GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1995

S 1 SENATE BILL 497 Short Title: Modify Jobs Tax Credit. (Public) Sponsors: Senators Blackmon, Hobbs, and Cooper. Referred to: Finance March 28, 1995 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO EXPAND THE JOBS TAX CREDIT TO PROVIDE CREDIT AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION TO THE LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN EACH COUNTY. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: Section 1. G.S. 105-130.40 reads as rewritten: "§ 105-130.40. Credit for creating jobs in severely distressed county. jobs. Credit. – A corporation that (i) for at least 40 weeks during the year has at least nine employees and (ii) is located, for part or all of its taxable year, in a severely distressed county has nine or more employees for at least 40 weeks during its income year may qualify for a credit against the tax imposed by this Division by creating new full-time jobs with the corporation in the severely distressed county during that year. A corporation that hires an additional full-time employee during that year to fill a position located in a severely distressed county this State is allowed a credit of two thousand eight hundred dollars (\$2,800) for the additional employee. for that employee in the amount provided in the following table based on the distress factor of the county in which the position is located, as determined in subsection (c) of this section, for the year in which the employee is hired: County Distress Factor Amount of Credit

\$2,800

1

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

One of 50 highest

One of next 25	1,400
One of 25 lowest	700

3 4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

2223

24

25

2627

28 29

30

31

32

33

3435

36

3738

3940

41 42

43

A position is located in a county if (i) at least fifty percent (50%) of the employee's duties are performed in the county, or (ii) the employee is a resident of the county. The credit may not be taken in the income year in which the additional employee is hired. Instead, the credit shall be taken in equal installments over the four years following the income year in which the additional employee was hired and shall be conditioned on the continued employment by the corporation of the number of full-time employees the corporation had upon hiring the employee that caused the corporation to qualify for the credit. If, in one of the four years in which the installment of a credit accrues, the number of the corporation's full-time employees falls below the number of full-time employees the company had in the year in which the corporation qualified for the eredit or the position filled by the employee is moved to another county, credit, the credit expires and the corporation may not take any remaining installment of the credit. The corporation may, however, take the portion of an installment that accrued in a previous year and was carried forward to the extent permitted under subsection (e) of this section. If, in one of the four years in which the installment of a credit accrues, the position filled by the employee is moved to a county with a lower distress factor, the remaining installments of the credit shall be calculated as if the position had been created initially in the county to which it was moved.

For the purposes of this section, a full-time job is a position that requires at least 1,600 hours of work per year and is intended to be held by one employee during the entire year. A full-time employee is an employee who holds a full-time job.

- (b) Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 111, s. 1.
- (b1) Eligibility. A corporation is eligible for the tax credit allowed by this section only if it obtained a credit under this section for taxable year 1988 or the Department of Commerce determines that it engages in the manufacturing of goods, or that it engages goods or in an industrial activity such as the processing of foods, raw materials, chemicals and process agents, goods in process, or finished products. A corporation is eligible for a credit for a position created in a county with one of the 50 lowest distress factors only if the position will pay an average weekly wage that is at or above the median weekly wage paid in that county. For the purpose of this section, the median wage in a county is the median average wage for all insured industries in the county as computed by the Employment Security Commission for the most recent period for which data are available.
- (c) County Designation. Distress Factors. A severely distressed county is a county designated as severely distressed by the Secretary of Commerce. Each year, on or before December 31, the Secretary of Commerce shall designate which counties are considered severely distressed, and shall provide that information to the Secretary of Revenue. A county is considered severely distressed if its distress factor is one of the fifty highest in the State. The Each year, on or before December 31, the Secretary of Commerce shall assign to each county in the State a distress factor that is the sum of the following:

- 3 4

- (1) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by rate of unemployment from lowest to highest.
- (2) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by per capita income from highest to lowest.
- (3) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by percentage growth in population from lowest to highest. highest to lowest.

The Secretary of Commerce shall then rank all the counties within the State according to their distress factor from highest to lowest and shall provide this information to the Secretary of Revenue.

In measuring rates of unemployment and per capita income, the Secretary shall use the latest available data published by a State or federal agency generally recognized as having expertise concerning the data. In measuring population growth, the Secretary shall use the most recent estimates of population certified by the State Planning Officer. A designation as a severely distressed county-distress factor ranking is effective only for the calendar year following the designation.

- (d) Planned Expansion. A corporation that, during the year in which a county is designated as a severely distressed county, has been assigned a distress factor, signs a letter of commitment with the Department of Commerce to create at least twenty new full-time jobs in that distressed county within two years of the date the letter is signed qualifies for the credit in the amount allowed by this section based on the county's distress factor for that year even though the employees are not hired that year. The credit shall be available in the income year after at least twenty employees have been hired if such the hirings are within the two-year commitment period. The conditions outlined in subsection (a) apply to a credit taken under this subsection except that if the county is no longer designated a severely distressed county county's distress factor decreases after the year the letter of commitment was signed, the credit is still available. allowed based on the county's distress factor for that year. If the corporation does not hire the employees within the two-year period, the corporation does not qualify for the credit. However, if the corporation qualifies for a credit under subsection (a) in the year any new employees are hired, it may take the credit under that subsection.
- (e) Limitations. The sale, merger, acquisition, or bankruptcy of a business, or any other transaction by which an existing business reformulates itself as another business, does not create new eligibility in a succeeding business with respect to jobs for which the predecessor was not eligible under this section. A successor corporation may, however, take any installment of or carried-over portion of a credit that its predecessor could have taken if it had taxable income. Jobs transferred from one county in the State to another county in the State shall not be considered new jobs for purposes of this section. A credit taken under this section may not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the tax imposed by this Division for the taxable year, reduced by the sum of all other credits allowed under this Division, except tax payments made by or on behalf of the corporation. Any unused portion of the credit may be carried forward for the succeeding five years.

(f) Substantiation. – Every corporation claiming the credit provided in subsection (a) shall maintain and make available for inspection by the Secretary of Revenue or his agent such records as may be any records the Secretary considers necessary to determine and verify the amount of the credit to which it is entitled. The burden of proving eligibility for the credit and the amount of the credit shall rest upon the corporation, and no credit shall be allowed to a corporation that fails to maintain adequate records or to make them available for inspection."

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19 20

21222324

25

2627

28 29

30

31

32

33

3435

3637

38 39

40

41 42 Sec. 2. G.S. 105-151.17 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-151.17. Credit for creating jobs in severely distressed county. jobs.

(a) Credit. – A person who (i) for at least 40 weeks during the year has at least nine employees and (ii) whose business is located, for part or all of his taxable year, in a severely distressed county has nine or more employees for at least 40 weeks during the taxable year may qualify for a credit against the tax imposed by this Division by creating new full-time jobs with the person's business in the severely distressed county during that year. A person who hires an additional full-time employee during that year to fill a position located in a severely distressed county this State is allowed a credit of two thousand eight hundred dollars (\$2,800) for the additional employee. for that employee in the amount provided in the following table based on the distress factor of the county in which the position is located, as determined in subsection (c) of this section, for the year in which the employee is hired:

County Distress Factor	Amount of Credit
One of 50 highest	<u>\$2,800</u>
One of next 25	<u>1,400</u>
One of 25 lowest	<u>700</u>

A position is located in a county if (i) at least fifty percent (50%) of the employee's duties are performed in the county, or (ii) the employee is a resident of the county. The credit may not be taken in the income-taxable year in which the additional employee is Instead, the credit shall be taken in equal installments over the four years following the income-taxable year in which the additional employee was hired and shall be conditioned on the continued employment by the taxpayer of the number of full-time employees the taxpayer had upon hiring the employee that caused the taxpayer to qualify for the credit. If, in one of the four years in which the installment of a credit accrues, the number of the taxpayer's full-time employees falls below the number of full-time employees the taxpayer had in the year in which the taxpayer qualified for the eredit or the position filled by the employee is moved to another county, credit, the credit expires and the taxpayer may not take any remaining installment of the credit. The taxpayer may, however, take the portion of an installment that accrued in a previous year and was carried forward to the extent permitted under subsection (e) of this section. If, in one of the four years in which the installment of a credit accrues, the position filled by the employee is moved to a county with a lower distress factor, the remaining installments of the credit shall be calculated as if the position had been created initially in the county to which it was moved.

For the purposes of this section, a full-time job is a position that requires at least 1,600 hours of work per year and is intended to be held by one employee during the entire year. A full-time employee is an employee who holds a full-time job.

- (b) Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 111, s. 2.
- (b1) Eligibility. A taxpayer is eligible for the tax credit allowed by this section only if the taxpayer obtained a credit under this section for taxable year 1988 or the Department of Commerce determines that the taxpayer engages in the manufacturing of goods, or that he engages goods or in an industrial activity such as the processing of foods, raw materials, chemicals and process agents, goods in process, or of finished products. A taxpayer is eligible for a credit for a position created in a county with one of the 50 lowest distress factors only if the position will pay an average weekly wage that is at or above the median weekly wage paid in that county. For the purpose of this section, the median wage in a county is the median average wage for all insured industries in the county as computed by the Employment Security Commission for the most recent period for which data are available.
- (c) County Designation. Distress Factors. A severely distressed county is a county designated as severely distressed by the Secretary of Commerce. Each year, on or before December 31, the Secretary of Commerce shall designate which counties are considered severely distressed, and shall provide that information to the Secretary of Revenue. A county is considered severely distressed if its distress factor is one of the fifty highest in the State. The Each year, on or before December 31, the Secretary of Commerce shall assign to each county in the State a distress factor that is the sum of the following:
 - (1) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by rate of unemployment from lowest to highest.
 - (2) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by per capita income from highest to lowest.
 - (3) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by percentage growth in population from lowest to highest. highest to lowest.

The Secretary of Commerce shall then rank all the counties within the State according to their distress factor from highest to lowest and shall provide this information to the Secretary of Revenue.

In measuring rates of unemployment and per capita income, the Secretary shall use the latest available data published by a State or federal agency generally recognized as having expertise concerning the data. In measuring population growth, the Secretary shall use the most recent estimates of population certified by the State Planning Officer. A designation as a severely distressed county-distress factor ranking is effective only for the calendar year following the designation.

(d) Planned Expansion. – A person who, during the year in which a county is designated as a severely distressed county, has been assigned a distress factor, signs a letter of commitment with the Department of Commerce to create at least twenty new full-time jobs in that distressed-county within two years of the date the letter is signed qualifies for the credit in the amount allowed by this section based on the county's distress factor for

that year even though the employees are not hired that year. The credit shall be available in the income-taxable year after at least twenty employees have been hired if such the hirings are within the two-year commitment period. The conditions outlined in subsection (a) apply to a credit taken under this subsection except that if the county is no longer designated a severely distressed county-county's distress factor decreases after the year the letter of commitment was signed, the credit is still available allowed based on the county's distress factor for that year. If the taxpayer does not hire the employees within the two-year period, he-the taxpayer does not qualify for the credit. However, if the taxpayer qualifies for a credit under subsection (a) in the year any new employees are hired, he-the taxpayer may take the credit under that subsection.

- (e) Limitations. The sale, merger, acquisition, or bankruptcy of a business, or any other transaction by which an existing business reformulates itself as another business, does not create new eligibility in a succeeding business with respect to jobs for which the predecessor was not eligible under this section. A taxpayer may, however, take any installment of or carried-over portion of a credit that his—the taxpayer's predecessor could have taken if he-the predecessor had taxable income. Jobs transferred from one county in the State to another county in the State shall not be considered new jobs for purposes of this section. A credit taken under this section may not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the tax imposed by this Division for the taxable year, reduced by the sum of all other credits allowed under this Division, except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. Any unused portion of the credit may be carried forward for the succeeding five years.
- (f) Substantiation. Every person claiming the credit provided in subsection (a) shall maintain and make available for inspection by the Secretary of Revenue or his agent such records as may be any records the Secretary considers necessary to determine and verify the amount of the credit to which the person is entitled. The burden of proving eligibility for the credit and the amount of the credit shall rest upon the person, and no credit shall be allowed to any person who fails to maintain adequate records or to make them available for inspection."

Sec. 3. G.S. 143B-437A reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-437A. Industrial Development Fund.

- (a) There is created in the Department of Commerce the Industrial Development Fund to provide funds to assist the local government units of the most economically depressed distressed counties in the State in creating jobs in qualified industries. As used in this section, the term 'qualified industry' means the manufacturing of goods or the processing of foods, raw materials, chemicals and process agents, goods in process, or finished products. The Department of Commerce shall adopt rules providing for the administration of the program. Those rules shall include the following:
 - (1) The funds shall be used for (i) installation of or purchases of equipment for qualified industries, (ii) structural repairs, improvements, or renovations of existing buildings to be used for expansion of qualified industries, <u>or</u> (iii) construction of or improvements to new or existing water, sewer, gas, or electrical utility distribution lines or equipment for

- existing or new or proposed industrial buildings to be used for qualified industrial operations, or (iv) in the case of counties designated as severely distressed counties under G.S. 105-130.40(c) or G.S. 105-151.17(c) or units of local government within those counties, construction of or improvement to new or existing water, sewer, gas, or electrical utility distribution lines or equipment to serve new or proposed industrial buildings to be used for qualified industrial operations. operations. To be eligible for funding, the water, sewer, gas, or electrical utility lines or facilities shall be located on the site of the building or, if not located on the site, shall be directly related to the operation of the specific qualified industrial activity. However, the Secretary of Commerce may use up to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to provide emergency economic development assistance in any county which is documented to be experiencing a major economic dislocation.
- (2) The funds shall be used by the city and county governments for projects that will directly result in the creation of new jobs. The funds shall be expended at a rate of two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per new job created up to a maximum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) per project.
- (b) Each year, on or before December 31, the Secretary of Commerce shall designate the most economically distressed counties in the State; this designation shall remain effective for the following calendar year. The Secretary of Commerce shall determine which counties are the most economically distressed counties in the State based on (i) rate of unemployment, (ii) per capita income, and (iii) relative population and work force growth or lack of growth, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce.
- (c) The Department of Commerce shall report annually to the General Assembly concerning the applications made to the fund and the payments made from the fund and the impact of the payments on job creation in the State. The Department of Commerce shall also report quarterly to the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations and the Fiscal Research Division on the use of the moneys in the fund, including information regarding to whom payments were made, in what amounts, and for what purposes.
- (d) As used in this section, 'major economic dislocation' means the actual or imminent loss of:
 - (1) 500 or more manufacturing jobs in the county; or
 - (2) A number of manufacturing jobs which is equal to or more than ten percent (10%) of the existing manufacturing workforce in the county."

Sec. 4. G.S. 153A-376(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) All program income from Economic Development Grants from the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program may be retained by recipient 'severely-'economically distressed counties', as designated under G.S. 105-130.40(e), 143B-437A for the purposes of creating local economic development revolving loan funds. Such program income derived through the use by counties of Small Cities Community

Development Block Grant money includes but is not limited to: (i) payment of principal 1 2 and interest on loans made by the county using Community Development Block Grant 3 Funds; (ii) proceeds from the lease or disposition of real property acquired with 4 Community Development Block Grant Funds; and (iii) any late fees associated with loan 5 or lease payments in (i) and (ii) above. The local economic development revolving loan 6 fund set up by the county shall fund only those activities eligible under Title I of the 7 federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-383), 8 and shall meet at least one of the three national objectives of the Housing and 9 Community Development Act. Any expiration of G.S. 105-130.40(e) 143B-437A shall 10 not affect this subsection as to designations of severely economically distressed counties 11 made prior to its expiration."

Sec. 5. G.S. 160A-456(e1) reads as rewritten:

"(e1) All program income from Economic Development Grants from the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program may be retained by recipient cities in 'severely-'economically distressed counties', as designated under G.S. 105-130.40(c), 143B-437A, for the purposes of creating local economic development revolving loan Such program income derived through the use by cities of Small Cities Community Development Block Grant money includes but is not limited to: (i) payment of principal and interest on loans made by the county using Community Development Block Grant Funds; (ii) proceeds from the lease or disposition of real property acquired with Community Development Block Grant Funds; and (iii) any late fees associated with loan or lease payments in (i) and (ii) above. The local economic development revolving loan fund set up by the city shall fund only those activities eligible under Title I of the federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-383), and shall meet at least one of the three national objectives of the Housing and Community Development Act. Any expiration of G.S. 105-130.40(c) 143B-437A shall not affect this subsection as to designations of severely-economically distressed counties made prior to its expiration."

Sec. 6. This act is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1995.

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

2223

24

25

2627

28 29

30