

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1296

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide appropriate rules for the application of the deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities with respect to certain contract manufacturing or production arrangements.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 1, 2017

Mr. TIBERI (for himself, Mr. NEAL, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. KIND, and Mrs. BEATTY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide appropriate rules for the application of the deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities with respect to certain contract manufacturing or production arrangements.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. APPLICATION OF DEDUCTION FOR INCOME AT-**
2 **TRIBUTABLE TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AC-**
3 **TIVITIES TO CERTAIN CONTRACT MANUFAC-**
4 **TURING OR PRODUCTION ARRANGEMENTS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 199(d) of the Internal
6 Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

7 (1) by inserting “the same qualified production
8 activities income derived from” before “any activity”
9 in paragraph (10),

10 (2) by redesignating paragraph (10) (as amend-
11 ed by paragraph (1)) as paragraph (11), and

12 (3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the fol-
13 lowing new paragraph:

14 “(10) CONTRACT MANUFACTURING OR PRODUC-
15 TION ARRANGEMENTS.—

16 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
17 subparagraph (B), in the case of a contract
18 manufacturing or production arrangement
19 under which any person makes a substantial
20 contribution through the activities of its em-
21 ployees within the United States to the manu-
22 facture, production, growth, or extraction of
23 qualifying production property, taking into ac-
24 count the factors set forth in subparagraph
25 (D)—

1 “(i) such person shall be treated as
2 engaging in the manufacturing, produc-
3 tion, growth, or extraction of such quali-
4 fying production property, and

5 “(ii) the domestic production gross re-
6 ceipts of such person shall include the
7 gross receipts of such person received
8 under such arrangement for such activities.

9 “(B) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN WRITTEN
10 AGREEMENTS.—In the case of a contract manu-
11 facturing or production arrangement, if all par-
12 ties to such arrangement agree in writing that
13 only one such person shall be eligible for the de-
14 duction under this section, such person shall be
15 treated as performing the activities described in
16 subclauses (I) and (II) of subsection
17 (c)(4)(A)(i) under such arrangement and no
18 other person shall be treated for purposes of
19 this section as performing such activities.

20 “(C) CONTRACT MANUFACTURING OR PRO-
21 Duction ARRANGEMENT.—For purposes of this
22 paragraph, the term ‘contract manufacturing or
23 production arrangement’ means any arrange-
24 ment under which—

1 “(i) a person contracts with one or
2 more unrelated persons for the manufac-
3 ture, production, growth or extraction of
4 an item of qualifying production property
5 or a qualified film, and

6 “(ii) in the case of qualifying produc-
7 tion property, such item of qualifying pro-
8 duction property is manufactured, pro-
9 duced, grown or extracted in whole or sig-
10 nificant part within the United States pur-
11 suant to subsection (c)(4)(A)(i)(I).

12 “(D) FACTORS FOR DETERMINING SUB-
13 STANTIAL CONTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall
14 prescribe regulations setting forth activities to
15 be taken into account in determining whether a
16 person makes a substantial contribution
17 through the activities of its employees within
18 the United States to the manufacture, produc-
19 tion, growth or extraction of qualifying produc-
20 tion property for purposes of subparagraph (A).
21 Such factors shall include—

22 “(i) oversight and direction of the ac-
23 tivities or process pursuant to which the
24 property is manufactured, produced, grown
25 or extracted;

1 “(ii) physical transformation of per-
2 sonal property, or assembly or conversion
3 of component parts into qualifying produc-
4 tion property, that does not by itself con-
5 stitute manufacturing, production, growth
6 or extraction pursuant to subsection
7 (c)(4)(A)(i)(I);

8 “(iii) material selection, vendor selec-
9 tion, or ownership and control of the raw
10 materials, work-in-process or finished
11 goods;

12 “(iv) management of risk of loss, cost
13 reduction or efficiency initiatives associated
14 with the manufacturing process, demand
15 planning, production scheduling, hedging
16 raw material costs and other manufac-
17 turing costs or capacities;

18 “(v) control of manufacturing related
19 logistics;

20 “(vi) sample testing, establishment of
21 quality control standards and other quality
22 control activities;

23 “(vii) developing, or directing the use
24 or development of, product design and de-
25 sign specifications, as well as trade secrets,

1 technology, and other intellectual property
2 for the purpose of manufacturing, pro-
3 ducing, growing or extracting the quali-
4 fying production property; and

5 “(viii) such other activities as shall be
6 determined by the Secretary.

7 “(E) SAFE HARBOR FOR DETERMINING
8 SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION.—

9 “(i) IN GENERAL.—A person which
10 has economic risk of loss with respect to
11 greater than 50 percent of the direct mate-
12 rial costs necessary to the manufacture,
13 production, growth, or extraction of the
14 qualifying production in whole or in signifi-
15 cant part within the United States shall be
16 deemed for purposes of subparagraph (A)
17 to make a substantial contribution through
18 the activities of its employees within the
19 United States to the manufacture, produc-
20 tion, growth, or extraction of such quali-
21 fying production property.

22 “(ii) ECONOMIC RISK OF LOSS.—For
23 purposes of this subparagraph, a person
24 has economic risk of loss if such person
25 bears the ultimate economic responsibility

1 for the direct material cost. The following
2 factors shall not affect the determination
3 of economic risk of loss:

4 “(I) Contractual requirements to
5 insure the direct materials.

6 “(II) Contractual liability for
7 breach of performance.

8 “(iii) DIRECT MATERIAL COST.—For
9 purposes of this subparagraph, the term
10 ‘direct material cost’ includes the cost of
11 materials that become an integral part of
12 qualifying production property and mate-
13 rials that are consumed in the ordinary
14 course of production and that can be iden-
15 tified or associated with particular units or
16 groups of units of property produced.”.

17 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by
19 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning
20 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

21 (2) ELECTION FOR RETROACTIVE APPLICA-
22 TION.—If all of the persons entering into a written
23 agreement described in section 199(d)(10)(B) of the
24 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended by this
25 Act) elect to have this paragraph apply to taxable

1 years beginning on or before the date of the enact-
2 ment of this Act and can demonstrate, by providing
3 copies of timely filed tax returns (including amended
4 returns) or otherwise, that only one person claimed
5 the deduction under section 199 of such Code in
6 such taxable years with respect to the property de-
7 scribed in the agreement, then the amendments
8 made by this section shall apply to such taxable
9 years of such persons.

10 (c) NO INFERENCE.—The amendments made by this
11 section are intended as safe harbors and shall not be con-
12 strued as adversely affecting the eligibility for a deduction
13 under section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
14 of any person who contracts with another person to manu-
15 facture, produce, grow or extract property described in
16 subsection (c)(5) or (c)(6) of such section.

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