from the franchise tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 2785, ch. 752, Sec. 14, eff. May 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.084. EXEMPTION--CERTAIN TRADE SHOW PARTICIPANTS.

(a) A corporation is exempted from the franchise tax if:

(1) the only business activity conducted by or on behalf of the corporation in this state is related to the solicitation of orders conducted by representatives of the corporation who:

(A) solicit orders of personal property to be

sent outside this state for approval or rejection by the corporation and, if approved, to be filled by shipment or delivery from a point outside this state; or

(B) solicit orders in the name of or for the benefit of a customer or prospective customer of the corporation, if the orders are filled or intended to be filled by the customer or prospective customer of the corporation by making orders to the corporation described by Paragraph (A) of this subdivision; and

(2) the solicitation of orders is conducted on an occasional basis at trade shows:

(A) promoted by wholesale centers;

(B) promoted by nonprofit trade or professional associations for the purpose of facilitating the solicitation of orders from members of the trade or profession; or

(C) held at municipally or county-owned convention centers or meeting facilities.

(b) For purposes of this section, the solicitation of orders is conducted on an occasional basis only if the solicitation is conducted during not more than five periods during the business period of the corporation to which a tax report applies and if no single period during which solicitation is conducted is longer than 120 hours.

(c) In this section, "wholesale center" means a permanent wholesale facility that has permanent tenants and that promotes at least four national or regional trade shows in a calendar year. A tenant leasing space at a wholesale center for a period longer than the period prescribed by Subsection (b) may qualify for the exemption provided by this section only if the tenant solicits orders on an occasional basis at the trade show as prescribed by Subsection (b).

Added by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 778, Sec. 1, eff. May 1, 1988.

Amended by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 209, Sec. 34, eff. Oct. 1, 2003.

Sec. 171.085. EXEMPTION; RECYCLING OPERATION. A corporation engaged solely in the business of recycling sludge, as defined by Section 361.003, Solid Waste Disposal Act (Chapter 361,

Health and Safety Code), is exempted from the franchise tax.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 641, Sec. 3, eff. Sept. 1, 1991.

Amended by Acts 1990, 71st Leg., 6th C.S., ch. 10, art. 2, Sec. 33, eff. Sept. 6, 1990.

Sec. 171.086. EXEMPTION: POLITICAL SUBDIVISION CORPORATION. A political subdivision corporation formed under Section 304.001, Local Government Code, is exempted from the franchise tax.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.087. EXEMPTION--NONPROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED FOR STUDENT LOAN FUNDS OR STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP PURPOSES. A nonprofit corporation organized solely to provide a student loan fund or student scholarships is exempted from the franchise tax.

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 10, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Sec. 171.088. EXEMPTION--NONCORPORATE ENTITY ELIGIBLE FOR CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS. An entity that is not a corporation but that, because of its activities, would qualify for a specific exemption under this subchapter if it were a corporation, qualifies for the exemption and is exempt from the tax in the same manner and under the same conditions as a corporation.

Added by Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 4, eff. January 1, 2008.

SUBCHAPTER C. DETERMINATION OF TAXABLE MARGIN; ALLOCATION AND APPORTIONMENT

Sec. 171.101. DETERMINATION OF TAXABLE MARGIN. (a) The taxable margin of a taxable entity is computed by:

(1) determining the taxable entity's margin, which is the lesser of:

(A) the amount provided by this paragraph, which is the lesser of:

(i) 70 percent of the taxable entity's total

revenue from its entire business, as determined under Section 171.1011; or

(ii) an amount equal to the taxable entity's total revenue from its entire business as determined under Section 171.1011 minus \$1 million; or

(B) an amount computed by determining the taxable entity's total revenue from its entire business under Section 171.1011 and subtracting the greater of:

(i) \$1 million; or

(ii) an amount equal to the sum of:

(a) at the election of the taxable entity, either:

(1) cost of goods sold, as determined under Section 171.1012; or

(2) compensation, as determined under Section 171.1013; and

(b) any compensation, as determined under Section 171.1013, paid to an individual during the period the individual is serving on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States if the individual is a resident of this state at the time the individual is ordered to active duty and the cost of training a replacement for the individual;

(2) apportioning the taxable entity's margin to this state as provided by Section 171.106 to determine the taxable entity's apportioned margin; and

(3) subtracting from the amount computed under Subdivision (2) any other allowable deductions to determine the taxable entity's taxable margin.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii)(a), a professional employer organization may subtract only the greater of \$1 million as provided by Subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) or compensation as determined under Section 171.1013.

(c) In making a computation under this section, an amount that is zero or less is computed as a zero.

(d) An election under Subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii) shall be made by the taxable entity on its annual report and is effective only for that annual report. A taxable entity shall notify the

comptroller of its election not later than the due date of the annual report.

(e) For purposes of Subsection (f), "aerospace costs" means any costs not already subtracted under Subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii)(a) that are properly allocated and incurred under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 C.F.R. Chapter 1) and subject to the requirements of 48 C.F.R. Chapter 2 or Chapter 18 for contracts, or subcontracts supporting those contracts, for the sale of goods or services to the federal government by a taxable entity in the aerospace industry that is engaged in activities described by North American Industry Classification System code 334511, 3364, 3399, 5413, 5415, 5416, or 5419. For purposes of this subsection, a reference to a federal regulation includes a successor regulation.

(f) In computing the sum for purposes of Subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii), a taxable entity may add to other amounts described by that subparagraph:

(1) for a report originally due on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2021, 20 percent of aerospace costs;

(2) for a report originally due on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022, 40 percent of aerospace costs;

(3) for a report originally due on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2023, 60 percent of aerospace costs;

(4) for a report originally due on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2024, 80 percent of aerospace costs; and

(5) for a report originally due on or after January 1, 2024, 100 percent of aerospace costs.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1697, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., ch. 901, Sec. 53(b), eff. Aug. 26, 1991; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.05, eff. Jan. 1, 1992.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 11, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 117 (S.B. 1286), Sec. 24, eff. September 1, 2013.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 6, eff. January 1, 2014.

Acts 2019, 86th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1073 (H.B. 1607), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2020.

Sec. 171.1011. DETERMINATION OF TOTAL REVENUE FROM ENTIRE BUSINESS. (a) In this section, a reference to an Internal Revenue Service form includes a variant of the form. For example, a reference to Form 1120 includes Forms 1120-A, 1120-S, and other variants of Form 1120. A reference to an Internal Revenue Service form also includes any subsequent form with a different number or designation that substantially provides the same information as the original form.

(b) In this section, a reference to an amount reportable as income on a line number on an Internal Revenue Service form is the amount entered to the extent the amount entered complies with federal income tax law and includes the corresponding amount entered on a variant of the form, or a subsequent form, with a different line number to the extent the amount entered complies with federal income tax law.

(c) Except as provided by this section, and subject to Section 171.1014, for the purpose of computing its taxable margin under Section 171.101, the total revenue of a taxable entity is:

(1) for a taxable entity treated for federal income tax purposes as a corporation, an amount computed by:

(A) adding:

(i) the amount reportable as income on line 1c, Internal Revenue Service Form 1120;

(ii) the amounts reportable as income on lines 4 through 10, Internal Revenue Service Form 1120; and

(iii) any total revenue reported by a lower tier entity as includable in the taxable entity's total revenue under Section 171.1015(b); and

(B) subtracting:

(i) bad debt expensed for federal income tax purposes that corresponds to items of gross receipts included in Subsection (c)(1)(A) for the current reporting period or a past

reporting period;

(ii) to the extent included in Subsection (c)(1)(A), foreign royalties and foreign dividends, including amounts determined under Section 78 or Sections 951-964, Internal Revenue Code;

(iii) to the extent included in Subsection (c)(1)(A), net distributive income from a taxable entity treated as a partnership or as an S corporation for federal income tax purposes;

(iv) allowable deductions from Internal Revenue Service Form 1120, Schedule C, to the extent the relating dividend income is included in total revenue;

(v) to the extent included in Subsection (c)(1)(A), items of income attributable to an entity that is a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes; and

(vi) to the extent included in Subsection (c)(1)(A), other amounts authorized by this section;

(2) for a taxable entity treated for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, an amount computed by:

(A) adding:

(i) the amount reportable as income on line 1c, Internal Revenue Service Form 1065;

(ii) the amounts reportable as income on lines 4, 6, and 7, Internal Revenue Service Form 1065;

(iii) the amounts reportable as income on lines 3a and 5 through 11, Internal Revenue Service Form 1065, Schedule K;

(iv) the amounts reportable as income on line 17, Internal Revenue Service Form 8825;

(v) the amounts reportable as income on line 11, plus line 2 or line 45, Internal Revenue Service Form 1040, Schedule F; and

(vi) any total revenue reported by a lower tier entity as includable in the taxable entity's total revenue under Section [171.1015](#)(b); and

(B) subtracting:

(i) bad debt expensed for federal income

tax purposes that corresponds to items of gross receipts included in Subsection (c)(2)(A) for the current reporting period or a past reporting period;

(ii) to the extent included in Subsection (c)(2)(A), foreign royalties and foreign dividends, including amounts determined under Section 78 or Sections 951-964, Internal Revenue Code;

(iii) to the extent included in Subsection (c)(2)(A), net distributive income from a taxable entity treated as a partnership or as an S corporation for federal income tax purposes;

(iv) to the extent included in Subsection (c)(2)(A), items of income attributable to an entity that is a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes; and

(v) to the extent included in Subsection (c)(2)(A), other amounts authorized by this section; or

(3) for a taxable entity other than a taxable entity treated for federal income tax purposes as a corporation or partnership, an amount determined in a manner substantially equivalent to the amount for Subdivision (1) or (2) determined by rules that the comptroller shall adopt.

(d) Subject to Section [171.1014](#), a taxable entity that is part of a federal consolidated group shall compute its total revenue under Subsection (c) as if it had filed a separate return for federal income tax purposes.

(e) A taxable entity that owns an interest in a passive entity shall exclude from the taxable entity's total revenue the taxable entity's share of the net income of the passive entity, but only to the extent the net income of the passive entity was generated by the margin of any other taxable entity.

(f) A taxable entity shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), flow-through funds that are mandated by law or fiduciary duty to be distributed to other entities, including taxes collected from a third party by the taxable entity and remitted by the taxable entity to a taxing authority.

(g) A taxable entity shall exclude from its total revenue,

to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), only the following flow-through funds that are mandated by contract or subcontract to be distributed to other entities:

(1) sales commissions to nonemployees, including split-fee real estate commissions;

(2) the tax basis as determined under the Internal Revenue Code of securities underwritten; and

(3) subcontracting payments made under a contract or subcontract entered into by the taxable entity to provide services, labor, or materials in connection with the actual or proposed design, construction, remodeling, remediation, or repair of improvements on real property or the location of the boundaries of real property.

(g-1) A taxable entity that is a lending institution shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), proceeds from the principal repayment of loans.

(g-2) A taxable entity shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), the tax basis as determined under the Internal Revenue Code of securities and loans sold.

(g-3) A taxable entity that provides legal services shall exclude from its total revenue:

(1) to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), the following flow-through funds that are mandated by law, contract, or fiduciary duty to be distributed to the claimant by the claimant's attorney or to other entities on behalf of a claimant by the claimant's attorney:

(A) damages due the claimant;

(B) funds subject to a lien or other contractual obligation arising out of the representation, other than fees owed to the attorney;

(C) funds subject to a subrogation interest or other third-party contractual claim; and

(D) fees paid an attorney in the matter who is not a member, partner, shareholder, or employee of the taxable entity;

(2) to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A),

(c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), reimbursement of the taxable entity's expenses incurred in prosecuting a claimant's matter that are specific to the matter and that are not general operating expenses; and

(3) \$500 per pro bono services case handled by the attorney, but only if the attorney maintains records of the pro bono services for auditing purposes in accordance with the manner in which those services are reported to the State Bar of Texas.

(g-4) A taxable entity that is a pharmacy cooperative shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), flow-through funds from rebates from pharmacy wholesalers that are distributed to the pharmacy cooperative's shareholders. A taxable entity that provides a pharmacy network shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), reimbursements, pursuant to contractual agreements, for payments to pharmacies in the pharmacy network.

(g-5) A taxable entity that is a qualified live event promotion company shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), a payment made to an artist in connection with the provision of a live entertainment event or live event promotion services.

(g-6) A taxable entity that is a qualified destination management company as defined by Section [151.0565](#) shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), payments made to other persons to provide services, labor, or materials in connection with the provision of destination management services as defined by Section [151.0565](#).

(g-7) A taxable entity that is a qualified courier and logistics company shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), subcontracting payments made by the taxable entity to nonemployee agents for the performance of delivery services on behalf of the taxable entity. For purposes of this subsection, "qualified courier and logistics company" means a taxable entity that:

(1) receives at least 80 percent of the taxable

entity's annual total revenue from its entire business from a combination of at least two of the following courier and logistics services:

(A) expedited same-day delivery of an envelope, package, parcel, roll of architectural drawings, box, or pallet;

(B) temporary storage and delivery of the property of another entity, including an envelope, package, parcel, roll of architectural drawings, box, or pallet; and

(C) brokerage of same-day or expedited courier and logistics services to be completed by a person or entity under a contract that includes a contractual obligation by the taxable entity to make payments to the person or entity for those services;

(2) during the period on which margin is based, is registered as a motor carrier under Chapter 643, Transportation Code, and if the taxable entity operates on an interstate basis, is registered as a motor carrier or broker under the motor vehicle registration system established under 49 U.S.C. Section 14504a or a similar federal registration program that replaces that system during that period;

(3) maintains an automobile liability insurance policy covering individuals operating vehicles owned, hired, or otherwise used in the taxable entity's business, with a combined single limit for each occurrence of at least \$1 million;

(4) maintains at least \$25,000 of cargo insurance;

(5) maintains a permanent nonresidential office from which the courier and logistics services are provided or arranged;

(6) has at least five full-time employees during the period on which margin is based;

(7) is not doing business as a livery service, floral delivery service, motor coach service, taxicab service, building supply delivery service, water supply service, fuel or energy supply service, restaurant supply service, commercial moving and storage company, or overnight delivery service; and

(8) is not delivering items that the taxable entity or an affiliated entity sold.

(g-8) A taxable entity that is primarily engaged in the business of transporting aggregates shall exclude from its total

revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), subcontracting payments made by the taxable entity to independent contractors for the performance of delivery services on behalf of the taxable entity. In this subsection, "aggregates" means any commonly recognized construction material removed or extracted from the earth, including dimension stone, crushed and broken limestone, crushed and broken granite, other crushed and broken stone, construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, dirt, soil, cementitious material, and caliche.

(g-10) A taxable entity that is primarily engaged in the business of transporting barite shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), subcontracting payments made by the taxable entity to nonemployee agents for the performance of transportation services on behalf of the taxable entity. For purposes of this subsection, "barite" means barium sulfate ($BaSO_4$), a mineral used as a weighing agent in oil and gas exploration.

Text of subsection effective until January 01, 2024

(g-11) A taxable entity that is primarily engaged in the business of performing landman services shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), subcontracting payments made by the taxable entity to nonemployees for the performance of landman services on behalf of the taxable entity. In this subsection, "landman services" means:

(1) performing title searches for the purpose of determining ownership of or curing title defects related to oil, gas, or other related mineral or petroleum interests;

(2) negotiating the acquisition or divestiture of mineral rights for the purpose of the exploration, development, or production of oil, gas, or other related mineral or petroleum interests; or

(3) negotiating or managing the negotiation of contracts or other agreements related to the ownership of mineral interests for the exploration, exploitation, disposition, development, or production of oil, gas, or other related mineral or petroleum interests.

Text of subsection effective on January 01, 2024

(g-11) A taxable entity that is primarily engaged in the business of performing landman services shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), subcontracting payments made by the taxable entity to nonemployees for the performance of landman services on behalf of the taxable entity. In this subsection, "landman services" means:

(1) performing title searches for the purpose of determining ownership of or curing title defects related to oil, gas, other energy sources, or other related mineral or petroleum interests;

(2) negotiating the acquisition or divestiture of mineral rights for the purpose of the exploration, development, or production of oil, gas, other energy sources, or other related mineral or petroleum interests; or

(3) negotiating or managing the negotiation of contracts or other agreements related to the ownership of mineral interests for the exploration, exploitation, disposition, development, or production of oil, gas, other energy sources, or other related mineral or petroleum interests.

(g-12) A taxable entity that is a performing rights society that licenses the public performance of nondramatic musical works on behalf of a copyright owner shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), payments made to the public performance rights holder and the copyright owner for whom the taxable entity licenses the public performance.

(h) If the taxable entity belongs to an affiliated group, the taxable entity may not exclude payments described by Subsection (f), (g), (g-1), (g-2), (g-3), or (g-4) that are made to entities that are members of the affiliated group.

(i) Except as provided by Subsection (g), a payment made under an ordinary contract for the provision of services in the regular course of business may not be excluded.

(j) Any amount excluded under this section may not be included in the determination of cost of goods sold under Section

[171.1012](#) or the determination of compensation under Section [171.1013](#).

(k) A taxable entity that is a professional employer organization shall exclude from its total revenue payments received from a client for wages, payroll taxes on those wages, employee benefits, and workers' compensation benefits for the covered employees of the client.

(1) For purposes of Subsection (g)(1):

(1) "Sales commission" means:

(A) any form of compensation paid to a person for engaging in an act for which a license is required by Chapter [1101](#), Occupations Code; or

(B) compensation paid to a sales representative by a principal in an amount that is based on the amount or level of certain orders for or sales of the principal's product and that the principal is required to report on Internal Revenue Service Form 1099-MISC.

(2) "Principal" means a person who:

(A) manufactures, produces, imports, distributes, or acts as an independent agent for the distribution of a product for sale;

(B) uses a sales representative to solicit orders for the product; and

(C) compensates the sales representative wholly or partly by sales commission.

(m) A taxable entity shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), dividends and interest received from federal obligations.

(m-1) A taxable entity that is a management company shall exclude from its total revenue reimbursements of specified costs incurred in its conduct of the active trade or business of a managed entity, including "wages and cash compensation" as determined under Sections [171.1013](#)(a) and (b).

(n) Except as provided by Subsection (o), a taxable entity that is a health care provider shall exclude from its total revenue:

(1) to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), the total amount of payments the health care

provider received:

(A) under the Medicaid program, Medicare program, Indigent Health Care and Treatment Act (Chapter 61, Health and Safety Code), and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP);

(B) for professional services provided in relation to a workers' compensation claim under Title 5, Labor Code; and

(C) for professional services provided to a beneficiary rendered under the TRICARE military health system; and

(2) the actual cost to the health care provider for any uncompensated care provided, but only if the provider maintains records of the uncompensated care for auditing purposes and, if the provider later receives payment for all or part of that care, the provider adjusts the amount excluded for the tax year in which the payment is received.

(n-1) The comptroller shall adopt rules governing:

(1) the computation of the actual cost to a health care provider of any uncompensated care provided under Subsection (n)(2); and

(2) the audit requirements related to the computation of those costs.

(o) A health care provider that is a health care institution shall exclude from its total revenue 50 percent of the amounts described by Subsection (n).

(p) In this section:

(1) "Federal obligations" means:

(A) stocks and other direct obligations of, and obligations unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States government and United States government agencies; and

(B) direct obligations of a United States government-sponsored agency.

(2) "Health care institution" means:

(A) an ambulatory surgical center;

(B) an assisted living facility licensed under Chapter 247, Health and Safety Code;

(C) an emergency medical services provider;

(D) a home and community support services agency;

(E) a hospice;

(F) a hospital;

(G) a hospital system;

(H) an intermediate care facility for individuals with an intellectual disability or a home and community-based services waiver program for individuals with an intellectual disability adopted in accordance with Section 1915(c) of the federal Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Section 1396n);

(I) a birthing center;

(J) a nursing home;

(K) an end stage renal disease facility licensed under Section 251.011, Health and Safety Code; or

(L) a pharmacy.

(3) "Health care provider" means a taxable entity that participates in the Medicaid program, Medicare program, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state workers' compensation program, or TRICARE military health system as a provider of health care services.

(4) "Obligation" means any bond, debenture, security, mortgage-backed security, pass-through certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness of the issuing entity. The term does not include a deposit, a repurchase agreement, a loan, a lease, a participation in a loan or pool of loans, a loan collateralized by an obligation of a United States government agency, or a loan guaranteed by a United States government agency.

(4-a) "Pro bono services" means the direct provision of legal services to the poor, without an expectation of compensation.

(4-b) Repealed by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282, Sec. 37(2), eff. January 1, 2008.

(5) "United States government" means any department or ministry of the federal government, including a federal reserve bank. The term does not include a state or local government, a commercial enterprise owned wholly or partly by the United States government, or a local governmental entity or commercial enterprise whose obligations are guaranteed by the United States government.

(6) "United States government agency" means an

instrumentality of the United States government whose obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the United States government. The term includes the Government National Mortgage Association, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Federal Housing Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Small Business Administration, and any successor agency.

(7) "United States government-sponsored agency" means an agency originally established or chartered by the United States government to serve public purposes specified by the United States Congress but whose obligations are not explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. The term includes the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Farm Credit System, the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Student Loan Marketing Association, and any successor agency.

(8) "Vaccine" means a preparation or suspension of dead, live attenuated, or live fully virulent viruses or bacteria, or of antigenic proteins derived from them, used to prevent, ameliorate, or treat an infectious disease.

(q) A taxable entity shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), all revenue received that is directly derived from the operation of a facility that is:

(1) located on property owned or leased by the federal government; and

(2) managed or operated primarily to house members of the armed forces of the United States.

(r) A taxable entity shall exclude, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), total revenue received from oil or gas produced, during the dates certified by the comptroller pursuant to Subsection (s), from:

(1) an oil well designated by the Railroad Commission of Texas or similar authority of another state whose production averages less than 10 barrels a day over a 90-day period; and

(2) a gas well designated by the Railroad Commission of Texas or similar authority of another state whose production averages less than 250 mcf a day over a 90-day period.

(s) The comptroller shall certify dates during which the monthly average closing price of West Texas Intermediate crude oil is below \$40 per barrel and the average closing price of gas is below \$5 per MMBtu, as recorded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX).

(t) The comptroller shall adopt rules as necessary to accomplish the legislative intent prescribed by this section.

(u) A taxable entity shall exclude from its total revenue the actual cost paid by the taxable entity for a vaccine.

(v) A taxable entity primarily engaged in the business of transporting goods by waterways that does not subtract cost of goods sold in computing its taxable margin shall exclude from its total revenue direct costs of providing transportation services by intrastate or interstate waterways to the same extent that a taxable entity that sells in the ordinary course of business real or tangible personal property would be authorized by Section 171.1012 to subtract those costs as costs of goods sold in computing its taxable margin, notwithstanding Section 171.1012(e)(3).

(w-1) A taxable entity primarily engaged in the business of providing services as an agricultural aircraft operation, as defined by 14 C.F.R. Section 137.3, shall exclude from its total revenue the cost of labor, equipment, fuel, and materials used in providing those services.

(x) A taxable entity that is registered as a motor carrier under Chapter 643, Transportation Code, shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Subsection (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), flow-through revenue derived from taxes and fees.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 12, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 13,

eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 37(2),
eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1360 (S.B. 636), Sec. 3(a),
eff. January 1, 2010.

Acts 2011, 82nd Leg., 1st C.S., Ch. 4 (S.B. 1), Sec. 45.03,
eff. January 1, 2012.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 117 (S.B. 1286), Sec. 25, eff.
September 1, 2013.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1006 (H.B. 2451), Sec. 1, eff.
January 1, 2014.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1034 (H.B. 2766), Sec. 1, eff.
January 1, 2014.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 7, eff.
January 1, 2014.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 8, eff.
January 1, 2014.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 703 (H.B. 3254), Sec. 1, eff.
January 1, 2018.

Acts 2019, 86th Leg., R.S., Ch. 447 (S.B. 1824), Sec. 1, eff.
June 4, 2019.

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 30 (H.B. 446), Sec. 13.01,
eff. September 1, 2023.

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 197 (S.B. 604), Sec. 3, eff.
January 1, 2024.

Sec. 171.1012. DETERMINATION OF COST OF GOODS SOLD. (a) In
this section:

(1) "Goods" means real or tangible personal property
sold in the ordinary course of business of a taxable entity.

(2) "Production" means construction, manufacture,
development, mining, extraction, improvement, creation, raising,
or growth.

(3)(A) "Tangible personal property" means:

(i) personal property that can be seen,
weighed, measured, felt, or touched or that is perceptible to the
senses in any other manner;

(ii) films, sound recordings, videotapes, live and prerecorded television and radio programs, books, and other similar property embodying words, ideas, concepts, images, or sound, without regard to the means or methods of distribution or the medium in which the property is embodied, for which, as costs are incurred in producing the property, it is intended or is reasonably likely that any medium in which the property is embodied will be mass-distributed by the creator or any one or more third parties in a form that is not substantially altered; and

(iii) a computer program, as defined by Section [151.0031](#).

(B) "Tangible personal property" does not include:

(i) intangible property; or

(ii) services.

(b) Subject to Section [171.1014](#), a taxable entity that elects to subtract cost of goods sold for the purpose of computing its taxable margin shall determine the amount of that cost of goods sold as provided by this section.

(c) The cost of goods sold includes all direct costs of acquiring or producing the goods, including:

(1) labor costs;

(2) cost of materials that are an integral part of specific property produced;

(3) cost of materials that are consumed in the ordinary course of performing production activities;

(4) handling costs, including costs attributable to processing, assembling, repackaging, and inbound transportation costs;

(5) storage costs, including the costs of carrying, storing, or warehousing property, subject to Subsection (e);

(6) depreciation, depletion, and amortization, reported on the federal income tax return on which the report under this chapter is based, to the extent associated with and necessary for the production of goods, including recovery described by Section 197, Internal Revenue Code;

(7) the cost of renting or leasing equipment,

facilities, or real property directly used for the production of the goods, including pollution control equipment and intangible drilling and dry hole costs;

(8) the cost of repairing and maintaining equipment, facilities, or real property directly used for the production of the goods, including pollution control devices;

(9) costs attributable to research, experimental, engineering, and design activities directly related to the production of the goods, including all research or experimental expenditures described by Section 174, Internal Revenue Code;

(10) geological and geophysical costs incurred to identify and locate property that has the potential to produce minerals;

(11) taxes paid in relation to acquiring or producing any material, or taxes paid in relation to services that are a direct cost of production;

(12) the cost of producing or acquiring electricity sold; and

(13) a contribution to a partnership in which the taxable entity owns an interest that is used to fund activities, the costs of which would otherwise be treated as cost of goods sold of the partnership, but only to the extent that those costs are related to goods distributed to the taxable entity as goods-in-kind in the ordinary course of production activities rather than being sold.

(d) In addition to the amounts includable under Subsection (c), the cost of goods sold includes the following costs in relation to the taxable entity's goods:

(1) deterioration of the goods;

(2) obsolescence of the goods;

(3) spoilage and abandonment, including the costs of rework labor, reclamation, and scrap;

(4) if the property is held for future production, preproduction direct costs allocable to the property, including costs of purchasing the goods and of storage and handling the goods, as provided by Subsections (c)(4) and (c)(5);

(5) postproduction direct costs allocable to the property, including storage and handling costs, as provided by

Subsections (c)(4) and (c)(5);

(6) the cost of insurance on a plant or a facility, machinery, equipment, or materials directly used in the production of the goods;

(7) the cost of insurance on the produced goods;

(8) the cost of utilities, including electricity, gas, and water, directly used in the production of the goods;

(9) the costs of quality control, including replacement of defective components pursuant to standard warranty policies, inspection directly allocable to the production of the goods, and repairs and maintenance of goods; and

(10) licensing or franchise costs, including fees incurred in securing the contractual right to use a trademark, corporate plan, manufacturing procedure, special recipe, or other similar right directly associated with the goods produced.

(e) The cost of goods sold does not include the following costs in relation to the taxable entity's goods:

(1) the cost of renting or leasing equipment, facilities, or real property that is not used for the production of the goods;

(2) selling costs, including employee expenses related to sales;

(3) distribution costs, including outbound transportation costs;

(4) advertising costs;

(5) idle facility expense;

(6) rehandling costs;

(7) bidding costs, which are the costs incurred in the solicitation of contracts ultimately awarded to the taxable entity;

(8) unsuccessful bidding costs, which are the costs incurred in the solicitation of contracts not awarded to the taxable entity;

(9) interest, including interest on debt incurred or continued during the production period to finance the production of the goods;

(10) income taxes, including local, state, federal, and foreign income taxes, and franchise taxes that are assessed on

the taxable entity based on income;

(11) strike expenses, including costs associated with hiring employees to replace striking personnel, but not including the wages of the replacement personnel, costs of security, and legal fees associated with settling strikes;

(12) officers' compensation;

(13) costs of operation of a facility that is:

(A) located on property owned or leased by the federal government; and

(B) managed or operated primarily to house members of the armed forces of the United States; and

(14) any compensation paid to an undocumented worker used for the production of goods. As used in this subdivision:

(A) "undocumented worker" means a person who is not lawfully entitled to be present and employed in the United States; and

(B) "goods" includes the husbandry of animals, the growing and harvesting of crops, and the severance of timber 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 of 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.

(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) a motor vehicle rental or leasing company that remits a tax on gross receipts imposed under Section [152.026](#);

(2) a heavy construction equipment rental or leasing company; and

(3) a railcar rolling stock rental or leasing company.

(k-2) This subsection applies only to a pipeline entity: (1) that owns or leases and operates the pipeline by which the product is transported for others and only to that portion of the product to which the entity does not own title; and (2) that is primarily engaged in gathering, storing, transporting, or processing crude oil, including finished petroleum products, natural gas, condensate, and natural gas liquids, except for a refinery installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil. Notwithstanding Subsection (e)(3) or (i), a pipeline entity providing services for others related to the product that the pipeline does not own and to which this subsection applies may subtract as a cost of goods sold its depreciation, operations, and maintenance costs allowed by this section related to the services

provided.

(k-3) For purposes of Subsection (k-2), "processing" means the physical or mechanical removal, separation, or treatment of crude oil, including finished petroleum products, natural gas, condensate, and natural gas liquids after those materials are produced from the earth. The term does not include the chemical or biological transformation of those materials.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a payment made by one member of an affiliated group to another member of that affiliated group not included in the combined group may be subtracted as a cost of goods sold only if it is a transaction made at arm's length.

(m) In this section, "arm's length" means the standard of conduct under which entities that are not related parties and that have substantially equal bargaining power, each acting in its own interest, would negotiate or carry out a particular transaction.

(n) In this section, "related party" means a person, corporation, or other entity, including an entity that is treated as a pass-through or disregarded entity for purposes of federal taxation, whether the person, corporation, or entity is subject to the tax under this chapter or not, in which one person, corporation, or entity, or set of related persons, corporations, or entities, directly or indirectly owns or controls a controlling interest in another entity.

(o) If a taxable entity, including a taxable entity with respect to which cost of goods sold is determined pursuant to Section 171.1014(e)(1), whose principal business activity is film or television production or broadcasting or the distribution of tangible personal property described by Subsection (a)(3)(A)(ii), or any combination of these activities, elects to subtract cost of goods sold, the cost of goods sold for the taxable entity shall be the costs described in this section in relation to the property and include depreciation, amortization, and other expenses directly related to the acquisition, production, or use of the property, including expenses for the right to broadcast or use the property.

(t) If a taxable entity that is a movie theater elects to subtract cost of goods sold, the cost of goods sold for the taxable

entity shall be the costs described by this section in relation to the acquisition, production, exhibition, or use of a film or motion picture, including expenses for the right to use the film or motion picture.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 14, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 15, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 9, eff. January 1, 2014.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 10(a), eff. September 1, 2013.

Acts 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., Ch. 377 (H.B. 4002), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2017.

Sec. 171.1013. DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, "wages and cash compensation" means the amount entered in the Medicare wages and tips box of Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or any subsequent form with a different number or designation that substantially provides the same information. The term also includes, to the extent not included above:

(1) net distributive income from a taxable entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, but only if the person receiving the distribution is a natural person;

(2) net distributive income from limited liability companies and corporations treated as S corporations for federal income tax purposes, but only if the person receiving the distribution is a natural person;

(3) stock awards and stock options deducted for federal income tax purposes; and

(4) net distributive income from a limited liability company treated as a sole proprietorship for federal income tax purposes, but only if the person receiving the distribution is a

natural person.

(b) Subject to Section 171.1014, a taxable entity that elects to subtract compensation for the purpose of computing its taxable margin under Section 171.101 may subtract an amount equal to:

(1) subject to the limitation in Subsection (c), all wages and cash compensation paid by the taxable entity to its officers, directors, owners, partners, and employees; and

(2) the cost of all benefits, to the extent deductible for federal income tax purposes, the taxable entity provides to its officers, directors, owners, partners, and employees, including workers' compensation benefits, health care, employer contributions made to employees' health savings accounts, and retirement.

(b-1) This subsection applies to a taxable entity that is a small employer, as that term is defined by Section 1501.002, Insurance Code, and that has not provided health care benefits to any of its employees in the calendar year preceding the beginning date of its reporting period. Subject to Section 171.1014, a taxable entity to which this subsection applies that elects to subtract compensation for the purpose of computing its taxable margin under Section 171.101 may subtract health care benefits as provided under Subsection (b) and may also subtract:

(1) for the first 12-month period on which margin is based and in which the taxable entity provides health care benefits to all of its employees, an additional amount equal to 50 percent of the cost of health care benefits provided to its employees for that period; and

(2) for the second 12-month period on which margin is based and in which the taxable entity provides health care benefits to all of its employees, an additional amount equal to 25 percent of the cost of health care benefits provided to its employees for that period.

(c) Notwithstanding the actual amount of wages and cash compensation paid by a taxable entity to its officers, directors, owners, partners, and employees, a taxable entity may not include more than \$300,000, or the amount determined under Section 171.006,

per 12-month period on which margin is based, for any person in the amount of wages and cash compensation it determines under this section. If a person is paid by more than one entity of a combined group, the combined group may not subtract in relation to that person a total of more than \$300,000, or the amount determined under Section 171.006, per 12-month period on which margin is based.

(c-1) Subject to Section 171.1014, a taxable entity that elects to subtract compensation for the purpose of computing its taxable margin under Section 171.101 may not subtract any wages or cash compensation paid to an undocumented worker. As used in this section "undocumented worker" means a person who is not lawfully entitled to be present and employed in the United States.

(d) A taxable entity that is a professional employer organization:

(1) may not include as wages or cash compensation payments described by Section 171.1011(k); and

(2) shall determine compensation as provided by this section only for the taxable entity's own employees that are not covered employees.

(e) Subject to the other provisions of this section, in determining compensation, a taxable entity that is a client that contracts with a professional employer organization for covered employees:

(1) shall include payments made to the professional employer organization for wages and benefits for the covered employees as if the covered employees were actual employees of the entity;

(2) may not include an administrative fee charged by the professional employer organization for the provision of the covered employees; and

(3) may not include any other amount in relation to the covered employees, including payroll taxes.

(f) A taxable entity that is a management company:

(1) may not include as wages or cash compensation any amounts reimbursed by a managed entity; and

(2) shall determine compensation as provided by this section for only those wage and compensation payments that are not

reimbursed by a managed entity.

(g) A taxable entity that is a managed entity shall include reimbursements made to the management company for wages and compensation as if the reimbursed amounts had been paid to employees of the managed entity.

(h) Subject to Section 171.1014, a taxable entity that elects to subtract compensation for the purpose of computing its taxable margin under Section 171.101 may not include as wages or cash compensation amounts paid to an employee whose primary employment is directly associated with the operation of a facility that is:

(1) located on property owned or leased by the federal government; and

(2) managed or operated primarily to house members of the armed forces of the United States.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 16, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 117 (S.B. 1286), Sec. 26, eff. September 1, 2013.

Sec. 171.10131. PROVISIONS RELATED TO CERTAIN MONEY RECEIVED FOR COVID-19 RELIEF. (a) In this section, "qualifying loan or grant proceeds" means the amount of money received by a taxable entity that:

(1) is:

(A) a loan or grant under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (15 U.S.C. Section 9001 et seq.), as amended by the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (Pub. L. No. 116-142), the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 116-260), the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Pub. L. No. 117-2), and the PPP Extension Act of 2021 (Pub. L. No. 117-6);

(B) a shuttered venue operator grant under Section 324 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L.

No. 116-260), as amended by Section 5005 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Pub. L. No. 117-2);

(C) microloan program recovery assistance under Section 329 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 116-260); or

(D) a grant from the restaurant revitalization fund established under Section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Pub. L. No. 117-2); and

(2) is not included in the taxable entity's gross income for purposes of federal income taxation under:

(A) Section 276 or 278 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 116-260); or

(B) Section 9672 or 9673 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Pub. L. No. 117-2).

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a taxable entity:

(1) shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Section 171.1011(c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), qualifying loan or grant proceeds;

(2) may include as a cost of goods sold under Section 171.1012 any expense paid using qualifying loan or grant proceeds to the extent the expense is otherwise includable as a cost of goods sold under that section; and

(3) may include as compensation under Section 171.1013 any expense paid using qualifying loan or grant proceeds to the extent the expense is otherwise includable as compensation under that section.

Added by Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 4 (H.B. 1195), Sec. 1, eff. May 8, 2021.

Sec. 171.10132. PROVISIONS RELATED TO CERTAIN GRANTS RECEIVED FOR BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT IN TEXAS. (a) In this section, "qualifying broadband grant" means a grant for broadband deployment in this state received by a taxable entity:

(1) under the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program established under 47 U.S.C. Section 1702;

(2) under the State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program established under 47 U.S.C. Section 1723;

(3) under the Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program established under 47 U.S.C. Section 1724;

(4) under the provisions of 47 U.S.C. Section 1741 providing for middle mile grants;

(5) under the broadband loan and grant pilot program authorized under Section 779, Title VII, Div. A, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Pub. L. No. 115-141, 132 Stat. 399), from funds made available for that program under the heading "Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program," "Rural Utilities Service," "Rural Development Programs" in Title I, Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Appropriations Act (Title I, Div. J, Pub. L. No. 117-58, 135 Stat. 1351);

(6) under Section 905, Division N, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 116-260, 134 Stat. 2136); or

(7) from a state, territory, tribal government, or unit of local government to the extent the grant was:

(A) funded by amounts provided under 42 U.S.C. Section 802, 803, or 804; and

(B) provided for the stated purposes of making investments in broadband infrastructure.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a taxable entity:

(1) shall exclude from its total revenue, to the extent included under Section [171.1011\(c\)\(1\)\(A\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)\(A\)](#), or [\(c\)\(3\)](#), qualifying broadband grant proceeds for the purposes of broadband deployment in this state;

(2) may include as a cost of goods sold under Section [171.1012](#) any expense paid using qualifying broadband grant proceeds for the purposes of broadband deployment in this state if the expense is otherwise includable as a cost of goods sold under that section; and

(3) may include as compensation under Section [171.1013](#) any expense paid using qualifying broadband grant proceeds for the purposes of broadband deployment in this state if the expense is otherwise includable as compensation under that section.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 156 (S.B. [1243](#)), Sec. 1, eff. May 23, 2023.

Sec. 171.1014. COMBINED REPORTING; AFFILIATED GROUP ENGAGED IN UNITARY BUSINESS. (a) Taxable entities that are part of an affiliated group engaged in a unitary business shall file a combined group report in lieu of individual reports based on the combined group's business. The combined group may not include a taxable entity that conducts business outside the United States if 80 percent or more of the taxable entity's property and payroll, as determined by factoring under Chapter 141, are assigned to locations outside the United States. In applying Chapter 141, if either the property factor or the payroll factor is zero, the denominator is one. The combined group may not include a taxable entity that conducts business outside the United States and has no property or payroll if 80 percent or more of the taxable entity's gross receipts, as determined under Sections 171.103, 171.105, and 171.1055, are assigned to locations outside the United States.

(b) The combined group is a single taxable entity for purposes of the application of the tax imposed under this chapter, including Section 171.002(d).

(c) For purposes of Section 171.101, a combined group shall determine its total revenue by:

(1) determining the total revenue of each of its members as provided by Section 171.1011 as if the member were an individual taxable entity;

(2) adding the total revenues of the members determined under Subdivision (1) together; and

(3) subtracting, to the extent included under Section 171.1011(c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), or (c)(3), items of total revenue received from a member of the combined group.

(d) For purposes of Section 171.101, a combined group shall make an election to subtract either cost of goods sold or compensation that applies to all of its members, or \$1 million. Regardless of the election, the taxable margin of the combined group may not exceed the amount provided by Section 171.101(a)(1)(A) for the combined group.

(d-1) A member of a combined group may claim as cost of goods sold those costs that qualify under Section 171.1012 if the goods for which the costs are incurred are owned by another member of the

combined group.

(e) For purposes of Section 171.101, a combined group that elects to subtract costs of goods sold shall determine that amount by:

(1) determining the cost of goods sold for each of its members as provided by Section 171.1012 as if the member were an individual taxable entity;

(2) adding the amounts of cost of goods sold determined under Subdivision (1) together; and

(3) subtracting from the amount determined under Subdivision (2) any cost of goods sold amounts paid from one member of the combined group to another member of the combined group, but only to the extent the corresponding item of total revenue was subtracted under Subsection (c)(3).

(f) For purposes of Section 171.101, a combined group that elects to subtract compensation shall determine that amount by:

(1) determining the compensation for each of its members as provided by Section 171.1013 as if each member were an individual taxable entity, subject to the limitation prescribed by Section 171.1013(c);

(2) adding the amounts of compensation determined under Subdivision (1) together; and

(3) subtracting from the amount determined under Subdivision (2) any compensation amounts paid from one member of the combined group to another member of the combined group, but only to the extent the corresponding item of total revenue was subtracted under Subsection (c)(3).

(g) Repealed by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282, Sec. 37(3), eff. January 1, 2008.

(h) Each taxable entity that is part of a combined group report shall, for purposes of determining margin and apportionment, include its activities for the same period used by the combined group.

(i) Each member of the combined group shall be jointly and severally liable for the tax of the combined group.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a taxable entity that provides retail or wholesale electric utilities

may not be included as a member of a combined group that includes one or more taxable entities that do not provide retail or wholesale electric utilities if that combined group in the absence of this subsection:

(1) would not meet the requirements of Section 171.002(c) solely because one or more members of the combined group provide retail or wholesale electric utilities; and

(2) would have less than five percent of the combined group's total revenue derived from providing retail or wholesale electric utilities.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 17, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 37(3), eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 11, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.1015. REPORTING FOR CERTAIN PARTNERSHIPS IN TIERED PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENT. (a) In this section, "tiered partnership arrangement" means an ownership structure in which any of the interests in one taxable entity treated as a partnership or an S corporation for federal income tax purposes (a "lower tier entity") are owned by one or more other taxable entities (an "upper tier entity"). A tiered partnership arrangement may have two or more tiers.

(b) In addition to the tax it is required to pay under this chapter on its own taxable margin, a taxable entity that is an upper tier entity may include, for purposes of calculating its own taxable margin, the total revenue of a lower tier entity if the lower tier entity submits a report to the comptroller showing the amount of total revenue that each upper tier entity that owns it should include within the upper tier entity's own taxable margin calculation, according to the ownership interest of the upper tier entity.

(c) This section does not apply to that percentage of the total revenue attributable to an upper tier entity by a lower tier entity if the upper tier entity is not subject to the tax under this chapter. In this case, the lower tier entity is liable for the tax on its taxable margin.

(d) Section 171.002(d) does not apply to an upper tier entity if, before the attribution of any total revenue by a lower tier entity to an upper tier entity under this section, the lower tier entity does not meet the criteria of Section 171.002(d)(1) or (d)(2).

(e) The comptroller shall adopt rules to administer this section.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 18, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.1016. E-Z COMPUTATION AND RATE.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a taxable entity whose total revenue from its entire business is not more than \$20 million may elect to pay the tax imposed under this chapter in the amount computed and at the rate provided by this section rather than in the amount computed and at the tax rate provided by Section 171.002.

(b) The amount of the tax for which a taxable entity that elects to pay the tax as provided by this section is liable is computed by:

(1) determining the taxable entity's total revenue from its entire business, as determined under Section 171.1011;

(2) apportioning the amount computed under Subdivision (1) to this state, as provided by Section 171.106, to determine the taxable entity's apportioned total revenue; and

(3) multiplying the amount computed under Subdivision (2) by the rate of 0.331 percent.

(c) A taxable entity that elects to pay the tax as provided by this section may not take a credit, deduction, or other

adjustment that is not specifically authorized by this section.

(d) Repealed by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232, Sec. 15, eff. January 1, 2014.

(e) A reference in this chapter or other law to the rate of the franchise tax means, as appropriate, the rate under Section [171.002](#) or, for a taxable entity that elects to pay the tax as provided by this section, the rate under this section.

Added by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. [3928](#)), Sec. 19, eff. January 1, 2008.

Transferred from Tax Code, Section [171.1016](#) by Acts 2011, 82nd Leg., R.S., Ch. 91 (S.B. [1303](#)), Sec. 27.001(58), eff. September 1, 2011.

Amended by:

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. [500](#)), Sec. 15, eff. January 1, 2014.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 449 (H.B. [32](#)), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2016.

Sec. 171.103. DETERMINATION OF GROSS RECEIPTS FROM BUSINESS DONE IN THIS STATE FOR MARGIN. (a) Subject to Section [171.1055](#), in apportioning margin, the gross receipts of a taxable entity from its business done in this state is the sum of the taxable entity's receipts from:

(1) each sale of tangible personal property if the property is delivered or shipped to a buyer in this state regardless of the FOB point or another condition of the sale;

(2) each service performed in this state, except that receipts derived from servicing loans secured by real property are in this state if the real property is located in this state;

(3) each rental of property situated in this state;

(4) the use of a patent, copyright, trademark, franchise, or license in this state;

(5) each sale of real property located in this state, including royalties from oil, gas, or other mineral interests; and

(6) other business done in this state.

(b) A combined group shall include in its gross receipts computed under Subsection (a) the gross receipts of each taxable

entity that is a member of the combined group and that has a nexus with this state for the purpose of taxation.

(c) Repealed by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232, Sec. 15, eff. January 1, 2014.

(d) Repealed by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232, Sec. 15, eff. January 1, 2014.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1697, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 31, art. 15, Sec. 1, eff. Oct. 2, 1984; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.06, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 5, eff. Jan. 1, 1998.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 20, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 15, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.105. DETERMINATION OF GROSS RECEIPTS FROM ENTIRE BUSINESS FOR MARGIN. (a) Subject to Section 171.1055, in apportioning margin, the gross receipts of a taxable entity from its entire business is the sum of the taxable entity's receipts from:

- (1) each sale of the taxable entity's tangible personal property;
- (2) each service, rental, or royalty; and
- (3) other business.

(b) If a taxable entity sells an investment or capital asset, the taxable entity's gross receipts from its entire business for taxable margin includes only the net gain from the sale.

(c) A combined group shall include in its gross receipts computed under Subsection (a) the gross receipts of each taxable entity that is a member of the combined group, without regard to whether that entity has a nexus with this state for the purpose of taxation.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1698, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.07, eff. Jan. 1, 1992.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.1055. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN RECEIPTS FOR MARGIN APPORTIONMENT. (a) In apportioning margin, receipts excluded from total revenue by a taxable entity under Section 171.1011 may not be included in either the receipts of the taxable entity from its business done in this state as determined under Section 171.103 or the receipts of the taxable entity from its entire business done as determined under Section 171.105.

(b) In apportioning margin, receipts derived from transactions between individual members of a combined group that are excluded under Section 171.1014(c)(3) may not be included in the receipts of the taxable entity from its business done in this state as determined under Section 171.103, except that receipts ultimately derived from the sale of tangible personal property between individual members of a combined group where one member party to the transaction does not have nexus in this state shall be included in the receipts of the taxable entity from its business done in this state as determined under Section 171.103 to the extent that the member of the combined group that does not have nexus in this state resells the tangible personal property without substantial modification to a purchaser in this state. "Receipts ultimately derived from the sale" means the amount paid for the tangible personal property by the third party purchaser.

(c) In apportioning margin, receipts derived from transactions between individual members of a combined group that are excluded under Section 171.1014(c)(3) may not be included in the receipts of the taxable entity from its entire business done as determined under Section 171.105.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 21,

eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.106. APPORTIONMENT OF MARGIN TO THIS STATE. (a) Except as provided by this section, a taxable entity's margin is apportioned to this state to determine the amount of tax imposed under Section 171.002 by multiplying the margin by a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxable entity's gross receipts from business done in this state, as determined under Section 171.103, and the denominator of which is the taxable entity's gross receipts from its entire business, as determined under Section 171.105.

(b) A taxable entity's margin that is derived, directly or indirectly, from the sale of management, distribution, or administration services to or on behalf of a regulated investment company, including a taxable entity that includes trustees or sponsors of employee benefit plans that have accounts in a regulated investment company, is apportioned to this state to determine the amount of the tax imposed under Section 171.002 by multiplying the taxable entity's total margin from the sale of services to or on behalf of a regulated investment company by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average of the sum of shares owned at the beginning of the year and the sum of shares owned at the end of the year by the investment company shareholders who are commercially domiciled in this state or, if the shareholders are individuals, are residents of this state, and the denominator of which is the average of the sum of shares owned at the beginning of the year and the sum of shares owned at the end of the year by all investment company shareholders. In this subsection, "regulated investment company" has the meaning assigned by Section 851(a), Internal Revenue Code.

(c) A taxable entity's margin that is derived, directly or indirectly, from the sale of management, administration, or investment services to an employee retirement plan is apportioned to this state to determine the amount of the tax imposed under Section 171.002 by multiplying the taxable entity's total margin from the sale of services to an employee retirement plan company by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average of the sum of beneficiaries domiciled in Texas at the beginning of the year and

the sum of beneficiaries domiciled in Texas at the end of the year, and the denominator of which is the average of the sum of all beneficiaries at the beginning of the year and the sum of all beneficiaries at the end of the year. In this section, "employee retirement plan" means a plan or other arrangement that is qualified under Section 401(a), Internal Revenue Code, or satisfies the requirements of Section 403, Internal Revenue Code, or a government plan described in Section 414(d), Internal Revenue Code. The term does not include an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity within the meaning of Section 408, Internal Revenue Code.

(d) A banking corporation shall exclude from the numerator of the bank's apportionment factor interest earned on federal funds and interest earned on securities sold under an agreement to repurchase that are held in this state in a correspondent bank that is domiciled in this state. In this subsection, "correspondent" has the meaning assigned by 12 C.F.R. Section 206.2(c).

(e) Receipts from services that a defense readjustment project performs in a defense economic readjustment zone are not receipts from business done in this state.

(f) Notwithstanding Section [171.1055](#), if a loan or security is treated as inventory of the seller for federal income tax purposes, the gross proceeds of the sale of that loan or security are considered gross receipts.

(f-1) Notwithstanding Section [171.1055](#), if a lending institution categorizes a loan or security as "Securities Available for Sale" or "Trading Securities" under Financial Accounting Standard No. 115, the gross proceeds of the sale of that loan or security are considered gross receipts. In this subsection, "Financial Accounting Standard No. 115" means the Financial Accounting Standard No. 115 in effect as of January 1, 2009, not including any changes made after that date. In this subsection, "security" means a security as defined in Section [171.0001](#)(13-a).

(g) A receipt from Internet hosting as defined by Section [151.108](#)(a) is a receipt from business done in this state only if the customer to whom the service is provided is located in this state.

(h) A taxable entity that is a broadcaster shall include in

the numerator of the broadcaster's apportionment factor receipts arising from licensing income from broadcasting or otherwise distributing film programming by any means only if the legal domicile of the broadcaster's customer is in this state. In this subsection:

(1) "Broadcaster" means a taxable entity, not including a cable service provider or a direct broadcast satellite service, that is a:

(A) television station licensed by the Federal Communications Commission;

(B) television broadcast network;

(C) cable television network; or

(D) television distribution company.

(2) "Customer" means a person, including a licensee, that has a direct connection or contractual relationship with a broadcaster under which the broadcaster derives revenue.

(3) "Film programming" means all or part of a live or recorded performance, event, or production intended to be distributed for visual and auditory perception by an audience.

(4) "Programming" includes news, entertainment, sporting events, plays, stories, or other literary, commercial, educational, or artistic works.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1698, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.07, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 7, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 184, Sec. 2, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 1263, Sec. 59, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 209, Sec. 37, eff. Oct. 1, 2003.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 22, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1055 (H.B. 4611), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2010.

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 500), Sec. 12, eff. January 1, 2014.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1098 (H.B. 2896), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2018.

Sec. 171.107. DEDUCTION OF COST OF SOLAR ENERGY DEVICE FROM MARGIN APPORTIONED TO THIS STATE. (a) In this section, "solar energy device" means a system or series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating or cooling or to produce electrical or mechanical power by collecting and transferring solar-generated energy. The term includes a mechanical or chemical device that has the ability to store solar-generated energy for use in heating or cooling or in the production of power.

(b) A taxable entity may deduct from its apportioned margin 10 percent of the amortized cost of a solar energy device if:

(1) the device is acquired by the taxable entity for heating or cooling or for the production of power;

(2) the device is used in this state by the taxable entity; and

(3) the cost of the device is amortized in accordance with Subsection (c).

(c) The amortization of the cost of a solar energy device must:

(1) be for a period of at least 60 months;

(2) provide for equal monthly amounts or conform to federal depreciation schedules;

(3) begin on the month in which the device is placed in service in this state; and

(4) cover only a period in which the device is in use in this state.

(d) A taxable entity that makes a deduction under this section shall file with the comptroller an amortization schedule showing the period in which a deduction is to be made. On the request of the comptroller, the taxable entity shall file with the comptroller proof of the cost of the solar energy device or proof of the device's operation in this state.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1698, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.07, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 1467, Sec. 2.59, eff. Jan.

1, 2000.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.108. DEDUCTION OF COST OF CLEAN COAL PROJECT FROM MARGIN APPORTIONED TO THIS STATE. (a) In this section, "clean coal project" has the meaning assigned by Section 5.001, Water Code.

(b) A taxable entity may deduct from its apportioned margin 10 percent of the amortized cost of equipment:

- (1) that is used in a clean coal project;
- (2) that is acquired by the taxable entity for use in generation of electricity, production of process steam, or industrial production;
- (3) that the taxable entity uses in this state; and
- (4) the cost of which is amortized in accordance with Subsection (c).

(c) The amortization of the cost of capital used in a clean coal project must:

- (1) be for a period of at least 60 months;
- (2) provide for equal monthly amounts;
- (3) begin in the month during which the equipment is placed in service in this state; and
- (4) cover only a period during which the equipment is used in this state.

(d) A taxable entity that makes a deduction under this section shall file with the comptroller an amortization schedule showing the period for which the deduction is to be made. On the request of the comptroller, the taxable entity shall file with the comptroller proof of the cost of the equipment or proof of the equipment's operation in this state.

Added by Acts 2005, 79th Leg., Ch. 1097 (H.B. 2201), Sec. 4, eff. June 18, 2005.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.109. DEDUCTION OF RELOCATION COSTS BY CERTAIN TAXABLE ENTITIES FROM MARGIN APPORTIONED TO THIS STATE. (a) In this section, "relocation costs" means the costs incurred by a taxable entity to relocate the taxable entity's main office or other principal place of business from one location to another. The term includes:

(1) costs of relocating computers and peripherals, other business supplies, furniture, and inventory; and

(2) any other costs related to the relocation that are allowable deductions for federal income tax purposes.

(b) Subject to Subsection (c), a taxable entity may deduct from its apportioned margin relocation costs incurred in relocating the taxable entity's main office or other principal place of business to this state from another state if the taxable entity:

(1) did not do business in this state before relocating the taxable entity's main office or other principal place of business to this state; and

(2) is not a member of an affiliated group engaged in a unitary business, another member of which is doing business in this state on the date the taxable entity relocates the taxable entity's main office or other principal place of business to this state.

(c) A taxable entity must take the deduction authorized by Subsection (b) on the report based on the taxable entity's initial period described by Section [171.151\(1\)](#).

(d) On the comptroller's request, a taxable entity that takes a deduction authorized by this section shall file with the comptroller proof of the deducted relocation costs.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. [500](#)), Sec. 13(a), eff. September 1, 2013.

For expiration of this section, see Subsection (e).

Sec. 171.111. TEMPORARY CREDIT ON TAXABLE MARGIN. (a) On the first report originally due under this chapter on or after January 1, 2008, a taxable entity must notify the comptroller in writing of its intent to take a credit in an amount allowed by this section on the tax due on taxable margin. The taxable entity may thereafter elect to claim the credit for the current year and future

year at or before the original due date of any report due after January 1, 2008, until the taxable entity revokes the election or this section expires, whichever is earlier. A taxable entity may claim the credit for not more than 20 consecutive privilege periods beginning with the first report originally due under this chapter on or after January 1, 2008. A taxable entity may make only one election under this section and the election may not be conveyed, assigned, or transferred to another entity.

(b) The credit allowed under this section for any privilege period is computed by:

(1) determining the amount of the business loss carryforwards of the taxable entity under Section 171.110(e), as that section applied to annual reports originally due before January 1, 2008, that were not exhausted on a report originally due under this chapter before January 1, 2008;

(2) multiplying the amount determined under Subdivision (1) by:

(A) 2.25 percent for reports originally due on or after January 1, 2008, and before January 1, 2018; and

(B) 7.75 percent for reports originally due on or after January 1, 2018, and before September 1, 2027; and

(3) multiplying the amount determined under Subdivision (2) by 4.5 percent.

(c) The comptroller may request that the taxable entity submit, with each annual report in which the taxable entity is eligible to take a credit, information relating to the amount determined under Subsection (b)(1). The taxable entity shall submit in the form and content the comptroller requires any information relating to the amount determined under Subsection (b)(1) or any other matter relevant to the computation of the credit for which the taxable entity is eligible.

(d) A credit that a taxable entity is entitled to under this section may not be conveyed, assigned, or transferred. A taxable entity loses the right to claim the credit if the entity changes combined groups after June 30, 2007.

(d-1) A taxable entity, other than a combined group, may not claim the credit under this section unless the taxable entity was,

on May 1, 2006, subject to the tax imposed by this chapter as this chapter existed on that date. A taxable entity that is a combined group may claim the credit for each member entity that was, on May 1, 2006, subject to the tax imposed by this chapter as this chapter existed on that date and shall compute the amount of the credit for that member as provided by this section.

(d-2) The amount of credit claimed, including any unused credit carried forward, may not exceed the amount of franchise tax due for the report. Unused credits may not be carried forward to reports originally due on or after September 1, 2027.

(e) This section expires September 1, 2027.

Added by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.09, eff. Jan. 1, 1992.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 23, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.1121. GROSS RECEIPTS FOR MARGIN. (a) For purposes of this section, "gross receipts" means all revenues reportable by a taxable entity on its federal tax return, without deduction for the cost of property sold, materials used, labor performed, or other costs incurred, unless otherwise specifically provided in this chapter.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this section, a taxable entity shall use the same accounting methods to apportion margin as used in computing margin.

(c) A taxable entity may not change its accounting methods used to calculate gross receipts more often than once every four years without the express written consent of the comptroller. A change in accounting methods is not justified solely because it results in a reduction of tax liability.

Added by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.10, eff. Jan. 1, 1992. Amended by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 546, Sec. 8, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 11, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 1263, Sec. 61, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 5, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 24, eff. January 1, 2008.

SUBCHAPTER D. PAYMENT OF TAX

Sec. 171.151. PRIVILEGE PERIOD COVERED BY TAX. The franchise tax shall be paid for each of the following:

(1) an initial period beginning on the taxable entity's beginning date and ending on the day before the first anniversary of the beginning date;

(2) a second period beginning on the first anniversary of the beginning date and ending on December 31 following that date; and

(3) after the initial and second periods have expired, a regular annual period beginning each year on January 1 and ending the following December 31.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1699, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 31, Sec. 5, eff. Aug. 26, 1985;

Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.11, eff. Jan. 1, 1992;

Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 14, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 6, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.152. DATE ON WHICH PAYMENT IS DUE. (a) Payment of the tax covering the initial period is due within 90 days after the date that the initial period ends or, if applicable, within 91 days after the date of the merger.

(b) Payment of the tax covering the second period is due on the same date as the tax covering the initial period.

(c) Payment of the tax covering the regular annual period is due May 15, of each year after the beginning of the regular annual period. However, if the first anniversary of the taxable entity's beginning date is after October 3 and before January 1, the payment

of the tax covering the first regular annual period is due on the same date as the tax covering the initial period.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1699, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 10, art. 3, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1984; Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 31, Sec. 7, eff. Aug. 26, 1985; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.12, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 15, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 6, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.1532. BUSINESS ON WHICH TAX ON NET TAXABLE MARGIN IS BASED. (a) The tax covering the privilege periods included on the initial report is based on the business done by the taxable entity during the period beginning on the taxable entity's beginning date and:

(1) ending on the last accounting period ending date that is at least 60 days before the original due date of the initial report; or

(2) if there is no such period ending date in Subdivision (1), then ending on the day that is the last day of a calendar month and that is nearest to the end of the taxable entity's first year of business.

(b) The tax covering the regular annual period, other than a regular annual period included on the initial report, is based on the business done by the taxable entity during the period beginning with the day after the last date upon which taxable margin or net taxable earned surplus on a previous report was based and ending with its last accounting period ending date for federal income tax purposes in the year before the year in which the report is originally due.

Added by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.14, eff. Jan. 1, 1992. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 18, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 6, eff.

January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 25, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.154. PAYMENT TO COMPTROLLER. A taxable entity on which a tax is imposed by this chapter shall pay the tax to the comptroller.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1700, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 6, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.158. PAYMENT BY FOREIGN TAXABLE ENTITY BEFORE WITHDRAWAL FROM STATE. (a) Except as provided by Subsection (b), a foreign taxable entity holding a registration or certificate of authority to do business in this state may withdraw from doing business in this state by filing a certificate of withdrawal with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall file the certificate of withdrawal as provided by law.

(b) The foreign taxable entity may not withdraw from doing business in this state unless it has paid, before filing the certificate of withdrawal, any tax or penalty imposed by this chapter on the taxable entity.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1701, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 6, eff. January 1, 2008.

SUBCHAPTER E. REPORTS AND RECORDS

Sec. 171.201. INITIAL REPORT. (a) Except as provided by Section 171.2022, a taxable entity on which the franchise tax is imposed shall file an initial report with the comptroller containing:

(1) financial information of the taxable entity necessary to compute the tax under this chapter;

(2) the name and address of:

(A) each officer, director, and manager of the taxable entity;

(B) for a limited partnership, each general partner;

(C) for a general partnership or limited liability partnership, each managing partner or, if there is not a managing partner, each partner; or

(D) for a trust, each trustee;

(3) the name and address of the agent of the taxable entity designated under Section 171.354; and

(4) other information required by the comptroller.

(b) The taxable entity shall file the report on or before the date the payment is due under Section 171.152(a).

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1701, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 31, Sec. 9, eff. Aug. 26, 1985;

Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.15, eff. Jan. 1, 1992.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 26, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.202. ANNUAL REPORT. (a) Except as provided by Section 171.2022, a taxable entity on which the franchise tax is imposed shall file an annual report with the comptroller containing:

(1) financial information of the taxable entity necessary to compute the tax under this chapter;

(2) the name and address of each officer and director of the taxable entity;

(3) the name and address of the agent of the taxable entity designated under Section 171.354; and

(4) other information required by the comptroller.

(b) The taxable entity shall file the report before May 16 of each year after the beginning of the regular annual period. The report shall be filed on forms supplied by the comptroller.

(c) The comptroller shall grant an extension of time to a

taxable entity that is not required by rule to make its tax payments by electronic funds transfer for the filing of a report required by this section to any date on or before the next November 15, if a taxable entity:

(1) requests the extension, on or before May 15, on a form provided by the comptroller; and

(2) remits with the request:

(A) not less than 90 percent of the amount of tax reported as due on the report filed on or before November 15; or

(B) 100 percent of the tax reported as due for the previous calendar year on the report due in the previous calendar year and filed on or before May 14.

(d) In the case of a taxpayer whose previous return was its initial report, the optional payment provided under Subsection (c)(2)(B) or (e)(2)(B) must be equal to an amount produced by multiplying the taxable margin, as reported on the initial report filed on or before May 14, by the rate of tax in Section 171.002 that is effective January 1 of the year in which the report is due.

(e) The comptroller shall grant an extension of time for the filing of a report required by this section by a taxable entity required by rule to make its tax payments by electronic funds transfer to any date on or before the next August 15, if the taxable entity:

(1) requests the extension, on or before May 15, on a form provided by the comptroller; and

(2) remits with the request:

(A) not less than 90 percent of the amount of tax reported as due on the report filed on or before August 15; or

(B) 100 percent of the tax reported as due for the previous calendar year on the report due in the previous calendar year and filed on or before May 14.

(f) The comptroller shall grant an extension of time to a taxable entity required by rule to make its tax payments by electronic funds transfer for the filing of a report due on or before August 15 to any date on or before the next November 15, if the taxable entity:

(1) requests the extension, on or before August 15, on

a form provided by the comptroller; and

(2) remits with the request the difference between the amount remitted under Subsection (e) and 100 percent of the amount of tax reported as due on the report filed on or before November 15.

(h) If the sum of the amounts paid under Subsections (e)(2) and (f)(2) is at least 99 percent of the amount reported as due on the report filed on or before November 15, penalties for underpayment with respect to the amount paid under Subsection (f)(2) are waived.

(i) If a taxable entity requesting an extension under Subsection (c) or (e) does not file the report due in the previous calendar year on or before May 14, the taxable entity may not receive an extension under Subsection (c) or (e) unless the taxable entity complies with Subsection (c)(2)(A) or (e)(2)(A), as appropriate.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1701, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1983, 68th Leg., p. 297, ch. 63, Sec. 2, eff. Aug. 29, 1983; Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 10, art. 3, Sec. 3, 4, eff. Sept. 1, 1984; Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 31, Sec. 10, eff. Aug. 26, 1985; Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 37, Sec. 6, 7, eff. Aug. 26, 1985; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.16, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 486, Sec. 2.03, eff. Sept. 1, 1994; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 21, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 12, eff. Jan. 1, 1998.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.2022. EXEMPTION FROM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. A taxable entity that does not owe any tax under this chapter for any period is not required to file a report under Section [171.201](#) or [171.202](#). The exemption applies only to a period for which no tax is due.

Added by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.17, eff. Jan. 1, 1992.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff.

January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.203. PUBLIC INFORMATION REPORT. (a) A corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or professional association on which the franchise tax is imposed, regardless of whether the entity is required to pay any tax, shall file a report with the comptroller containing:

(1) the name of each corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or professional association in which the corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or professional association filing the report owns a 10 percent or greater interest and the percentage owned by the entity;

(2) the name of each corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or professional association that owns a 10 percent or greater interest in the corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or professional association filing the report;

(3) the name, title, and mailing address of each person who is:

(A) an officer or director of the corporation, limited liability company, or professional association on the date the report is filed and the expiration date of each person's term as an officer or director, if any; and

(B) a general partner of the limited partnership on the date the report is filed;

(4) the name and address of the agent of the corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or professional association designated under Section [171.354](#); and

(5) the address of the corporation's, limited liability company's, limited partnership's, or professional association's principal office and principal place of business.

(b) The corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or professional association shall file the report once a year on a form prescribed by the comptroller.

(c) The comptroller shall forward the report to the secretary of state.

(d) The corporation, limited liability company, limited

partnership, or professional association shall send a copy of the report to each person named in the report under Subsection (a)(3) who is not currently employed by the corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or professional association or a related entity listed in Subsection (a)(1) or (2). An officer or director of the corporation, limited liability company, or professional association, a general partner of the limited partnership, or another authorized person must sign the report under a certification that:

(1) all information contained in the report is true and correct to the best of the person's knowledge; and

(2) a copy of the report has been mailed to each person identified in this subsection on the date the return is filed.

(e) If a person's name is included in a report under Subsection (a)(3) and the person is not an officer or director of the corporation, limited liability company, or professional association, or a general partner of the limited partnership, as applicable, on the date the report is filed, the person may file with the comptroller a sworn statement disclaiming the person's status as shown on the report. The comptroller shall maintain a record of statements filed under this subsection and shall make that information available on request using the same procedures the comptroller uses for other requests for public information.

(f) A public information report that is filed electronically complies with the signature and certification requirements prescribed by Subsection (d).

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1702, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 19, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 13, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 394, Sec. 11, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 209, Sec. 41, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 27, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1097 (H.B. 2891), Sec. 3, eff.

January 1, 2016.

Sec. 171.204. INFORMATION REPORT. (a) Except as provided by Subsection (b), to determine eligibility for the exemption provided by Section 171.2022, or to determine the amount of the franchise tax or the correctness of a franchise tax report, the comptroller may require a taxable entity that may be subject to the tax imposed under this chapter to file an information report with the comptroller stating the amount of the taxable entity's margin, or any other information the comptroller may request that is necessary to make a determination under this subsection.

Text of subsection effective until January 01, 2024

(b) The comptroller may require a taxable entity that does not owe any tax because of the application of Section 171.002(d)(2) to file an abbreviated information report with the comptroller stating the amount of the taxable entity's total revenue from its entire business. The comptroller may not require a taxable entity described by this subsection to file an information report that requires the taxable entity to report or compute its margin.

Text of subsection effective on January 01, 2024

(b) The comptroller may not require a taxable entity that does not owe any tax because of the application of Section 171.002(d)(2) to file an information report with the comptroller.

(c) The comptroller may require any entity to file information as necessary to verify that the entity is not subject to the tax imposed under this chapter.

Text of subsection effective until January 01, 2024

(d) The comptroller may require a taxable entity on which the tax imposed under this chapter is not imposed solely because of the application of Section 171.001(d) to file an information report stating the taxable entity's beginning date as determined under Section 171.0001(4)(B) and any other information the comptroller determines necessary. The comptroller may not require the taxable entity to report or compute its margin.

Text of subsection effective on January 01, 2024

(d) Repealed by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., 2nd C.S., Ch. 2 (S.B. 3), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2024, and Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 9(4), eff. January 1, 2026. Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1702, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.18, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 394, Sec. 12, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 28, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 329 (S.B. 1049), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2016.

Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 329 (S.B. 1049), Sec. 9(3), eff. January 1, 2020.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 8, eff. January 1, 2022.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 859 (S.B. 938), Sec. 9(4), eff. January 1, 2026.

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., 2nd C.S., Ch. 2 (S.B. 3), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2024.

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., 2nd C.S., Ch. 2 (S.B. 3), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2024.

Sec. 171.205. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY COMPTROLLER. The comptroller may require a taxable entity on which the franchise tax is imposed to furnish to the comptroller information from the taxable entity's books and records that has not been filed previously and that is necessary for the comptroller to determine the amount of the tax.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1702, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.206. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. Except as provided

by Section 171.207, the following information is confidential and may not be made open to public inspection:

(1) information that is obtained from a record or other instrument that is required by this chapter to be filed with the comptroller; or

(2) information, including information about the business affairs, operations, profits, losses, cost of goods sold, compensation, or expenditures of a taxable entity, obtained by an examination of the books and records, officers, partners, trustees, agents, or employees of a taxable entity on which a tax is imposed by this chapter.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1702, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.207. INFORMATION NOT CONFIDENTIAL. The following information is not confidential and shall be made open to public inspection:

(1) information contained in a document filed under this chapter with a county clerk as notice of a tax lien; and

(2) information contained in a report required by Section 171.203 or 171.2035.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1702, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.208. PROHIBITION OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION. A person, including a state officer or employee or an owner of a taxable entity, who has access to a report filed under this chapter may not make known in a manner not permitted by law the amount or source of the taxable entity's income, profits, losses, expenditures, cost of goods sold, compensation, or other information in the report relating to the financial condition of the taxable entity.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1703, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.209. RIGHT OF OWNER TO EXAMINE OR RECEIVE REPORTS. If an owner of a taxable entity on whom the franchise tax is imposed presents evidence of the ownership to the comptroller, the person is entitled to examine or receive a copy of an initial or annual report that is filed under Section 171.201 or 171.202 and that relates to the taxable entity.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1703, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.210. PERMITTED USE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

(a) To enforce this chapter, the comptroller or attorney general may use information made confidential by this chapter.

(b) The comptroller or attorney general may authorize the use of the confidential information in a judicial proceeding in which the state is a party. The comptroller or attorney general may authorize examination of the confidential information by:

- (1) another state officer of this state;
- (2) a law enforcement official of this state; or
- (3) a tax official of another state or an official of

the federal government if the other state or the federal government has a reciprocal arrangement with this state.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1703, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.211. EXAMINATION OF RECORDS. To determine the franchise tax liability of a taxable entity, the comptroller may investigate or examine the records of the taxable entity.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1703, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 584, Sec. 109, eff. Sept. 1,

1989.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.212. REPORT OF CHANGES TO FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURN. (a) A taxable entity must file an amended report under this chapter if:

(1) the taxable entity's taxable margin is changed as the result of an audit or other adjustment by the Internal Revenue Service or another competent authority; or

(2) the taxable entity files an amended federal income tax return or other return that changes the taxable entity's taxable margin.

(b) The taxable entity shall file the amended report under Subsection (a)(1) not later than the 120th day after the date the revenue agent's report or other adjustment is final. For purposes of this subsection, a revenue agent's report or other adjustment is final on the date on which all administrative appeals with the Internal Revenue Service or other competent authority have been exhausted or waived.

(c) The taxable entity shall file the amended report under Subsection (a)(2) not later than the 120th day after the date the taxable entity files the amended federal income tax return or other return. For purposes of this subsection, a taxable entity is considered to have filed an amended federal income tax return if the taxable entity is a member of an affiliated group during a period in which an amended consolidated federal income tax report is filed.

(d) If a taxable entity fails to comply with this section, the taxable entity is liable for a penalty of 10 percent of the tax that should have been reported under this section and that had not previously been reported to the comptroller. The penalty prescribed by this subsection is in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

Added by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1185, Sec. 14.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 7, eff.

January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.2125. CALCULATING COST OF GOODS OR COMPENSATION IN PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYER SERVICES ARRANGEMENTS. In calculating cost of goods sold or compensation, a taxable entity that is a client of a professional employer organization shall rely on information provided by the professional employer organization on a form promulgated by the comptroller or an invoice.

Added by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 29, eff. January 1, 2008.

Amended by:

Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 117 (S.B. 1286), Sec. 27, eff. September 1, 2013.

SUBCHAPTER F. FORFEITURE OF CORPORATE AND BUSINESS PRIVILEGES

Sec. 171.251. FORFEITURE OF CORPORATE PRIVILEGES. The comptroller shall forfeit the corporate privileges of a corporation on which the franchise tax is imposed if the corporation:

(1) does not file, in accordance with this chapter and within 45 days after the date notice of forfeiture is mailed or provided by electronic means, a report required by this chapter;

(2) does not pay, within 45 days after the date notice of forfeiture is mailed or provided by electronic means, a tax imposed by this chapter or does not pay, within those 45 days, a penalty imposed by this chapter relating to that tax; or

(3) does not permit the comptroller to examine under Section 171.211 the corporation's records.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1703, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 10, art. 3, Sec. 5, eff. Sept. 1, 1984; Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 584, Sec. 110, eff. Sept. 1, 1989; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.19, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 546, Sec. 10, eff. Jan. 1, 1994.

Amended by:

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1040 (S.B. 61), Sec. 3, eff. September 1, 2023.

Sec. 171.2515. FORFEITURE OF RIGHT OF TAXABLE ENTITY TO TRANSACT BUSINESS IN THIS STATE. (a) The comptroller may, for the same reasons and using the same procedures the comptroller uses in relation to the forfeiture of the corporate privileges of a corporation, forfeit the right of a taxable entity to transact business in this state.

(b) The provisions of this subchapter, including Section 171.255, that apply to the forfeiture of corporate privileges apply to the forfeiture of a taxable entity's right to transact business in this state.

Added by Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 9, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.252. EFFECTS OF FORFEITURE. If the corporate privileges of a corporation are forfeited under this subchapter:

(1) the corporation shall be denied the right to sue or defend in a court of this state; and

(2) each director or officer of the corporation is liable for a debt of the corporation as provided by Section 171.255 of this code.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1704, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.253. SUIT ON CAUSE OF ACTION ARISING BEFORE FORFEITURE. In a suit against a corporation on a cause of action arising before the forfeiture of the corporate privileges of the corporation, affirmative relief may not be granted to the corporation unless its corporate privileges are revived under this chapter.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1704, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.254. EXCEPTION TO FORFEITURE. The forfeiture of the corporate privileges of a corporation does not apply to the privilege to defend in a suit to forfeit the corporation's charter or certificate of authority.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1704, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.255. LIABILITY OF DIRECTOR AND OFFICERS. (a) If the corporate privileges of a corporation are forfeited for the failure to file a report or pay a tax or penalty, each director or officer of the corporation is liable for each debt of the corporation that is created or incurred in this state after the date on which the report, tax, or penalty is due and before the corporate privileges are revived. The liability includes liability for any tax or penalty imposed by this chapter on the corporation that becomes due and payable after the date of the forfeiture.

(b) The liability of a director or officer is in the same manner and to the same extent as if the director or officer were a partner and the corporation were a partnership.

(c) A director or officer is not liable for a debt of the corporation if the director or officer shows that the debt was created or incurred:

(1) over the director's objection; or

(2) without the director's knowledge and that the exercise of reasonable diligence to become acquainted with the affairs of the corporation would not have revealed the intention to create the debt.

(d) If a corporation's charter or certificate of authority and its corporate privileges are forfeited and revived under this chapter, the liability under this section of a director or officer of the corporation is not affected by the revival of the charter or certificate and the corporate privileges.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1704, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.256. NOTICE OF FORFEITURE. (a) If the comptroller proposes to forfeit the corporate privileges of a corporation, the comptroller shall notify the corporation that the forfeiture will occur without a judicial proceeding unless the corporation:

(1) files, within the time established by Section 171.251 of this code, the report to which that section refers; or

(2) pays, within the time established by Section 171.251 of this code, the delinquent tax and penalty to which that section refers.

(b) The notice shall be written or printed and shall be

verified by the seal of the comptroller's office.

(c) The comptroller shall mail the notice or send the notice by electronic means, to the corporation at least 45 days before the forfeiture of corporate privileges. The notice shall be:

(1) addressed to the corporation and mailed to the address named in the corporation's charter as its principal place of business or to another known place of business of the corporation if the notice is mailed to the corporation; or

(2) sent to the corporation by electronic means using the contact information provided to the comptroller by the corporation as shown in the records of the comptroller if the notice is sent to the corporation by electronic means.

(d) The comptroller shall keep at the comptroller's office a record of the date on which the notice is mailed or sent by electronic means. For the purposes of this chapter, the notice and the record of the date the notice was mailed or sent by electronic means constitute legal and sufficient notice of the forfeiture.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1704, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.
Amended by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 546, Sec. 11, eff. Jan. 1, 1994.

Amended by:

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1040 (S.B. 61), Sec. 4, eff. September 1, 2023.

Sec. 171.257. JUDICIAL PROCEEDING NOT REQUIRED FOR FORFEITURE. The forfeiture of the corporate privileges of a corporation is effected by the comptroller without a judicial proceeding.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1705, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.258. REVIVAL OF CORPORATE PRIVILEGES. The comptroller shall revive the corporate privileges of a corporation if the corporation, before the forfeiture of its charter or certificate of authority, pays any tax, penalty, or interest due under this chapter.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1705, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.259. BANKING CORPORATIONS AND SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. (a) Except as provided by Subsection (b), this subchapter does not apply to a banking corporation that is organized under the laws of this state or under federal law and has its main office in this state.

(b) The banking commissioner shall appoint a conservator under Subtitle A, Title 3, Finance Code, to pay the franchise tax of a banking corporation that is organized under the laws of this state and that the commissioner certifies as being delinquent in the payment of the corporation's franchise tax.

Added by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 31, art. 3, part B, Sec. 5, eff. May 1, 1985. Amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.20, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 184, Sec. 3, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Sec. 171.260. SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. (a) Except as provided by Subsection (b), this subchapter does not apply to a savings and loan association that is organized under the laws of this state or under federal law and has its main office in this state.

(b) The savings and mortgage lending commissioner shall appoint a conservator under Subtitle B or C, Title 3, Finance Code, to pay the franchise tax of a savings and loan association that is organized under the laws of this state and that the commissioner certifies as being delinquent in the payment of the association's franchise tax.

Added by Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 184, Sec. 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2000. Amended by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 1263, Sec. 62, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.

Amended by:

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 921 (H.B. [3167](#)), Sec. 6.067, eff. September 1, 2007.

SUBCHAPTER G. FORFEITURE OF CHARTER OR CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

Sec. 171.301. GROUNDS FOR FORFEITURE OF CHARTER OR CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. It is a ground for the forfeiture of a

corporation's charter or certificate of authority if:

(1) the corporate privileges of the corporation are forfeited under this chapter and the corporation does not pay, within 120 days after the date the corporate privileges are forfeited, the amount necessary for the corporation to revive under this chapter its corporate privileges; or

(2) the corporation does not permit the comptroller to examine the corporation's records under Section 171.211 of this code.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1705, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 584, Sec. 111, eff. Sept. 1, 1989.

Sec. 171.3015. FORFEITURE OF CERTIFICATE OR REGISTRATION OF TAXABLE ENTITY. The comptroller may, for the same reasons and using the same procedures the comptroller uses in relation to the forfeiture of a corporation's charter or certificate of authority, forfeit the certificate or registration of a taxable entity.

Added by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 31, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.302. CERTIFICATION BY COMPTROLLER. After the 120th day after the date that the corporate privileges of a corporation are forfeited under this chapter, the comptroller shall certify the name of the corporation to the attorney general and the secretary of state.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1705, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.303. SUIT FOR JUDICIAL FORFEITURE. On receipt of the comptroller's certification, the attorney general shall bring suit to forfeit the charter or certificate of authority of the corporation if a ground exists for the forfeiture of the charter or certificate.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1705, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.304. RECORD OF JUDICIAL FORFEITURE. (a) If a district court forfeits a corporation's charter or certificate of

authority under this chapter, the clerk of the court shall promptly mail to the secretary of state a certified copy of the court's judgment. On receipt of the copy of the judgment, the secretary of state shall inscribe on the corporation's record at the secretary's office the words "Judgment of Forfeiture" and the date of the judgment.

(b) If an appeal of the judgment is perfected, the clerk of the court shall promptly certify to the secretary of state that the appeal has been perfected. On receipt of the certification, the secretary of state shall inscribe on the corporation's record at the secretary's office the word "Appealed" and the date on which the appeal was perfected.

(c) If final disposition of an appeal is made, the clerk of the court making the disposition shall promptly certify to the secretary of state the type of disposition made and the date of the disposition. On receipt of the certification, the secretary of state shall inscribe on the corporation's record at the secretary's office a brief note of the type of final disposition made and the date of the disposition.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1705, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.305. REVIVAL OF CHARTER OR CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY AFTER JUDICIAL FORFEITURE. A corporation whose charter or certificate of authority is judicially forfeited under this chapter is entitled to have its charter or certificate revived and to have its corporate privileges revived if:

(1) the corporation files each report that is required by this chapter and that is delinquent;

(2) the corporation pays the tax, penalty, and interest that is imposed by this chapter and that is due at the time the suit under Section 171.306 of this code to set aside forfeiture is filed; and

(3) the forfeiture of the corporation's charter or certificate is set aside in a suit under Section 171.306 of this code.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1706, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.306. SUIT TO SET ASIDE JUDICIAL FORFEITURE. If a corporation's charter or certificate of authority is judicially forfeited under this chapter, a stockholder, director, or officer of the corporation at the time of the forfeiture of the charter or certificate or of the corporate privileges of the corporation may bring suit in a district court of Travis County in the name of the corporation to set aside the forfeiture of the charter or certificate. The suit must be in the nature of a bill of review. The secretary of state and attorney general must be made defendants in the suit.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1706, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.307. RECORD OF SUIT TO SET ASIDE JUDICIAL FORFEITURE. If a court under this chapter sets aside the forfeiture of a corporation's charter or certificate of authority, the secretary of state shall inscribe on the corporation's record in the secretary's office the words "Charter Revived by Court Order" or "Certificate Revived by Court Order," a citation to the suit, and the date of the court's judgment.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1706, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.308. CORPORATE PRIVILEGES AFTER JUDICIAL FORFEITURE IS SET ASIDE. If a court under this chapter sets aside the forfeiture of a corporation's charter or certificate of authority, the comptroller shall revive the corporate privileges of the corporation and shall inscribe on the corporation's record in the comptroller's office a note of the revival.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1706, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.309. FORFEITURE BY SECRETARY OF STATE. The secretary of state may forfeit the charter, certificate, or registration of a taxable entity if:

(1) the secretary receives the comptroller's certification under Section [171.302](#); and

(2) the taxable entity does not revive its forfeited privileges within 120 days after the date that the privileges were forfeited.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1707, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.
Amended by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 10, art. 3, Sec. 6,
eff. Sept. 1, 1984.

Amended by:

Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. [3928](#)), Sec. 32,
eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.310. JUDICIAL PROCEEDING NOT REQUIRED FOR FORFEITURE BY SECRETARY OF STATE. The forfeiture by the secretary of state of a corporation's charter or certificate of authority under this chapter is effected without a judicial proceeding.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1707, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.311. RECORD OF FORFEITURE BY SECRETARY OF STATE. The secretary of state shall effect a forfeiture of a corporation's charter or certificate of authority under this chapter by inscribing on the corporation's record in the secretary's office the words "Charter Forfeited" or "Certificate Forfeited," the date on which this inscription is made, and a citation to this chapter as authority for the forfeiture.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1707, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.312. REVIVAL OF CHARTER OR CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY AFTER FORFEITURE BY SECRETARY OF STATE. A corporation whose charter or certificate of authority is forfeited under this chapter by the secretary of state is entitled to have its charter or certificate revived and to have its corporate privileges revived if:

(1) the corporation files each report that is required by this chapter and that is delinquent;

(2) the corporation pays the tax, penalty, and interest that is imposed by this chapter and that is due at the time the request under Section [171.313](#) of this code to set aside forfeiture is made; and

(3) the forfeiture of the corporation's charter or certificate is set aside in a proceeding under Section [171.313](#) of this code.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1707, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.3125. REVIVAL OF CERTIFICATE OR REGISTRATION OF TAXABLE ENTITY AFTER FORFEITURE BY SECRETARY OF STATE. (a) The secretary of state may, using the same procedures the secretary uses in relation to the revival of a corporation's charter or certificate, revive the certificate or registration of a taxable entity.

(b) The secretary of state may adopt rules to implement this section.

Added by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1282 (H.B. 3928), Sec. 31, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.313. PROCEEDING TO SET ASIDE FORFEITURE BY SECRETARY OF STATE. (a) If a corporation's charter or certificate of authority is forfeited under this chapter by the secretary of state, a stockholder, director, or officer of the corporation at the time of the forfeiture of the charter or certificate or of the corporate privileges of the corporation may request in the name of the corporation that the secretary of state set aside the forfeiture of the charter or certificate.

(b) If a request is made, the secretary of state shall determine if each delinquent report has been filed and any delinquent tax, penalty, or interest has been paid. If each report has been filed and the tax, penalty, or interest has been paid, the secretary shall set aside the forfeiture of the corporation's charter or certificate of authority.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1707, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.314. CORPORATE PRIVILEGES AFTER FORFEITURE BY SECRETARY OF STATE IS SET ASIDE. If the secretary of state sets aside under this chapter the forfeiture of a corporation's charter or certificate of authority, the comptroller shall revive the corporate privileges of the corporation.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1708, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.315. USE OF CORPORATE NAME AFTER REVIVAL OF

CHARTER OR CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. If a corporation's charter or certificate of authority is forfeited under this chapter by the secretary of state and if the corporation requests the secretary to set aside the forfeiture under Section 171.313 of this code, the corporation shall determine from the secretary whether the corporation's name is available for use. If the name is not available, the corporation shall amend its charter or certificate to change its name.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1708, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.316. BANKING CORPORATIONS. This subchapter does not apply to a banking corporation that is organized under the laws of this state or under federal law and has its main office in this state.

Added by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 31, art. 3, part B, Sec. 6, eff. May 1, 1985. Amended by Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 184, Sec. 5, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Sec. 171.317. SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. This subchapter does not apply to a savings and loan association that is organized under the laws of this state or under federal law and has its main office in this state.

Added by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.21, eff. Jan. 1, 1992. Amended by Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 184, Sec. 6, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

SUBCHAPTER H. ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 171.351. VENUE OF SUIT TO ENFORCE CHAPTER. Venue of a civil suit against a taxable entity to enforce this chapter is either in a county where the taxable entity's principal office is located according to its charter or certificate of authority or in Travis County.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1708, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 10, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.352. AUTHORITY TO RESTRAIN OR ENJOIN. To enforce this chapter, a court may restrain or enjoin a violation of this chapter.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1708, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.353. APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER. If a court forfeits a taxable entity's charter or certificate of authority, the court may appoint a receiver for the taxable entity and may administer the receivership under the laws relating to receiverships.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1708, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 11, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.354. AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS. Each taxable entity on which a tax is imposed by this chapter shall designate a resident of this state as the taxable entity's agent for the service of process.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1708, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 12, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.355. SERVICE OF PROCESS ON SECRETARY OF STATE. (a) Legal process may be served on a domestic corporation by serving it on the secretary of state if the process relates to the forfeiture of the corporation's charter or to the collection of a tax or penalty imposed by this chapter and:

(1) if the local agent of the corporation or if the officers named in the corporation's charter or annual report on file with the secretary of state do not reside or cannot be located in the county in which the corporation's principal office, as stated in the charter, is located; or

(2) if the principal office of the corporation is not maintained or cannot be located in the county in which the charter states that the office is located.

(b) Complete and valid service of process is made on a corporation through the secretary of state by delivering duplicate copies of the process to the secretary of state or the deputy secretary of state.

(c) On receipt of legal process under this section, the secretary of state promptly shall forward to the corporation by registered mail a copy of the process. The copy of the process shall be mailed to the address named in the corporation's charter as its principal place of business or to another place of business of the corporation as shown by the records in the secretary of state's office.

(d) The failure of the secretary of state to mail a copy of legal process to a corporation does not affect the validity of the service of process. It is competent and sufficient proof of the service of process that the secretary of state certifies under the state seal the receipt of the process.

(e) The secretary of state shall keep a record of each legal process served on the secretary under this section showing the date and time of the receipt of the process and the secretary's action on the process.

(f) This section is cumulative of other laws relating to service of process.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1708, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.
Amended by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 300, Sec. 38, eff. Aug. 30, 1993.

Amended by:

Acts 2005, 79th Leg., Ch. 41 (H.B. 297), Sec. 4, eff. September 1, 2005.

Sec. 171.361. PENALTY FOR DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON REPORT. (a) A person commits an offense if the person violates Section 171.208 of this code prohibiting the disclosure of information on a report filed under this chapter.

(b) An offense under this section is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, confinement in jail for not more than one year, or both.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1710, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.

Sec. 171.362. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PAY TAX OR FILE REPORT.

(a) If a taxable entity on which a tax is imposed by this chapter fails to pay the tax when it is due and payable or fails to file a report required by this chapter when it is due, the taxable entity is liable for a penalty of five percent of the amount of the tax due.

(b) If the tax is not paid or the report is not filed within 30 days after the due date, a penalty of an additional five percent of the tax due is imposed.

(c) The minimum penalty under Subsections (a) and (b) is \$1.

(d) If a taxable entity electing to remit under Section 171.202(c)(2)(A) remits less than the amount required, the penalties imposed by this section and the interest imposed under Section 111.060 are assessed against the difference between the amount required to be remitted under Section 171.202(c)(2)(A) and the amount actually remitted on or before May 15.

(e) If a taxable entity remits the entire amount required by Section 171.202(c), no penalties will be imposed against the amount remitted on or before November 15.

(f) In addition to any other penalty authorized by this section, a taxable entity who fails to file a report as required by this chapter shall pay a penalty of \$50. The penalty provided by this subsection is assessed without regard to whether the taxable entity subsequently files the report or whether any taxes were due from the taxable entity for the reporting period under the required report.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1710, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982.
Amended by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 10, art. 3, Sec. 7, eff. Sept. 1, 1984; Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 37, Sec. 8, eff. Aug. 26, 1985; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.22, eff. Jan. 1, 1992.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 13, eff. January 1, 2008.

Acts 2011, 82nd Leg., 1st C.S., Ch. 4 (S.B. 1), Sec. 14.08, eff. October 1, 2011.

Sec. 171.363. WILFUL AND FRAUDULENT ACTS. (a) A taxable entity commits an offense if the taxable entity is subject to the provisions of this chapter and the taxable entity wilfully:

- (1) fails to file a report;
 - (2) fails to keep books and records as required by this chapter;
 - (3) files a fraudulent report;
 - (4) violates any rule of the comptroller for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter;
- or

(5) attempts in any other manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this chapter or the payment of the tax.

(b) A person commits an offense if the person is an accountant or an agent for or an officer or employee of a taxable entity and the person knowingly enters or provides false information on any report, return, or other document filed by the taxable entity under this chapter.

(c) A person who commits an offense under this section may also, in addition to the punishment provided by this section, be liable for a penalty under this chapter.

(d) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree.

(e) A person whose commercial domicile or whose residence is in this state may be prosecuted under this section only in the county in which the person's commercial domicile or residence is located unless the person asserts a right to be prosecuted in another county.

(f) A prosecution for a violation of this section must be commenced before the fifth anniversary of the date of the violation.

Added by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.23, eff. Jan. 1, 1992. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 1002, Sec. 20, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 14, eff. January 1, 2008.

SUBCHAPTER I. DISPOSITION OF REVENUE

Sec. 171.401. REVENUE DEPOSITED IN GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

The revenue from the tax imposed by this chapter shall be deposited to the credit of the general revenue fund.

Acts 1981, 67th Leg., p. 1710, ch. 389, Sec. 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982. Amended by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 31, art. 3, part B, Sec. 7, eff. May 1, 1985; Acts 1987, 70th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 5, art. 2, pt. 1, Sec. 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S., ch. 5, Sec. 8.231, eff. Jan. 1, 1992.

Amended by:

Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 1 (H.B. 3), Sec. 15, eff. January 1, 2008.

Sec. 171.4011. ALLOCATION OF CERTAIN REVENUE TO PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FUND. (a) Notwithstanding Section 171.401, beginning with the state fiscal year that begins September 1, 2007, the comptroller shall, for each state fiscal year, deposit to the credit of the property tax relief fund under Section 403.109, Government Code, an amount of revenue calculated by:

(1) determining the revenue derived from the tax imposed by this chapter as it applied during that applicable state fiscal year; and

(2) subtracting the revenue the comptroller estimates that the tax imposed by this chapter, as it existed on August 31, 2007, would have generated if it had been in effect for that applicable state fiscal year.

(b) If the amount under Subsection (a) is less than zero, the comptroller shall consider the amount to be zero.

Added by Acts 2006, 79th Leg., 3rd C.S., Ch. 3 (H.B. 2), Sec. 2(a), eff. September 1, 2007.

SUBCHAPTER J. REFUNDS

Sec. 171.501. REFUND FOR JOB CREATION IN ENTERPRISE ZONE.

(a) A corporation that has been certified a qualified business as provided by Chapter 2303, Government Code, may apply for and be

granted a refund of franchise tax paid with an initial or annual report if the governing body certifies to the comptroller that the business has created 10 or more new jobs held by qualified employees during the calendar year that contains the end of the accounting period on which the report is based.

(b) Only qualified businesses that have been certified as eligible for a refund under this section by the governing body to the comptroller are entitled to the refund.

(c) Repealed by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 814, Sec. 6.01(10).

(d) The amount of a refund under this section is the lesser of \$5,000 or 25 percent of the amount of franchise tax due for any one privilege period before any other applicable credits. For purposes of this subsection, the initial and second periods are considered to be the same privilege period.

(e) In this section:

(1) "Enterprise zone" and "qualified employee" have the meanings assigned to those terms by Section 2303.003, Government Code.

(2) "Governing body" means the governing body of a municipality or county that applied to have the project or activity of a qualified business designated as an enterprise project under Section 2303.405, Government Code.

(3) "New job" has the meaning assigned "permanent new job" by Section 2303.401, Government Code.

(4) "Qualified business" means a person that is certified as a qualified business under Section 2303.402, Government Code.

Added by Acts 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 1106, Sec. 25, eff. Sept. 1, 1991. Amended by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 268, Sec. 44, eff. Sept. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 76, Sec. 5.59, 5.95(22), eff. Sept. 1, 1995; Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 1467, Sec. 2.61, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 1263, Sec. 63, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 814, Sec. 3.58, 3.59, 6.01(10), eff. Sept. 1, 2003.

SUBCHAPTER K. TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.551. DEFINITIONS. In this subchapter:

(1) "Allocation certificate" means a statement issued by the department certifying that a qualified development qualifies for credits under this subchapter and Chapter 233, Insurance Code, specifying the total amount of the credits awarded in connection with the qualified development for the credit period, and specifying the amount of credit that may be claimed each year for each building that is part of the qualified development.

(2) "Credit" means the low-income housing development tax credit authorized by this subchapter.

(3) "Credit period" means, with respect to a building that is part of a qualified development, the period of 10 tax years beginning with the tax year in which the building is placed in service.

(4) "Department" means the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

(5) "Development" has the meaning assigned by Section 2306.6702, Government Code.

(6) "Federal tax credit" means the federal low-income housing credit created by Section 42, Internal Revenue Code.

(7) "Qualified basis" means the qualified basis of a qualified development, as determined under Section 42, Internal Revenue Code.

(8) "Qualified development" means a development in this state:

(A) for which the department awards or allocates a federal tax credit through the issuance of a carryover allocation agreement or determination notice;

(B) that has not had an allocation of federal tax credits terminated by or at the direction of the department;

(C) that is the subject of a recorded restrictive covenant requiring the development to be maintained and operated as a qualified development that has not been terminated and is not subject to termination through any process other than the natural expiration of the covenant's extended use period;

(D) that meets all applicable requirements of the qualified allocation plan, as defined by Section 2306.6702, Government Code; and

(E) for the duration of the extended use period established in the land use restriction agreement, as defined by Section 2306.6702(a)(9), Government Code, is in compliance with:

(i) all accessibility and adaptability requirements for a federal tax credit; and

(ii) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. Section 3601 et seq.).

(9) "State housing credit ceiling" means \$25 million of credits each award year.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.552. ENTITLEMENT TO CREDIT. A taxable entity is entitled to a credit against the taxes imposed under this chapter in the amount and under the limitations provided by this subchapter if the taxable entity owns a direct or indirect interest in a qualified development.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.553. APPLICATION FOR AND ISSUANCE OF ALLOCATION CERTIFICATE. (a) A taxable entity or an entity subject to state premium tax liability as defined by Section 233.0001, Insurance Code, must apply to the department for an allocation certificate in connection with a development in which the taxable entity or other entity owns an interest. The application must be submitted to the department along with the application for an allocation of federal tax credits in a manner prescribed by the department.

(b) The department shall issue an allocation certificate if:

(1) the department approves the application submitted

under Subsection (a);

(2) the development meets the requirements to be a qualified development; and

(3) the department awards an amount of credit to the development under Section 171.554.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.554. AMOUNT OF CREDITS; METHOD OF AWARD. (a) The department shall in the manner provided by this section determine the total amount of credits under this subchapter and Chapter 233, Insurance Code, awarded for the credit period in connection with a qualified development and indicate the amount of credits awarded on the allocation certificate.

(b) The amount of credits awarded in connection with a qualified development over the credit period must be the minimum amount necessary for the financial feasibility of the qualified development, subject to the limitations of this section.

(c) The amount of credits awarded in connection with a qualified development over the credit period may not exceed the total federal tax credit awarded to the owner or owners of the qualified development over the 10-year federal tax credit period.

(d) The manner in which the department awards the amount of credits must be consistent with criteria established by the department.

(e) The total amount of credits awarded for a year in connection with all qualified developments financed through tax exempt bonds may not exceed the sum of:

(1) 50 percent of the state housing credit ceiling for the year;

(2) any portion of the state housing credit ceiling for the preceding year that could have been awarded for qualified developments financed through tax exempt bonds but was not awarded; and

(3) any credits recaptured or otherwise returned to the department in the year that were originally awarded in

connection with a qualified development financed through tax exempt bonds.

(f) The total amount of credits awarded for a year in connection with all qualified developments not financed through tax exempt bonds may not exceed the sum of:

(1) 50 percent of the state housing credit ceiling for the year;

(2) any portion of the state housing credit ceiling for the preceding year that could have been awarded for qualified developments not financed through tax exempt bonds but was not awarded; and

(3) any credits recaptured or otherwise returned to the department in the year that were originally awarded in connection with a qualified development not financed through tax exempt bonds.

(g) The department shall, in the qualified allocation plan, determine the priorities and criteria for awarding credits during years in which the amount of credits applied for exceeds the maximum amount that may be awarded under this section.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.555. APPORTIONMENT OF CREDIT. The direct or indirect owners of a qualified development who intend to claim a credit under this subchapter or Chapter 233, Insurance Code, may by agreement determine the portion of the total amount of credits awarded under Section 171.554 that each owner is entitled to claim. If the owners do not agree, the department shall determine the portion each owner is entitled to claim based on each owner's ownership interest in the qualified development.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.556. LENGTH OF CREDIT; LIMITATION. (a) A taxable

entity entitled to a credit under this subchapter shall claim the credit in equal installments during each year of the credit period.

(b) The total credit claimed under this subchapter for a report, including any carry forward or backward under Section [171.557](#), may not exceed the amount of tax due for the report after any other applicable credit.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. [1058](#)), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.557. CARRY FORWARD OR BACKWARD. (a) If a taxable entity is eligible for a credit that exceeds the limitations under Section [171.556](#), the taxable entity may carry the unused credit back for not more than three tax years or forward for not more than 10 consecutive reports following the tax year in which the allocation certificate was issued. A credit carryforward from a previous report is considered to be used before the current year installment. A credit carried back to a previous report is considered to be used after any other franchise tax credit is applied to that report.

(b) A credit that is not used may not be refunded.

(c) The allocation of a credit in accordance with Section [171.559](#) does not extend the period for which a credit may be carried forward and does not increase the total amount of the credit that may be claimed.

(d) An entity may not carry back a credit under this subchapter to a tax year for which the report was originally due before January 1, 2026.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. [1058](#)), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.558. RECAPTURE. (a) If a qualified development is subject to the recapture of a portion of the federal tax credit awarded or allocated to the development, then each taxable entity or entity subject to state premium tax liability as defined by

Section [233.0001](#), Insurance Code, that has claimed or is entitled to claim a portion of the credit under this subchapter is also subject to the recapture of a portion of the credit under this subchapter.

(b) The amount of credit under this subchapter that is subject to recapture under this section is the same percentage of the amount originally awarded or allocated as the percentage of the amount of the federal tax credit originally awarded or allocated that is subject to recapture under federal law. The recapture of a credit under this section is not subject to a statute of limitations provided by Chapter [111](#).

(c) The owners of a qualified development that is awarded or allocated a credit under this subchapter or a representative of those owners shall identify each taxable entity and each entity subject to state premium tax liability as defined by Section [233.0001](#), Insurance Code, that is subject to recapture of the credit under this section.

(d) Not later than the 30th day after the date any owner of a qualified development receives notice that a federal tax credit awarded or allocated to the development is subject to recapture, the owners of the development or a representative of those owners shall report to the comptroller:

(1) the amount of federal tax credit originally awarded or allocated to the development;

(2) the amount of federal tax credit that is subject to recapture and the percentage of the amount originally awarded or allocated which that amount represents; and

(3) each entity identified under Subsection (c).

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. [1058](#)), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.559. ALLOCATION OF CREDIT. (a) If a taxable entity receiving a credit under this subchapter is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or similar pass-through entity, the taxable entity may allocate the credit to its partners, shareholders, members, or other constituent taxable entities in any

manner agreed to by those entities, regardless of the size of the person's ownership interest. This section does not prohibit a partner, member, or shareholder from holding an investment consisting only of a credit awarded under this subchapter or a federal tax credit.

(b) A taxable entity that makes an allocation under this section shall certify to the comptroller the amount of credit allocated to each constituent taxable entity or shall notify the comptroller that it has delegated the duty of certification to one constituent taxable entity that shall provide the notification to the comptroller. Each constituent taxable entity is entitled to claim the allocated amount subject to any restrictions prescribed by this subchapter.

(c) An allocation under this section is not a transfer for purposes of state law.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.560. FILING REQUIREMENTS AFTER ALLOCATION. A taxable entity that allocates a portion of the credit under Section 171.559, and each taxable entity to which a portion was allocated, shall file with the taxable entity's report a copy of the certification or notice required by Section 171.559(b).

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.561. APPLICATION FOR CREDIT. (a) A taxable entity must apply for a credit under this subchapter on or with the tax report for which the credit is claimed and submit with the application a copy of the allocation certificate issued in connection with the qualified development and any other information required by the comptroller.

(b) The comptroller shall adopt a form for the application for the credit. A taxable entity must use the form to apply for the

credit.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.562. RULES; PROCEDURES. The department and comptroller, in consultation with each other, shall adopt rules and procedures to implement, administer, and enforce this subchapter.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.563. COMPLIANCE MONITORING. (a) The department shall monitor compliance with this subchapter in the same manner as the department monitors compliance with the federal tax credit program.

(b) The department shall report any instances of noncompliance with this subchapter to the comptroller.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.564. INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN LOW INCOME HOUSING PLAN. The department shall include in the low income housing plan under Section 2306.0721, Government Code, information relating to the performance of the credit during the previous calendar year. The information must:

(1) specify the number of qualified developments for which allocation certificates were issued during the year and the total number of units supported by the developments;

(2) describe each qualified development for which an allocation certificate was issued during the year, including:

(A) location;

(B) household type;

(C) available demographic information for the residents intended to be served by the development;

(D) the income levels intended to be served by the development; and

(E) the rents or set-asides authorized for the development;

(3) include housing market and demographic information to demonstrate how the qualified developments, supported by the tax credits under this subchapter and Chapter 233, Insurance Code, are addressing the need for affordable housing in their communities; and

(4) analyze any remaining disparities in the affordability of housing within those communities.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.565. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY TO ALLOCATE CREDITS.

(a) After December 31, 2029, the department may not:

(1) reserve an amount of credit under this subchapter for a qualified development for the purpose of issuing an allocation certificate for the development at a later date; or

(2) issue an allocation certificate for a qualified development unless, on or before December 31, 2029, the department reserved an amount of credit under this subchapter for the development for the purpose of issuing an allocation certificate at a later date if the requirements for issuance of the certificate are met.

(b) On or after January 1, 2030:

(1) the department may issue an allocation certificate for which an amount of credit was reserved under Subsection (a)(2); and

(2) an entity may claim a credit on a tax report as provided by this subchapter or Chapter 233, Insurance Code, in connection with a qualified development for which the department issued an allocation certificate or reserved an amount of credit before January 1, 2030.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

Text of section effective on January 01, 2024

Sec. 171.566. PRIORITY ALLOCATION FOR CERTAIN QUALIFIED DEVELOPMENTS. (a) This section applies only to a qualified development:

(1) that received an allocation of federal tax credits under the qualified allocation plan issued by the department for 2021 or 2022;

(2) the owners or developers of which have owned the land necessary for the development since at least December 31, 2022;

(3) that is not financed through tax exempt bonds; and

(4) that the department determines requires an allocation of credit under this subchapter to secure the financial feasibility of the qualified development after considering any federal tax credit.

(b) Notwithstanding Sections [171.554](#)(e) and (f) and subject to Subsection (e) of this section, for the first year the department issues allocation certificates or reserves credit amounts for the purpose of issuing allocation certificates, the department shall use \$5 million of the state housing credit ceiling to award credits to qualified developments to which this section applies.

(c) The owners of a qualified development to which this section applies who intend to apply for an allocation of credit under this section, or a representative of those owners, must notify the department of that intent before the deadline for the qualified development to be placed in service. If the owners or their representative provide the notice required by this subsection, the deadline for the qualified development to be placed in service is extended until:

(1) the deadline set by the department for submitting an application for an allocation under this section; or

(2) if an application for an allocation under this section is submitted before the deadline set by the department, the date the department issues a decision on the application.

(d) An applicant for an allocation of credit under this section must submit to the department:

(1) documents proving that the owners or developers of the qualified development meet the land ownership requirement under Subsection (a)(2);

(2) a financial analysis demonstrating that the allocation is necessary to secure the financial feasibility of the development as required by Subsection (a)(4); and

(3) any other documentation required by the department to demonstrate that the qualified development meets the requirements provided by Subsection (a).

(e) If the amount of state credits reserved under this section is not fully allocated to qualified developments to which this section applies, the department shall allocate the remaining portion to qualified developments to which this section does not apply.

(f) The department shall, in the qualified allocation plan, determine the priorities and criteria for awarding credits under this section if the amount of credits applied for exceeds the maximum amount that may be awarded under this section.

Added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 811 (H.B. 1058), Sec. 1, eff. January 1, 2024.

SUBCHAPTER L. TAX CREDIT FOR CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT

Sec. 171.601. DEFINITION. In this subchapter, "clean energy project" has the meaning assigned by Section 120.001, Natural Resources Code.

Added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1109 (H.B. 469), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2009.

Transferred, redesignated and amended from Government Code, Subchapter H, Chapter 490 by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1003 (H.B. 2446), Sec. 1, eff. June 14, 2013.

Redesignated from Tax Code, Section 171.651 by Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1236 (S.B. 1296), Sec. 21.001(46), eff. September 1, 2015.

Sec. 171.602. TAX CREDIT FOR CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT. (a) The comptroller shall adopt rules for issuing to an entity implementing

a clean energy project in this state a credit against the tax imposed under this chapter. A clean energy project is eligible for a credit only if the project is implemented in connection with the construction of a new facility.

(b) The comptroller shall issue a credit to an entity operating a clean energy project after:

(1) the Railroad Commission of Texas has issued a certificate of compliance for the project to the entity as provided by Section 120.004, Natural Resources Code;

(2) the construction of the project has been completed;

(3) the electric generating facility associated with the project is fully operational;

(4) the Bureau of Economic Geology of The University of Texas at Austin verifies to the comptroller that the electric generating facility associated with the project is sequestering at least 70 percent of the carbon dioxide resulting from or associated with the generation of electricity by the facility; and

(5) the owner or operator of the project has entered into an interconnection agreement relating to the project with the Electric Reliability Council of Texas.

(c) The total amount of the credit that may be issued to the entity designated in the certificate of compliance for a clean energy project is equal to the lesser of:

(1) 10 percent of the total capital cost of the project, including the cost of designing, engineering, permitting, constructing, and commissioning the project, the cost of procuring land, water, and equipment for the project, and all fees, taxes, and commissions paid and other payments made in connection with the project but excluding the cost of financing the capital cost of the project; or

(2) \$100 million.

(d) The total credit that a taxable entity may claim under this section for a report, including the amount of any carryforward credit, may not exceed the amount of franchise tax due by the taxable entity for the report after any applicable tax credits. If a taxable entity is eligible to claim a credit that exceeds the

limitation of this subsection, the taxable entity may carry the unused credit forward for not more than 20 consecutive reports. A carryforward is considered the remaining portion of the credit that the taxable entity does not claim in the current year because of the limitation.

(e) The entity designated in the certificate of compliance for a clean energy project may assign the credit to one or more taxable entities. A taxable entity to which the credit is assigned may claim the credit against the tax imposed under this chapter subject to the conditions and limitations of this subchapter.

Text of subsection effective until January 01, 2024

(f) The comptroller may not issue a credit under this section before the later of:

(1) September 1, 2018; or

(2) the expiration of an agreement under Chapter 313 regarding the clean energy project for which the credit is issued.

Text of subsection effective on January 01, 2024

(f) The comptroller may not issue a credit under this section before the later of:

(1) the expiration of an agreement under former Subchapter B or C, Chapter 313, regarding the clean energy project for which the credit is issued; or

(2) the expiration of an agreement under Subchapter T, Chapter 403, Government Code, regarding the clean energy project for which the credit is issued.

Added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1109 (H.B. 469), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2009.

Transferred, redesignated and amended from Government Code, Subchapter H, Chapter 490 by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1003 (H.B. 2446), Sec. 1, eff. June 14, 2013.

Redesignated from Tax Code, Section 171.652 by Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1236 (S.B. 1296), Sec. 21.001(46), eff. September 1, 2015.

Amended by:

Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 377 (H.B. 5), Sec. 7, eff. January 1, 2024.

For expiration of this subchapter, see Section 171.665.

SUBCHAPTER M. TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
ACTIVITIES

Sec. 171.651. DEFINITIONS. In this subchapter:

(1) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in effect on December 31, 2011, excluding any changes made by federal law after that date, but including any regulations adopted under that code applicable to the tax year to which the provisions of the code in effect on that date applied.

(2) "Public or private institution of higher education" means:

(A) an institution of higher education, as defined by Section 61.003, Education Code; or

(B) a private or independent institution of higher education, as defined by Section 61.003, Education Code.

(3) "Qualified research" has the meaning assigned by Section 41, Internal Revenue Code, except that the research must be conducted in this state.

(4) "Qualified research expense" has the meaning assigned by Section 41, Internal Revenue Code, except that the expense must be for research conducted in this state.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.652. ELIGIBILITY FOR CREDIT. A taxable entity is eligible for a credit against the tax imposed under this chapter in the amount and under the conditions and limitations provided by this subchapter.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.653. INELIGIBILITY FOR CREDIT FOR CERTAIN PERIODS.

(a) A taxable entity is not eligible for a credit on a report against the tax imposed under this chapter for qualified research expenses incurred during the period on which the report is based if

the taxable entity, or a member of the combined group if the taxable entity is a combined group, received an exemption under Section [151.3182](#) during that period.

(b) A taxable entity's ineligibility under this section for a credit on a report for the period on which the report is based does not affect the taxable entity's eligibility to claim a carryforward of unused credit under Section [171.659](#) on that report.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. [800](#)), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.654. AMOUNT OF CREDIT. (a) Except as provided by Subsections (b), (c), and (d), the credit for any report equals five percent of the difference between:

(1) the qualified research expenses incurred during the period on which the report is based, subject to Section [171.655](#); and

(2) 50 percent of the average amount of qualified research expenses incurred during the three tax periods preceding the period on which the report is based, subject to Section [171.655](#).

(b) If the taxable entity contracts with one or more public or private institutions of higher education for the performance of qualified research and the taxable entity has qualified research expenses incurred in this state by the taxable entity under the contract during the period on which the report is based, the credit for the report equals 6.25 percent of the difference between:

(1) all qualified research expenses incurred during the period on which the report is based, subject to Section [171.655](#); and

(2) 50 percent of the average amount of all qualified research expenses incurred during the three tax periods preceding the period on which the report is based, subject to Section [171.655](#).

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), if the taxable entity has no qualified research expenses in one or more of the three tax periods preceding the period on which the report is based, the credit for the period on which the report is based equals 2.5 percent of the qualified research expenses incurred during that period.

(d) If the taxable entity contracts with one or more public or private institutions of higher education for the performance of qualified research and the taxable entity has qualified research expenses incurred in this state by the taxable entity under the contract during the period on which the report is based, but has no qualified research expenses in one or more of the three tax periods preceding the period on which the report is based, the credit for the period on which the report is based equals 3.125 percent of all qualified research expenses incurred during that period.

(e) Notwithstanding whether the time for claiming a credit under this subchapter has expired for any tax period used in determining the average amount of qualified research expenses under Subsection (a)(2) or (b)(2), the determination of which research expenses are qualified research expenses for purposes of computing that average must be made in the same manner as that determination is made for purposes of Subsection (a)(1) or (b)(1). This subsection does not apply to a credit to which a taxable entity was entitled under Subchapter O, as that subchapter existed before January 1, 2008.

(f) The comptroller may adopt rules for determining which research expenses are qualified research expenses for purposes of Subsection (a) or (b) to prevent disparities in those determinations that may result from the taxable entity using different accounting methods for the period on which the report is based, as compared to any preceding tax periods used in determining the average amount of qualified research expenses under Subsection (a)(2) or (b)(2).

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.655. ATTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES FOLLOWING TRANSFER OF CONTROLLING INTEREST. (a) If a taxable entity acquires a controlling interest in another taxable entity or in a separate unit of another taxable entity during a tax period with respect to which the acquiring taxable entity claims a credit under this subchapter, the amount of the acquiring taxable entity's qualified research expenses equals the sum of:

(1) the amount of qualified research expenses incurred by the acquiring taxable entity during the period on which the report is based; and

(2) subject to Subsection (d), the amount of qualified research expenses incurred by the acquired taxable entity or unit during the portion of the period on which the report is based that precedes the date of the acquisition.

(b) A taxable entity that sells or otherwise transfers to another taxable entity a controlling interest in another taxable entity or in a separate unit of a taxable entity during a period on which a report is based may not claim a credit under this subchapter for qualified research expenses incurred by the transferred taxable entity or unit during the period if the taxable entity is ineligible for the credit under Section 171.653 or if the acquiring taxable entity claims a credit under this subchapter for the corresponding period.

(c) If during any of the three tax periods following the tax period in which a sale or other transfer described by Subsection (b) occurs, the taxable entity that sold or otherwise transferred the controlling interest reimburses the acquiring taxable entity for research activities conducted on behalf of the taxable entity that made the sale or other transfer, the amount of the reimbursement is:

(1) subject to Subsection (e), included as qualified research expenses incurred by the taxable entity that made the sale or other transfer for the tax period during which the reimbursement was paid; and

(2) excluded from the qualified research expenses incurred by the acquiring taxable entity for the tax period during which the reimbursement was paid.

(d) An acquiring taxable entity may not include on a report the amount of qualified research expenses otherwise authorized by Subsection (a)(2) to be included if the taxable entity that made the sale or other transfer described by Subsection (b) received an exemption under Section 151.3182 during the portion of the period on which the acquiring taxable entity's report is based that precedes the date of the acquisition.

(e) A taxable entity that makes a sale or other transfer

described by Subsection (b) may not include on a report the amount of reimbursement otherwise authorized by Subsection (c)(1) to be included if the reimbursement is for research activities that occurred during a tax period under this chapter during which that taxable entity received an exemption under Section [151.3182](#).

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. [800](#)), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.656. COMBINED REPORTING. (a) A credit under this subchapter for qualified research expenses incurred by a member of a combined group must be claimed on the combined report required by Section [171.1014](#) for the group, and the combined group is the taxable entity for purposes of this subchapter.

(b) An upper tier entity that includes the total revenue of a lower tier entity for purposes of computing its taxable margin as authorized by Section [171.1015](#) may claim the credit under this subchapter for qualified research expenses incurred by the lower tier entity to the extent of the upper tier entity's ownership interest in the lower tier entity.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. [800](#)), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.657. BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING CREDIT. The burden of establishing entitlement to and the value of the credit is on the taxable entity.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. [800](#)), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.658. LIMITATIONS. The total credit claimed under this subchapter for a report, including the amount of any carryforward credit under Section [171.659](#), may not exceed 50 percent of the amount of franchise tax due for the report before any other applicable tax credits.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. [800](#)), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.659. CARRYFORWARD. If a taxable entity is

eligible for a credit that exceeds the limitation under Section 171.658, the taxable entity may carry the unused credit forward for not more than 20 consecutive reports. Credits, including credit carryforwards, are considered to be used in the following order:

(1) a credit carryforward of unused credits accrued under Subchapter O before its repeal on January 1, 2008, and claimed as authorized by Section 18(d), Chapter 1 (H.B. 3), Acts of the 79th Legislature, 3rd Called Session, 2006;

(2) a credit carryforward under this subchapter; and

(3) a current year credit.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.660. ASSIGNMENT PROHIBITED. A taxable entity may not convey, assign, or transfer the credit allowed under this subchapter to another entity unless all of the assets of the taxable entity are conveyed, assigned, or transferred in the same transaction.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.661. APPLICATION FOR CREDIT. A taxable entity must apply for a credit under this subchapter on or with the tax report for the period for which the credit is claimed.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.662. RULES. The comptroller shall adopt rules and forms necessary to implement this subchapter.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.663. REPORTING OF ESTIMATES AND COLLECTION OF INFORMATION. (a) Before the beginning of each regular session of the legislature, the comptroller shall submit to the legislature and the governor estimates of:

(1) the total number of taxable entities that applied

credits under this subchapter against the tax imposed under this chapter;

(2) the total amount of those credits; and

(3) the total amount of unused credits carried forward.

(b) The comptroller may require a taxable entity that claims a credit under this subchapter to complete a form to provide the information necessary for the comptroller to make the evaluations required by Section 151.3182. The information provided on the form is confidential and not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code.

(c) The comptroller shall provide the estimates required by this section as part of the report required by Section 403.014, Government Code.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.664. DEPOSIT OF CERTAIN REVENUE. Notwithstanding any other law, for each fiscal year, the comptroller must deposit to the credit of the property tax relief fund an amount of revenue received from the tax imposed under this chapter sufficient to offset any decrease in deposits to that fund that results from the implementation of this subchapter.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.

Sec. 171.665. EXPIRATION. (a) This subchapter expires December 31, 2026.

(b) The expiration of this subchapter does not affect the carryforward of a credit under Section 171.659 or a credit authorized under this subchapter established before the date this subchapter expires.

Added by Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., Ch. 1266 (H.B. 800), Sec. 3, eff. January 1, 2014.