#### **SESSION 1997**

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SENATE BILL 1226

Short Title: Revenue Laws Technical Changes.

Sponsors: Senators Cochrane, Dalton, Kerr, Hartsell, Hoyle, Webster; and Carpenter.

Referred to: Finance.

# May 21, 1998

1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO MAKE TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES TO THE
3	REVENUE LAWS AND RELATED STATUTES.
4	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
5	
6	PART I. GENERAL TECHNICAL CHANGES.
7	Section 1(a). Article 8D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is repealed.
8	Section 1(b). G.S. $105-130.11(a)(2)$ reads as rewritten:
9	"(2) Building and loan associations and savings and loan associations subject to
10	tax under Article 8D of this Chapter; cooperative Cooperative banks
11	without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and
12	without profit; and electric and telephone membership corporations
13	organized under Chapter 117 of the General Statutes."
14	Section 1(c). G.S. 105-130.5(c) is amended by adding a new subdivision to
15	read:
16	"(5) <u>A savings and loan association may deduct interest earned on deposits at</u>
17	the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, or its successor, to the extent
18	included in federal taxable income."
19	Section 1(d). G.S. 105-228.24A is recodified as G.S. 105-130.43.
20	Section 1(e). G.S. 105-130.43, as recodified by this section, reads as rewritten:

1

(Public)

1	"§ 105-130.43. Income tax credit for <u>Credit for savings and loan</u> supervisory fees.
2	Every savings and loan association is allowed a credit against the income tax imposed
3	on it under Article 4 of this Chapter tax imposed by this Part for a taxable year equal to the
4	amount of supervisory fees, paid by the association during the taxable year, that were
5	assessed by the Administrator of the Savings Institutions Division of the Department of
6	Commerce for the State fiscal year beginning on or-during that taxable year. This credit
7	may not exceed the amount of income-tax payable by the association-imposed by this Part
8	for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed, year, reduced by the sum of all income
9 10	tax-credits allowed against the tax, except tax payments made by or on behalf of the association. The supervisory fees shall not be an allowable deduction in determining taxable
10	income for any association claiming the credit allowed under this section. <u>taxpayer</u> . <u>A</u>
11	taxpayer that claims the credit allowed under this section may not deduct the supervisory
12	fees in determining taxable income."
13	Section 1(f). This section repeals any law that would otherwise exempt
15	savings and loan associations, as defined in G.S. 54B-4, from the franchise tax imposed
16	in Article 3 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes.
17	Section 1(g). This section becomes effective for taxable years beginning on or
18	after January 1, 1999.
19	Section 2. G.S. 105-17 is repealed.
20	Section 3. G.S. 105-25 is repealed.
21	Section 4. G.S. 105-130.5(a)(10) reads as rewritten:
22	"(10) The total amounts allowed under this Article-Chapter during the
23	taxable year as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax. A
24	corporation that apportions part of its income to this State shall make
25	the addition required by this subdivision after it determines the
26	amount of its income that is apportioned and allocated to this State
27	and shall not apply to a credit taken under this Article-Chapter the
28	apportionment factor used by it in determining the amount of its
29	apportioned income."
30	Section 5. G.S. 105-131.1(b) reads as rewritten:
31	"(b) Each shareholder's pro rata share of an S Corporation's income attributable to
32	the State and each resident shareholder's pro rata share of income not attributable to the
33	State, shall be taken into account by the shareholder in the manner and subject to the
34	adjustments provided in Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of this Article and section 1366 of the
35	Code and shall be subject to the tax levied under Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of this Article."
36	Section 6. G.S. 105-131.6 reads as rewritten:
37	"§ 105-131.6. Distributions.
38 39	(a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, a distribution made by an S Corporation with respect to its stock to a resident shareholder shall be is taxable
39 40	to the shareholder as provided in Division II Parts 2 and 3 of this Article to the extent that
40 41	the distribution is characterized as a dividend or as gain from the sale or exchange of

42 property pursuant to section 1368 of the Code.

1 2 3 4	(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, any distribution of money made by a corporation with respect to its stock to a resident shareholder during a post-termination transition period shall not be is not taxable to the shareholder as provided in Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of this Article to the extent the distribution is applied against
5	and reduces the adjusted basis of the stock of the shareholder in accordance with section
6	1371(e) of the Code.
7	(c) In applying sections 1368 and 1371(e) of the Code to any distribution referred
8	to in this section:
9	(1) The term "adjusted basis of the stock" means the adjusted basis of the
10	shareholder's stock as determined under G.S. 105-131.3; and 105-131.3.
11	(2) The accumulated adjustments account maintained for each resident
12	shareholder shall-must be equal to, and shall be adjusted in the same
13	manner as, the corporation's accumulated adjustments account defined
14	in section 1368(e)(1)(A) of the Code, except that:
15	a. The accumulated adjustments account shall be modified in the
16	manner provided in G.S. <del>105-131.3(b)(1); and <u>105-131.3(b)(1)</u>.</del>
17	b. The amount of the Corporation's corporation's federal
18	accumulated adjustments account that existed on the day this
19	State began to measure the S Corporation shareholders' income
20	by reference to the income of the S Corporation shall be-is
21	ignored and shall be is treated for purposes of Divisions I and II of
22	this Article as additional accumulated earnings and profits of the
23	corporation."
24	Section 7. G.S. 105-131.7(e) reads as rewritten:
25	"(e) Amounts paid to the Department on account of the corporation's shareholders
26	under subsections (b) and (c) shall constitute payments on their behalf of the income tax
27	imposed on them under Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of this Article for the taxable period."
28	Section 8. G.S. 105-131.8 reads as rewritten:
29	"§ 105-131.8. Tax credits.
30	(a) For purposes of G.S. <u>105-151</u> , <u>105-151</u> and <u>G.S. 105-160.4</u> , each resident
31	shareholder shall be is considered to have paid a tax imposed on the shareholder in an
32	amount equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of any net income tax paid by the S
33	Corporation to a state which that does not measure the income of S Corporation
34	shareholders by the income of the S Corporation. For purposes of the preceding
35	sentence, the term "net income tax" means any tax imposed on or measured by a
36	corporation's net income. (b) Each Export of otherwise provided in $C = 105, 160, 2$ , each shareholder of an S
37 38	(b) Each-Except as otherwise provided in G.S. 105-160.3, each shareholder of an S
38 39	Corporation is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by <del>Division II Parts 2 and 3</del> of this Article an amount equal to the shareholder's program after the tax are dite for
40	this Article an amount equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of the tax credits for which the S Corporation is eligible. "
40 41	Section 9. G.S. 105-134.1(7b) is repealed.
41	Section 10. G.S. 105-160.3(b) reads as rewritten:
42	"(h) The following credits are not allowed to an actete or trust:

43 "(b) The following credits are not allowed to an estate or trust:

1	(1) G.S. 105-151. Tax credits for income taxes paid to other states by
2	individuals.
3	(2) G.S. 105-151.11. Credit for child care and certain employment-related
4	expenses. (2) $C = 105 \cdot 151 \cdot 18$ Credit for the dischlored
5	(3) G.S. 105-151.18. Credit for the disabled. (4) $G.S. 105 151.24$ . Credit for children
6 7	<ul> <li>(4) <u>G.S. 105-151.24. Credit for children.</u></li> <li>(5) <u>G.S. 105-151.26. Credit for charitable contributions by nonitemizers.</u>"</li> </ul>
8	Section 11. G.S. 105-163.3(a) reads as rewritten:
8 9	"(a) Requirement. – Every payer who pays a contractor more than six hundred
10	dollars (\$600.00) during a calendar year shall deduct and withhold from compensation
11	paid to $\frac{a-the}{contractor}$ the State income taxes payable by the contractor on the
12	compensation as provided in this section. The amount of taxes to be withheld is four
12	percent (4%) of the compensation paid to the contractor. The taxes a payer withholds are
14	held in trust for the Secretary."
15	Section 12. G.S. 105-163.3(b) reads as rewritten:
16	"(b) Exemptions. – The withholding requirement does not apply to the following:
17	(1) Compensation that is subject to the withholding requirement of G.S.
18	105-163.2.
19	(2) Compensation paid to an ordained or licensed member of the clergy.
20	(3) <u>Compensation paid to an entity exempt from tax under G.S.</u> 105-
21	130.11."
	150.11.
22	
22 23	Section 13. G.S. 105-163.3(e) reads as rewritten:
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<ul> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> <li>32</li> <li>33</li> <li>34</li> <li>35</li> <li>36</li> <li>37</li> <li>38</li> <li>39</li> <li>40</li> </ul>	Section 13. G.S. 105-163.3(e) reads as rewritten: "(e) Records. – If a payer does not withhold from payments to a nonresident entity because the entity is exempt from tax under G.S. 105-130.11, the payer shall obtain from the entity documentation proving its exemption from tax. If a payer does not withhold from payments to a nonresident corporation or a nonresident limited liability company because the entity has obtained a certificate of authority from the Secretary of State, the payer shall obtain from the entity its corporate identification number issued by the Secretary of State. If a payer does not withhold from payments to an individual because the individual is a resident, the payer shall obtain the individual's address and social security number. If a payer does not withhold from a partnership because the partnership has a permanent place of business in this State, the payer shall obtain the partnership's address and taxpayer identification number. The payer shall obtain the partnership's address and taxpayer identification number. The payer shall retain this information with its records." Section 14. G.S. 105-164.13(11) reads as rewritten: "(11) Any of the following fuel: a. Motor fuel, as defined in G.S. 105-449.60, except motor fuel for which a refund of the per gallon excise tax is allowed under G.S. 105-449.105(c) or (d) or under G.S. 105-449.107. b. Alternative fuel taxed under Article 36D of this Chapter, unless a
<ul> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> <li>32</li> <li>33</li> <li>34</li> <li>35</li> <li>36</li> <li>37</li> <li>38</li> <li>39</li> </ul>	Section 13. G.S. 105-163.3(e) reads as rewritten: "(e) Records. – If a payer does not withhold from payments to a nonresident entity because the entity is exempt from tax under G.S. 105-130.11, the payer shall obtain from the entity documentation proving its exemption from tax. If a payer does not withhold from payments to a nonresident corporation or a nonresident limited liability company because the entity has obtained a certificate of authority from the Secretary of State, the payer shall obtain from the entity its corporate identification number issued by the Secretary of State. If a payer does not withhold from payments to an individual because the individual is a resident, the payer shall obtain the individual's address and social security number. If a payer does not withhold from a partnership because the partnership has a permanent place of business in this State, the payer shall obtain the partnership's address and taxpayer identification number. The payer shall retain this information with its records." Section 14. G.S. 105-164.13(11) reads as rewritten: "(11) Any of the following fuel: a. Motor fuel, as defined in G.S. 105-449.60, except motor fuel for which a refund of the per gallon excise tax is allowed under <del>G.S.</del> 105-449.105(e) or (d) or under-G.S. 105-449.107.

1	"(a) Interstate Carriers. – An interstate carrier is allowed a refund, in accordance
2	with this section, of part of the sales and use taxes paid by it on lubricants, repair parts,
3	and accessories purchased in this State for a motor vehicle, railroad car, locomotive, or
4	airplane the carrier operates. An "interstate carrier" is a person who is engaged in
5	transporting persons or property in interstate commerce for <del>compensation, is subject to</del>
6	regulation by, and to the jurisdiction of, the Interstate Commerce Commission or the United
7	States Department of Transportation, and is required by either federal agency to keep records
8	according to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) or, in the case of a small
9	certificated air carrier, to make reports of financial and operating statistics. compensation. The
10	Secretary shall prescribe the periods of time, whether monthly, quarterly, semiannually,
11	or otherwise, with respect to which refunds may be claimed, and shall prescribe the time
12	within which, following these periods, an application for refund may be made.
13	An applicant for refund shall furnish the following information and any proof of the
14	information required by the Secretary:
15	(1) A list identifying the lubricants, repair parts, and accessories purchased
16	by the applicant inside or outside this State during the refund period.
17	(2) The purchase price of the items listed in subdivision (1) of this
18	subsection.
19	(3) The sales and use taxes paid in this State on the listed items.
20	(4) The number of miles the applicant's motor vehicles, railroad cars,
21	locomotives, and airplanes were operated both inside and outside this
22	State during the refund period.
23	(5) Any other information required by the Secretary.
24	For each applicant, the Secretary shall compute the amount to be refunded as follows.
25	First, the Secretary shall determine the ratio of the number of miles the applicant operated
26	its motor vehicles, railroad cars, locomotives, and airplanes in this State during the refund
27	period to the number of miles it operated them both inside and outside this State during
28	the refund period. Second, the Secretary shall determine the applicant's proportional
29	liability for the refund period by multiplying this mileage ratio by the purchase price of
30	the items identified in subdivision (1) of this subsection and then multiplying the
31	resulting product by the tax rate that would have applied to the items if they had all been
32	purchased in this State. Third, the Secretary shall refund to each applicant the excess of
33	the amount of sales and use taxes the applicant paid in this State during the refund period
34	on these items over the applicant's proportional liability for the refund period."
35	Section 16. G.S. 105-197 reads as rewritten:
36	"§ 105-197. When return required; due date of tax and return.
37	(a) <u>When Return Required.</u> – Anyone who, during the calendar year, gives to a
20	

37 (a) When Return Required. – Anyone who, during the calendar year, gives to a 38 donee a gift of a future interest or one or more gifts-taxable gifts whose total value 39 exceeds the amount of the annual exclusion set in G.S. 105-188(d) must file a gift tax 40 return, under oath or affirmation, with the Secretary on a form prescribed by the 41 Secretary. For the purpose of this section, a taxable gift is a gift that is not exempt under 42 G.S. 105-188(h) or (i).

1	<u>(b)</u>	Due I	Date. – The tax is due on April 15th following the end of the calendar
2	•		nust be filed on or before the due date of the tax. A taxpayer may ask the
3	Secretary		venue for an extension of time for filing a return under G.S. 105-263."
4		Sectio	on 17. G.S. 105-228.5(d) reads as rewritten:
5	"(d)	Tax R	Rates; Disposition. –
6		(1)	Workers Compensation. – The tax rate to be applied to gross premiums,
7			or the equivalent thereof in the case of self-insurers, collected-on
8			contracts applicable to liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act
9			shall be two and five-tenths percent (2.5%). The net proceeds shall be
10			credited to the General Fund.
11		(2)	Other Insurance Contracts The tax rate to be applied to gross
12			premiums collected on all other insurance contracts issued by insurers
13			shall be one and nine-tenths percent (1.9%). The net proceeds shall be
14			credited to the General Fund.
15		(3)	Additional Statewide Fire and Lightning Rate. – An additional tax shall
16			be applied to amounts collected gross premiums on contracts of insurance
17			applicable to fire and lightning coverage, except in the case of marine
18			and automobile policies, at the rate of one and thirty-three hundredths $(1.229)$ . The set of the net means $(259)$ of the net means $(259)$
19 20			percent (1.33%). Twenty-five percent (25%) of the net proceeds of this additional tax shall be denotited in the Volunteer Fire Denortment Fund
20 21			additional tax shall be deposited in the Volunteer Fire Department Fund
21			established in Article 87 of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes. The remaining net proceeds shall be credited to the General Fund.
22		(4)	Additional Local Fire and Lightning Rate. – An additional tax shall be
23 24		(-)	applied to amounts collected gross premiums on contracts of insurance
25			applicable to fire and lightning coverage within fire districts at the rate
26			of one-half of one percent $(1/2 \text{ of } 1\%)$ . The net proceeds shall be
27			credited to the Department of Insurance for disbursement pursuant to
28			G.S. 58-84-25.
29		(5)	Article 65 Corporations. – The tax rate to be applied to gross premiums
30			and/or gross collections from membership dues, exclusive of receipts
31			from cost plus plans, received by Article 65 corporations shall be one-
32			half of one percent $(1/2 \text{ of } 1\%)$ . The net proceeds shall be credited to the
33			General Fund."
34			on 18. G.S. 105-228.10 reads as rewritten:
35	-		No additional local taxes.
36		•	eity, or town shall be allowed to impose any additional tax, license, or fee,
37			lorem taxes, upon any insurance company or association paying the fees
38			ty or county may levy on a person subject to the tax levied in this Article.
39	Article a	-	ge tax or a tax computed on the basis of gross premiums."
40			on 19. G.S. $105-249.3$ is repealed.
41	<b>!!</b> / <b>!</b> _)		on 20. G.S. 105-259(b)(3) reads as rewritten:
42	"(b)		osure Prohibited. – An officer, an employee, or an agent of the State who information in the course of service to or employment by the State may
43	has acces		x information in the course of service to or employment by the State may

- not disclose the information to any other person unless the disclosure is made for one of
  the following purposes:
- 3 (3) Review by a tax official of another state or the Internal Revenue 4 Commissioner of the United States jurisdiction to aid the state or the 5 Commissioner jurisdiction in collecting a tax imposed by this State, the 6 other state, or the United States State or the other jurisdiction if the laws 7 of the other state or the United States allow the state or the United States 8 jurisdiction allow it to provide similar tax information to a 9 representative of this State."
- 10 Section 21. G.S. 105-264 reads as rewritten:

## 11 "§ 105-264. Effect of Secretary's interpretation of revenue laws.

12 It shall be is the duty of the Secretary to interpret all laws administered by the 13 Secretary. The Secretary's interpretation of these laws shall be consistent with the 14 applicable rules.

15 An interpretation by the Secretary is prima facie correct. When the Secretary 16 interprets a law by adopting a rule or publishing a bulletin or directive on the law, the 17 interpretation is a protection to the officers and taxpayers affected by the interpretation, 18 and taxpayers are entitled to rely upon the interpretation. If the Secretary changes a rule or a bulletin, an interpretation, a taxpayer who relied upon the rule or bulletin on it before it 19 20 was changed is not liable for any penalty or additional assessment on any tax that accrued 21 before the rule or bulletin-interpretation was changed and was not paid by reason of reliance upon the rule or bulletin.-interpretation. If a taxpayer requests in writing specific 22 23 advice from the Department and receives in response erroneous written advice, the 24 taxpayer is not liable for any penalty or additional assessment attributable to the erroneous advice furnished by the Department to the extent the advice was reasonably 25 relied upon by the taxpayer and the penalty or additional assessment did not result from 26 27 the taxpayer's failure to provide adequate or accurate information.

This section does not prevent the Secretary from changing an interpretation and it does not prevent a change in an interpretation from applying on and after the effective date of the change."

Section 22. G.S. 105-277.3 reads as rewritten:

## 32 "§ 105-277.3. Agricultural, horticultural, and forestland – Classifications.

(a) <u>Classes Defined. –</u> The following classes of property are hereby designated
 special classes of property under authority of Article V, Sec. 2(2) Section 2(2) of Article V
 of the North Carolina Constitution and shall be appraised, assessed and taxed as hereinafter
 provided: assessed, and taxed as provided in G.S. 105-277.2 through G.S. 105-277.7.

37 (1) <u>Agricultural land. –</u> Individually owned agricultural land consisting of
38 one or more tracts, one of which consists of at least 10 acres that are in
39 actual production and that, for the three years preceding January 1 of the
40 year for which the benefit of this section is claimed, have produced an
41 average gross income of at least one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Gross
42 income includes income from the sale of the agricultural products
43 produced from the land and any payments received under a

31

1		governmental soil conservation or land retirement program. Land in
2		actual production includes land under improvements used in the
3		commercial production or growing of crops, plants, or animals.
4	(2)	<u>Horticultural land. – Individually owned horticultural land consisting of</u>
5	(2)	one or more tracts, one of which consists of at least five acres that are in
6		actual production and that, for the three years preceding January 1 of the
7		year for which the benefit of this section is claimed, have either:-met the
8		applicable minimum gross income requirement. Land in actual
9		production includes land under improvements used in the commercial
10		production or growing of fruits or vegetables or nursery or floral
11		products. Land that has been
12		a. Been-used to produce evergreens intended for use as Christmas trees
13		and <u>must have met the qualifying or minimum gross</u> income
14		requirements established by the Department of Revenue for the land; or
15		b. Produced-land. All other horticultural land must have produced an
16		average gross income of at least one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Gross
17		income includes income from the sale of the horticultural products
18		produced from the land and any payments received under a
19		governmental soil conservation or land retirement program. Land in
20		actual production includes land under improvements used in the commercial
21		production or growing of fruits or vegetables or nursery or floral products.
22	(3)	<u>Forestland. – Individually owned forestland consisting of one or more</u>
23		tracts, one of which consists of at least 20 acres that are in actual
24		production and are not included in a farm unit.
25		ral Person Ownership Requirements In order to come within a
26		escribed in subdivision (a)(1), (2) or (3), above, the property must, subsection
27	• •	on, the land must, if owned by natural persons, a natural person, also satisfy
28		wing conditions:
29	(1)	It is the owner's place of residence.
30	(2)	It has been owned by the current owner or a relative of the current
31		owner for the four years preceding January 1 of the year for which the
32	( <b>2</b> )	benefit of this section is claimed.
33	(3)	At the time of transfer to the current owner, it qualified for classification
34		in the hands of a business entity or trust which-that transferred the
35		property-land to the current owner who was a member of the business
36		entity or a beneficiary of the trust, as appropriate.
37	• • •	y Ownership Requirements. <u>If In order to come within a classification</u>
38		osection (a) of this section, the land must, if owned by a business entity or
39 40		ty must have been owned by the business entity or trust or by one or more or by one or more of its greaters in the case of a trust, members or creators
40 41		or by one or more of its creators in the case of a trust, members or creators,
41 42		r the four years immediately preceding January 1 of the year for which the section is claimed. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 105-277.2(4)b, a
42 43		qualifying for a classification described in G.S. 105-277.3 shall not lose the
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1	benefit of the classification by reason of the death of one of its members if the decedent's
2	ownership passes to and remains in a relative of the decedent.
3	(b2) Exception to Ownership Requirements. Property loses its eligibility for the
4	classifications described in subsection (a) of this section if ownership of the property
5	passes to anyone other than a relative of the owner or passes to or from a business entity
6	or trust from or to anyone other than its members or its creators or beneficiaries,
7	respectively, except that property does not lose its eligibility if both of the following
8	conditions are met: (i) it <u>G.S. 105-277.4(c) provides that deferred taxes are payable if</u>
9	land fails to meet any condition or requirement for classification. Accordingly, if land
10	fails to meet an ownership requirement due to a change of ownership, G.S. 105-277.4(c)
11	applies. Despite this failure and the resulting liability for taxes under G.S. 105-277.4(c),
12	the land may qualify for classification in the hands of the new owner if both of the
13	following conditions are met, even if the new owner does not meet all of the ownership
14	requirements of subsections (b) and (b1) of this section with respect to the land:
15	(1) <u>The land was appraised at its present use value or was eligible for</u>
16	appraisal at its present use value pursuant to that subsection at the time
17	title to the property-land passed to the present owner, and (ii) at new
18	<u>owner.</u>
19	(2) <u>At the time title to the property-land passed to the present-new owner, the</u>
20	owner owned other property-land classified under subsection (a).
21	The fact that property may retain its eligibility because the preceding two conditions were
22	met does not affect any liability for deferred taxes under G.S. 105-277.4(c) if those taxes
23	were otherwise due at the time title passed to the present owner.
24	(c) Repealed by Session Laws 1995, c. 454, s. 2.
25	(d) Exception for Conservation Reserve Program. <u>Enrollment Land enrolled in</u>
26	the federal Conservation Reserve Program authorized by Title XII of the Food Security
27	Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99-198), as amended, shall not preclude eligibility of land for
28	present use value treatment solely on the grounds that the land is no longer 16 U.S.C. §
29	<u>1381 is considered to be in actual production, and income derived from participation in</u>
30	the federal Conservation Reserve Program may be used in meeting the minimum gross
31	income requirements of this section either separately or in combination with income from
32	actual production. Land enrolled in the federal Conservation Reserve Program shall be
33	assessed as agricultural land if it is planted in vegetation other than trees, or as forest land
34	forestland if it is planted in trees.
35	(e) <u>Exception for Turkey Disease</u> . <u>Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection</u>
36	(a) of this section, agricultural <u>Agricultural</u> land that meets all of the following conditions
37	does not lose its eligibility for present use value treatment solely on the grounds that it is
38	no longer in actual production, it no longer meets the minimum income requirements, or
39	both: is considered to be in actual production and to meet the minimum gross income
40	requirements:
41	(1) The land was in actual production in turkey growing within the
42	preceding two years and qualified for present use value treatment while
43	it was in actual production.

The land was taken out of actual production in turkey growing solely for 1 (2)2 health and safety considerations due to the presence of Poult Enteritis 3 Mortality Syndrome among turkeys in the same county or a neighboring 4 county. 5 The land is otherwise eligible for present use value treatment." (3) 6 Section 23. G.S. 105-277.4(c) reads as rewritten: 7 Deferred Taxes. -- Property-Land meeting the conditions for classification under "(c) 8 G.S. 105-277.3 shall be taxed on the basis of the value of the property-land for its present 9 use. The difference between the taxes due on the present-use basis and the taxes which 10 that would have been payable in the absence of this classification, together with any interest, penalties, or costs that may accrue thereon, shall be are a lien on the real property 11 12 of the taxpayer as provided in G.S. 105-355(a). The difference in taxes shall be carried forward in the records of the taxing unit or units as deferred taxes, but shall not be payable, 13 14 unless and until the property loses its eligibility for the benefit of this classification.-taxes. The 15 taxes become due and payable when the land fails to meet any condition or requirement for classification. The tax for the fiscal year that opens in the calendar year in which a 16 17 disgualification occurs shall be deferred taxes become due is computed as if the property land had not been classified for that year, and taxes for the preceding three fiscal years 18 which that have been deferred shall immediately be are immediately payable, together with 19 20 interest thereon-as provided in G.S. 105-360 for unpaid taxes which shall accrue-taxes. 21 Interest accrues on the deferred taxes due as if they had been payable on the dates on which they originally became due. If only a part of the qualifying tract of land loses its 22 23 eligibility, fails to meet a condition or requirement for classification, a determination shall 24 be made of the amount of deferred taxes applicable to that part and that amount shall become becomes payable with interest as provided above. Upon the payment of any taxes 25 deferred in accordance with this section for the three years immediately preceding a 26 disgualification, all liens arising under this subsection shall be-are extinguished." 27 Section 24. G.S. 105-277.2(4)b. reads as rewritten: 28 29 "b. A business entity having as its principal business one of the activities described in subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) and whose 30 members are all either a natural person are all natural persons who 31 meet one or more of the following conditions: 32 The member is actively engaged in the business of the 33 1. 34 entity or a entity. The member is a relative of a member who is actively 35 <u>2.</u> engaged in the business of the entity. 36 The member is a relative of, and inherited the membership 37 <u>3.</u> 38 interest from, a decedent who met one or both of the preceding conditions after the land qualified for 39 classification in the hands of the business entity." 40

- 41 Section 25. G.S. 105-333(14) reads as rewritten:
- 42 "(14) Public service company. A railroad company, a pipeline company,
  43 a gas company, an electric power company, an electric membership

1	corporation, a telephone company, a telegraph company, a bus line
2	company, an airline company, or a motor freight carrier company.
3	any other The term also includes any company performing a public
4	service that is regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the
5	Federal Power Commission,-United States Department of Energy, the
6	United States Department of Transportation, the Federal
7	Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Agency, or the
8	North Carolina Utilities Commission, except that the term does not
9	include a water company, a radio common carrier company as
10	defined in G.S. 62-119(3), a cable television company, or a radio or
11	television broadcasting company. The term also includes a motor
12	freight carrier company. For purposes of appraisal under this Article, the
13	term also includes a pipeline company whether or not it performs a public
14	service and whether or not it is regulated by one of the regulatory agencies
15	named in this subdivision."
16	Section 26. G.S. 105-378(e) is repealed.
17	Section 27. G.S. 105-395(b) is repealed.
18	Section 28. G.S. 105-449.88(2) reads as rewritten:
19	"(2) Motor fuel sold to the federal government.government for its use."
20	Section 29. G.S. 105-449.105(d) is repealed.
21	Section 30. G.S. 105-449.110(b) reads as rewritten:
22	"(b) Interest. – The rate of interest payable on a refund is the rate set in G.S. 105-
23	242.1(i). G.S. 105-241.1(i). Interest accrues on a refund from the date that is 90 days after
24	the later of the following:
25	(1) The date the application for refund was filed.
26	(2) The date the application for refund was due."
27	Section 31. G.S. 105-487 reads as rewritten:
28	"§ 105-487. Use of additional tax revenue by <del>counties and municipalities. <u>counties.</u></del>
29	(a) Except as provided in subsection (c), forty percent (40%) of the revenue
30	received by a county from additional one-half percent $(1/2\%)$ sales and use taxes levied
31	under this Article during the first five fiscal years in which the additional taxes are in
32	effect in the county and thirty percent (30%) of the revenue received by a county from
33	these taxes in the next 10 fiscal years in which the taxes are in effect in the county may
34	be used by the county only for public school capital outlay purposes or to retire any
35	indebtedness incurred by the county for these purposes.
36	(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), forty percent (40%) of the revenue
37	received by a municipality from additional one-half percent (1/2%) sales and use taxes
38	levied under this Article during the first five fiscal years in which the additional taxes are
39	in effect in the municipality and thirty percent (30%) of the revenue received by a
40	municipality from these taxes in the second five fiscal years in which the taxes are in
41	effect in the municipality may be used by the municipality only for water and sewage
42	capital outlay purposes or to retire any indebtedness incurred by the municipality for
43	these purposes.
-	

The Local Government Commission may, upon petition by a county or 1 (c) 2 municipality, authorize a county or municipality county, authorize the county to use part or 3 all its tax revenue, otherwise required by subsection (a) or (b) of this section to be used 4 for public schools or water and sewage school capital needs, for any lawful purpose. The 5 petition shall be in the form of a resolution adopted by the City Council or-Board of 6 County Commissioners and transmitted to the Local Government Commission. The 7 petition shall demonstrate that the county or municipality can provide for its public school 8 or water and sewage-capital needs without restricting the use of part or all of the designated 9 amount of the additional one-half percent (1/2%) sales and use tax revenue for these 10 purposes. that purpose.

In making its decision, the Local Government Commission shall consider information 11 12 contained in the petition concerning not only the public school or water and sewage capital needs, but also the other capital needs of the petitioning <del>county or municipality.</del>-county. 13 14 The Commission may also consider information from sources other than the petition. 15 The Commission shall issue a written decision on each petition stating the findings of the 16 Commission concerning the public school or water and sewage capital needs of the 17 petitioning county or municipality and the percentage of revenue otherwise restricted by 18 subsection (a) or (b) of this section that may be used by the petitioning county or municipality for any lawful purpose. 19 20 Decisions of the Commission allowing counties or municipalities to use a percentage of

their tax revenue that would otherwise be restricted under subsection (a) or (b) of this section for any lawful purpose are final and shall continue in effect until the restrictions imposed by those subsections that subsection expire. A county or municipality whose petition is denied, in whole or in part, by the Commission may subsequently submit a new petition to the Commission.

(d) For purposes of determining the number of fiscal years in which one-half
percent (1/2%) sales and use taxes levied under this Article have been in effect in a county
or municipality, county, these taxes are considered to be in effect only from the effective
date of the levy of these taxes and are considered to be in effect for a full fiscal year
during the first year in which these taxes were in effect, regardless of the number of
months in that year in which the taxes were actually in effect.

32 (e) A county or municipality-may expend part or all of the revenue restricted for 33 public school or water and sewage capital needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) 34 <u>subsection (a) of this section in the fiscal year in which the revenue is received, or the</u> 35 county or municipality-may place part or all of this revenue in a capital reserve fund and 36 shall specifically identify this revenue in accordance with Chapter 159 of the General 37 Statutes."

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Section 32. G.S. 105-504 is repealed.

Section 33. G.S. 105-550 reads as rewritten:

#### 40 "**§ 105-550. Definitions.**

41 The definitions in G.S. 105-164.3 and the following definitions apply in this Article:

1	(1)	Authority. – A regional public transportation authority or a regional
2		transportation authority created pursuant to Article 26 or Article 27
3		of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes.
4	(2)	Long-term lease or rental. – Defined in G.S. 105-187.1.
5	(3)	Motorcycle. – Defined in G.S. 20-4.01.
6	(4)	Private passenger vehicle. — Defined in G.S. 20-4.01.
7	(5)	Public transportation system Any combination of real and
8		personal property established for purposes of public transportation.
9		The systems may include one or more of the following: structures,
10		improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicle parking or passenger
11		transfer facilities, railroads and railroad rights-of-way, rights-of-way,
12		bus services, shared-ride services, high-occupancy vehicle facilities,
13		carpool and vanpool programs, voucher programs,
14		telecommunications and information systems, integrated fare
15		systems, bus lanes, and busways. The term does not include,
16		however, streets, roads, or highways except to the extent they are
17		dedicated to public transportation vehicles or to the extent they are
18		necessary for access to vehicle parking or passenger transfer
19		facilities.
20	(6)	Short-term lease or rental. – A lease or rental that is not a long-term
21		lease or rental.
22	<u>(7)</u>	<u>U-drive-it passenger vehicle. – Defined in G.S. 20-4.01.</u> "
23		4. G.S. 105-551(a) reads as rewritten:
24		he board of trustees of an Authority may levy a privilege tax on a
25		aged in the business of leasing or renting private U-drive-it passenger
26	•	rcles based on the gross receipts derived by the retailer from the short-
27		l of these vehicles. The tax rate must be a percentage and may not
28		(5%). A tax levied under this section applies to short-term leases or
29		retailer whose place of business or inventory is located within the
30	e	on of the Authority. This tax is in addition to all other taxes."
31		5. G.S. 105-552(b) reads as rewritten:
32		n. – A tax levied by an Authority under this Article shall be collected
33		it shall otherwise be administered in the same manner as the optional
34		evied by G.S. 105-187.5. Like the optional gross receipts tax, a tax
35		rticle is to be added to the lease or rental price of a private-U-drive-it
36		r motorcycle and thereby be paid by the person to whom it is leased or
27	rented.	
37	A tax lowind und	ler this Article applies regardless of whether the retailer who leases or
38		
38 39	rents the private U	J-drive-it passenger vehicle or motorcycle has elected to pay the
38 39 40	rents the private <u>U</u> optional gross recei	<u>J-drive-it</u> passenger vehicle or motorcycle has elected to pay the ipts tax on the lease or rental receipts from the vehicle. A tax levied
38 39	rents the private <u>U</u> optional gross recei under this Article m	J-drive-it passenger vehicle or motorcycle has elected to pay the

1	the retailer who leases or rents the private-U-drive-it passenger vehicle or motorcycle had
2	elected to pay the optional gross receipts tax."
3	Section 36. S.L. 1997-139 is reenacted.
4	Section 37. Article 3 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes is repealed.
5	Section 38(a). G.S. 105A-2(2)e. reads as rewritten:
6	"e. A sum owed as a result of having obtained public assistance
7	payments under any of the following programs through an
8	intentional false statement, intentional misrepresentation,
9	intentional failure to disclose a material fact, or inadvertent
10	household error:
11	1. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Work First
12	Program or the Aid to Families with Dependent Children
13	- Emergency Assistance Program, enabled by provided in
14	Article 2 of Chapter 108A, Article 2, Part 2. 108A of the
15	General Statutes.
16	2. The Work First Cash Assistance State-County
17	Special Assistance for Adults Program established
18	pursuant to federal waivers received by the Department
19	of Health and Human Services on February 5, 1996.
20	enabled by Part 3 of Article 2 of Chapter 108A of the
21	General Statutes.
22	3. The State-County Special Assistance for Adults Program,
23	enabled by Chapter 108A, Article 2, Part 3. A successor
24	program of one of these programs.
25	4. A successor program of one of these programs.
26	of the General Statutes or"
27	Section 38(b). This section becomes effective January 1, 2000.
28	Section 39. G.S. 120-70.105 reads as rewritten:
29	"§ 120-70.105. Creation and membership of the Revenue Laws Study Committee.
30	(a) <u>Membership. – The Revenue Laws Study Committee is established.</u> The
31	Committee consists of 16 members as follows:
32	(1) Eight members appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the
33	Senate; the persons appointed may be members of the Senate or
34	public members.
35	(2) Eight members appointed by the Speaker of the House of
36	Representatives; the persons appointed may be members of the
37	House of Representatives or public members.
38	(b) <u>Terms. – Terms on the Committee are for two years and begin on January 15</u>
39	of each odd-numbered year, except the terms of the initial members, which begin on
40	appointment. Legislative members may complete a term of service on the Committee
41	even if they do not seek reelection or are not reelected to the General Assembly, but
42	resignation or removal from service in the General Assembly constitutes resignation or
43	removal from service on the Committee.

A member continues to serve until his a successor is appointed. A vacancy shall be 1 2 filled within 30 days by the officer who made the original appointment." 3 Section 40. Article 8 of Chapter 136 of the General Statutes is repealed. 4 5 PART II. CONFORM STATUTORY NOMENCLATURE. 6 Section 41. The designation of G.S. 105-103 through G.S. 105-113 as 7 Division I of Article 2 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is eliminated, so that 8 Article 2 contains G.S. 105-33 through G.S. 105-113 without any subdivision into Parts. 9 Section 42. Division I of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 10 redesignated Part 1. Section 43. Division IS of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 11 12 redesignated Part 1A. 13 Section 44. Division II of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 14 redesignated Part 2. 15 Section 45. Division III of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 16 redesignated Part 3. 17 Section 46. Division V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 18 redesignated Part 5. 19 Section 47. Division I of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 20 redesignated Part 1. 21 Section 48(a). G.S. 105-164.4 through G.S. 105-164.12A are merged into 22 Division II of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes without subdivision into 23 Parts, and the designations for Parts 1 through 4 of that Division are eliminated. 24 Section 48(b). Division II of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is redesignated Part 2. 25 26 Section 49. Division III of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 27 redesignated Part 3. 28 Section 50. Division IV of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is redesignated Part 4. 29 30 Section 51. Division V of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 31 redesignated Part 5. 32 Section 52. Division VI of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is redesignated Part 6. 33 34 Section 53. Division VII of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is redesignated Part 7. 35 36 Section 54. Division VIII of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is 37 redesignated Part 8. 38 Section 55. The title of Article 1 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads 39 as rewritten: 40 "ARTICLE 1. **SCHEDULE A. INHERITANCE TAX.''** 41 42 Section 56. The title of Article 2A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes 43 reads as rewritten:

1	"ARTICLE 2A.
2	SCHEDULE B-ATOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX."
23	Section 57. The title of Article 2B of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
3 4	reads as rewritten:
4 5	"ARTICLE 2B.
	AKTICLE 2B. <del>SCHEDULE B-B.</del> SOFT DRINK TAX.''
6 7	
8	Section 58. The title of Article 2C of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:
8 9	"ARTICLE 2C.
	AKTICLE 2C. SCHEDULE B-CALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE AND EXCISE TAXES.''
10	
11	Section 59. The title of Article 2D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
12	reads as rewritten:
13	"ARTICLE 2D.
14	SCHEDULE B-D. UNAUTHORIZED SUBSTANCES TAXES."
15	Section 60. The title of Article 3 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
16	as rewritten:
17	"ARTICLE 3.
18	SCHEDULE C. FRANCHISE TAX."
19	Section 61. The title of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
20	as rewritten:
21	"ARTICLE 4.
22	SCHEDULE D. INCOME TAX."
23	Section 62. The title of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
24	as rewritten:
25	"ARTICLE 5.
26	SCHEDULE E. SALES AND USE TAX."
27	Section 63. The title of Article 6 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
28	as rewritten:
29	"ARTICLE 6.
30	SCHEDULE G. GIFT TAXES."
31	Section 64. The title of Article 8A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
32	reads as rewritten:
33	"ARTICLE 8A.
34	<del>SCHEDULE I-A.</del> GROSS EARNINGS TAXES <u>ON FREIGHT LINE COMPANIES</u>
35	IN LIEU OF AD VALOREM TAXES."
36	Section 65. The title of Article 8B of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
37	reads as rewritten:
38	"ARTICLE 8B.
39	SCHEDULE I-BTAXES UPON INSURANCE COMPANIES."
40	Section 66. The title of Article 8D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
41	reads as rewritten:
42	"ARTICLE 8D.
43	SCHEDULE I-D TAXATION OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

SENATE BILL 1226 version 1

**ASSOCIATIONS."** 1 2 Section 67. The title of Article 9 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads 3 as rewritten: 4 "ARTICLE 9. 5 SCHEDULE J. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION; PENALTIES AND 6 **REMEDIES."** 7 Section 68. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by 8 deleting the phrase "This Division" each time it occurs and substituting "This Part" : 9 G.S. 105-130 10 G.S. 105-131(a) G.S. 105-131.1(b) 11 12 G.S. 105-133 G.S. 105-160 13 14 Section 69. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by 15 deleting the phrase "this Division" or "this division" each time it occurs and substituting "this Part": 16 17 G.S. 105-130.1 18 G.S. 105-130.2 19 G.S. 105-130.4(1)(1) 20 G.S. 105-130.4(m) 21 G.S. 105-130.5(a)(2) 22 G.S. 105-130.5(c) 23 G.S. 105-130.6 24 G.S. 105-130.8 25 G.S. 105-130.11 26 G.S. 105-130.12 27 G.S. 105-130.15 28 G.S. 105-130.16 29 G.S. 105-130.18 30 G.S. 105-130.22 31 G.S. 105-130.23 32 G.S. 105-130.25 33 G.S. 105-130.34 34 G.S. 105-130.41 35 G.S. 105-130.42 G.S. 105-131(b) & (c) 36 37 G.S. 105-134 38 G.S. 105-134.1 G.S. 105-134.3 39 40 G.S. 105-134.6 G.S. 105-151.1 41 42 G.S. 105-151.2 43 G.S. 105-151.11(a)

- G.S. 105-151.12 1 2 G.S. 105-151.18(a) & (b) 3 G.S. 105-151.20 4 G.S. 105-151.22 5 G.S. 105-151.23 6 G.S. 105-151.24 7 G.S. 105-151.26 8 G.S. 105-152(a) through (d) 9 G.S. 105-154 10 G.S. 105-156 G.S. 105-158 11 12 G.S. 105-160.1 13 G.S. 105-160.2 14 G.S. 105-160.4(a) 15 G.S. 105-160.5 16 G.S. 105-160.8 17 G.S. 105-163.010 18 G.S. 105-163.013 19 G.S. 105-163.014 20 Section 70. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by 21 deleting the phrase "Division I" each time it occurs and substituting the phrase "Part 1" : 22 G.S. 105-131(b)(2) 23 G.S. 105-164.44C 24 G.S. 105-275.1(e) 25 G.S. 105-277.001(f) 26 G.S. 105-277.1A(f) 27 Section 71. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by deleting the phrase "Division II" each time it occurs and substituting the phrase "Part 2" : 28 29 G.S. 105-160.1 30 G.S. 105-160.4(e) 31 G.S. 105-163.011(b) & (b1) 32 G.S. 105-163.012 33 G.S. 105-163.15 34 G.S. 105-269.6 35 G.S. 105-275.2 36 Section 72. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by deleting the phrase "Division V" each time it occurs and substituting the phrase "Part 5" : 37 38 G.S. 105-116(a) 39 G.S. 105-120(a) 40 G.S. 105-120.2(f) 41 G.S. 105-122(d) 42 Section 73. G.S. 105-7 reads as rewritten:
- 43 "§ 105-7. Estate tax.

A tax in addition to the inheritance tax imposed by this schedule is hereby 1 (a) 2 Article is imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent, whether a 3 resident or nonresident of the State, where the inheritance tax imposed by this schedule Article is less than the maximum state death tax credit allowed by the Federal Estate Tax 4 5 Act as contained in the Code because of said tax herein imposed. the tax imposed by this 6 Article. In such a case, the inheritance tax provided for by this schedule-imposed by this 7 Article shall be increased by an estate tax on the net estate so that the aggregate amount 8 of tax due this State shall be equals the maximum amount of credit allowed under said-the 9 Federal Estate Tax Act. Said This additional tax shall be paid out of the same funds as 10 any other tax against the estate.

11 (b) Where-If no tax is imposed by this schedule-Article because of the exemptions 12 herein or otherwise, and a tax is due the United States under the Federal Estate Tax Act, 13 then a tax shall be is due this State equal to the maximum amount of the credit allowed 14 under said-the Federal Estate Tax Act.

15 (c) The administrative provisions of this <u>schedule</u>, <u>Article</u>, wherever applicable, 16 shall apply to the collection of the tax imposed by this section. The amount of the tax as 17 imposed by subsection (a) of this section shall be computed in full accordance with the 18 Federal Estate Tax Act as contained in the Code."

Section 74. G.S. 105-8 reads as rewritten:

#### 20 "§ 105-8. Treatment allowed for gift tax paid.

In case a tax has been imposed under Schedule G of the Revenue Act of 1937, or under 21 22 subsequent acts, If a tax has been imposed under Article 6 of this Chapter upon any gift, and thereafter upon the death of the donor, the amount thereof of the gift is required by 23 24 any provision of this Article to be included in the gross estate of the decedent, then there 25 shall be credited against and applied in reduction of the tax, which would otherwise be chargeable against the beneficiaries of the estate under the provisions of this Article, an 26 27 amount equal to the tax paid with respect to such the gift. Any additional tax found to be 28 due because of the inclusion of gifts in the gross estate of the decedent, as provided herein, 29 decedent shall be a tax against the estate and shall be paid out of the same funds as any 30 other tax against the estate."

Section 75. The introductory language of G.S. 105-9 reads as rewritten:

#### 32 "**§ 105-9. Deductions.**

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In determining the clear market value of property taxed under this Article, or schedule,
the following deductions, and no others, shall be allowed:".

- Section 76. G.S. 105-114(a)(2) reads as rewritten:
- 36 "(2) Corporations not organized under the laws of this State for doing
   37 business in this State and for the benefit and protection which such
   38 these corporations receive from the government and laws of this
   39 State in doing business in this State.
- 40If the corporation is organized under the laws of this State, the41payment of the taxes levied by this Article shall be a condition42precedent to the right to continue in such the corporate form of43organization; and if the corporation is not organized under the laws of

this State, payment of these taxes shall be a condition precedent to the right to continue to engage in doing business in this State. The taxes levied in this Article or schedule shall be are for the fiscal year of the State in which the taxes become due; except that the taxes levied in G.S. 105-122 shall be are for the income year of the corporation in which the taxes become due.

G.S. 105-122 does not apply to street transportation systems taxed under G.S. 105-120.1 or holding companies taxed under G.S. 105-120.2. G.S. 105-122 applies to a corporation taxed under another section of this Article only to the extent the taxes levied on the corporation in G.S. 105-122 exceed the taxes levied on the corporation in other sections of this Article."

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Section 77. G.S. 105-122(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) 14 Every corporation, domestic and foreign, incorporated, or, by an act, 15 domesticated under the laws of this State or doing business in this State, except as 16 otherwise provided in this Article or schedule, Article, shall, on or before the fifteenth day 17 of the third month following the end of its income year, annually, annually make and 18 deliver to the Secretary of Revenue in such form as he may prescribe in the form prescribed 19 by the Secretary a full, accurate accurate, and complete report and statement signed by 20 either its president, vice-president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, secretary or assistant 21 secretary, containing such-the facts and information as may be required by the Secretary of 22 Revenue-as shown by the books and records of the corporation at the close of such-the 23 income year.

There shall be annexed to the return required by this subsection the affirmation of the officer signing the return in the following form: "Under penalties prescribed by law, I hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief this return, including any accompanying schedules and statements, is true and complete. If prepared by a person other than taxpayer, <u>his-this</u> affirmation is based on all information of which <u>he-the</u> <u>preparer</u> has any knowledge."

- 30 Section 78. G.S. 105-127(b) is repealed.
  - Section 79. G.S. 105-130.26 reads as rewritten:

# 32 "§ 105-130.26. Credit against corporate income tax for conversion of industrial boiler 33 to wood fuel.

34 Any corporation which A corporation that modifies or replaces an oil or gas-fired boiler 35 or kiln and the associated fuel and residue handling equipment used in the manufacturing process of a manufacturing business located in this State with one which that is capable of 36 37 burning wood shall be is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this Division, Part 38 an amount equal to fifteen percent (15%) of the installation and equipment cost of such 39 conversion; provided, that in order to secure the conversion paid during the taxable year. In order to claim the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the 40 business in which such the boiler or kiln is used at the time of such conversion and payment 41 42 in part or in whole for such installation and equipment must be made by the taxpayer during the 43 tax year for which the credit is claimed; and the amount of credit allowed for any one income

year shall be limited to fifteen percent (15%) of such costs paid during the year; and the the conversion. The credit allowed by this section shall may not exceed the amount of the tax

3 imposed by this **Division**-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except for payments of tax made by or on behalf 4 5 of the taxpayer. If a credit is granted under this section to a taxpayer engaged in the 6 business of poultry production and that credit exceeds the tax imposed under this 7 Division, Part, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax imposed under this 8 Division for the succeeding five years."

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Section 80. G.S. 105-130.27(a) reads as rewritten:

10 "(a) Credit Allowed. - Any corporation which A corporation that constructs in North Carolina a distillery to make ethanol from agricultural or forestry products for qualified 11 12 uses shall be is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division. Part. Subject to the limitation provided in subsection (d) of this section, the amount of the credit shall be 13 14 equal to twenty percent (20%) of the installation and construction costs of the distillery, 15 distillery paid during the year preceding the taxable year, and an additional ten percent (10%) of those costs if the distillery is to be powered by use of an alternative fuel source. 16 17 No credit is allowed, however, for the costs of purchasing the land or site work, which 18 includes rock, paving, and excavation. In order to secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the facility at the time of construction, and 19 20 payment for the installation and construction must be made by the taxpayer during the year 21 preceding the year for which the credit is claimed. The amount of the credit allowed for any one 22 taxable year shall be limited to twenty percent (20%) of the installation and construction costs paid during such year, or thirty percent (30%) if the distillery is to be powered by an alternative 23 fuel source. construction. Invoices or receipts shall be furnished to substantiate a claim or 24 a credit under this section if requested by the Secretary of Revenue. Secretary. The credit 25 allowed by this section shall-may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this 26 27 Division-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this 28 Division, allowable, except for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer." 29

Section 81. G.S. 105-130.27A reads as rewritten:

#### 30 "§ 105-130.27A. Credit against corporate income tax for construction of a peat facility.

31 Any corporation which A corporation that constructs in North Carolina a facility (a) 32 which that uses peat as the feedstock for the production of a commercially manufactured 33 energy source to replace petroleum, natural gas or other gas, or another nonrenewable energy sources shall be-source is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division 34 Part equal to twenty percent (20%) of the installation and equipment costs of construction; 35 provided, that the credit shall not be allowed construction paid during the taxable year. No 36 credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the cost of the system was provided 37 by federal, State, or local grants. In order to secure the credit allowed by this section, the 38 39 taxpayer must own or control such-the facility at the time of construction, and the credit allowed by this section shall not exceed construction. The credit allowed by this section 40 may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year 41 reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division,-allowable, except for 42 payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. 43

1	(b) The amount of unused credit allowed under this section may be carried over
2	for the next succeeding five years."
3	Section 82. G.S. 105-130.28(a) reads as rewritten:
4	"(a) Any corporation that constructs in North Carolina a facility for the production
5	of photovoltaic equipment is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division
6	<u>Part</u> equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the installation and equipment costs of
7	construction. This credit shall not be allowed construction paid during the taxable year. No
8 9	<u>credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the costs of the equipment were</u> provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit allowed by this section,
10	the taxpayer must own or control the facility at the time of construction. The credit
11	allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division
12	Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division,
13	allowable, except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."
14	Section 83. G.S. 105-130.29 reads as rewritten:
15	"§ 105-130.29. Credit against corporate income tax-for construction of an olivine brick
16	facility.
17	(a) Any corporation that constructs in North Carolina a facility for the production
18	of olivine bricks for thermal storage shall be is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by
19	this Division Part equal to twenty percent (20%) of the installation and equipment costs of
20	construction. This credit shall not be allowed-construction paid during the taxable year. No
21	credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the costs of the system were provided
22	by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit allowed by this section, the
23	taxpayer must own or control the facility at the time of construction. The credit allowed
24	by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division Part for the
25	taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable,
26	except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer.
27	(b) The amount of credit allowed under this section may be carried over for the
28	next succeeding five years."
29	Section 84. G.S. 105-130.30 reads as rewritten:
30	"§ 105-130.30. Credit against corporate income tax for construction of a methane gas
31	facility.
32	(a) Any corporation that constructs in North Carolina a facility for the production
33	of methane gas from renewable biomass resources shall be is allowed a credit against the
34	tax imposed by this Division-Part equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and
35	equipment costs of construction. construction paid during the taxable year. The credit
36	allowed under this section may not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for
37	any single installation. This credit shall not be allowed No credit is allowed, however, to the
38	extent that any of the costs of the system were provided by federal, State, or local grants.
39	To secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the facility
40	at the time of construction. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount
41	of the tax imposed by this Division Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all
42	credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the tax may are
43	behalf of the taxpayer.

1 (b) As used in this section, "renewable biomass resources" means organic matter 2 produced by terrestrial and aquatic plants and animals such as standing vegetation, 3 aquatic crops, forestry and agricultural residues residues, and animal wastes that can be 4 used for the production of energy."

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Section 85. G.S. 105-130.31 reads as rewritten:

# 6 "§ 105-130.31. Credit against corporate income tax for installation of a wind energy 7 device.

8 Any corporation that constructs or installs a wind energy device for the (a) 9 production of electricity at a site located in this State shall be is allowed a credit against 10 the tax imposed by this Division-Part equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and equipment costs of the wind energy device. device paid during the taxable year. The 11 12 credit allowed under this section may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for any single installation. This credit shall not be allowed-No credit is allowed, however, to the 13 14 extent that any of the costs of the system were provided by federal, State, or local grants. 15 To secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the site at the time the wind energy device is installed. The credit allowed by this section may not 16 17 exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced 18 by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax 19 made by or on behalf of the taxpayer.

20 (b) As used in this section, "wind energy device" means equipment (and parts 21 solely related to the functioning of the equipment) that, when installed on a site, transmits 22 or uses wind energy to generate electricity."

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Section 86. G.S. 105-130.32 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 105-130.32. Credit against corporate income tax for installation of solar energy equipment for the production of heat or electricity in certain processes.

Any corporation that constructs or installs solar energy equipment for the 26 (a) 27 production of heat or electricity in the manufacturing or service processes of its business located in this State is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part equal 28 29 to thirty-five percent (35%) of the installation and equipment costs of the solar energy 30 equipment. equipment paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under this section may not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for any single installation. This 31 32 eredit shall not be allowed. No credit is allowed, however to the extent that any of the costs 33 of the equipment were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the business at the time the 34 35 solar energy equipment is installed. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum 36 of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or 37 38 on behalf of the taxpayer.

(b) As used in this section, "solar energy equipment" means equipment and
 materials designed to collect, store, transport, or control energy derived directly from the
 sun."

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Section 87. G.S. 105-130.33(a) reads as rewritten:

Any corporation that constructs or installs a hydroelectric generator with a 1 "(a) 2 capacity of at least three kilowatts (3KW) at an existing dam or free flowing stream 3 located in this State shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part 4 equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and equipment costs of the hydroelectric 5 generator, paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under this section may not 6 exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any single installation. This credit shall not be allowed No credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the costs of the system 7 were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit allowed by this 8 9 section, the taxpaver must own or control the site at the time the hydroelectric generator 10 is installed. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits 11 12 allowable under this Division, Part, except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the 13 taxpayer."

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Section 88. G.S. 105-130.36(a) reads as rewritten:

15 "(a) Any corporation that purchases conservation tillage equipment for use in a farming business, including tree farming, shall be allowed a credit against the tax 16 17 imposed by this Division-Part equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the cost of the 18 equipment. equipment paid during the taxable year. This credit may not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for any income taxable year for any taxpayer. The 19 20 credit may only be claimed only by the first purchaser of the equipment and may not be 21 claimed by a corporation that purchases the equipment for resale or for use outside this State. This credit may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the 22 23 taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, 24 except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. If the credit allowed by this section exceeds the tax imposed under this Division, Part, the excess may be carried 25 forward and applied to the tax imposed under this Division for the succeeding five years. The 26 27 basis in any equipment for which a credit is allowed under this section shall be reduced by the amount of credit allowable." 28

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Section 89. G.S. 105-130.37(a) reads as rewritten:

30 Any corporation that grows a crop and permits the gleaning of the crop during "(a) the taxable year is shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part 31 equal to ten percent (10%) of the market price of the quantity of the gleaned crop. This 32 33 credit may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this **Division** Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except tax 34 35 payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. No deduction is allowed under G.S. 105-130.5(b)(5) for the items for which a credit is claimed under this section. Any unused 36 37 portion of the credit may be carried forward for the succeeding five years."

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Section 90. G.S. 105-130.39 reads as rewritten:

### 39 "§ 105-130.39. Credit for certain telephone subscriber line charges.

40 (a) A corporation that provides local telephone service to low-income residential 41 consumers at reduced rates pursuant to an order of the North Carolina Utilities 42 Commission is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this <u>Division-Part</u> equal to the 43 difference <u>between: between the following:</u>

	$\langle 1 \rangle$	
1	(1)	The amount of receipts the corporation would have received
2		g the taxable year from those low-income customers had the
3		ners been charged the regular rates for local telephone service
4		es; and <u>fees.</u>
5	(2)	The amount billed those low-income customers for local
6	-	one service during the taxable year.
7		lowed only for a reduction in local telephone service rates and
8		any reduction in interstate subscriber line charges. This credit
9		int of tax imposed by this <u>Division-Part</u> for the taxable year
10	-	all credits allowed under this Division, allowable, except tax
11	payments made by or on b	1
12		. 105-134.7(a)(7) reads as rewritten:
13		ansitional adjustments provided in Division I-S-Part 1A of this
14		e shall be made with respect to a shareholder's pro rata share of
15	-	poration income."
16		. 105-151 reads as rewritten:
17		or income taxes paid to other states by individuals.
18		who is a resident of this State is allowed a credit against the
19		sion Part for income taxes imposed by and paid to another state
20	or country on income taxed	d under this Division, Part, subject to the following conditions:
21	(1) The $c$	redit shall be is allowed only for taxes paid to another state or
22	count	ry on income derived from sources within that state or country
23	that is	taxed under its laws irrespective of the residence or domicile
24	of the	recipient; provided, recipient, except that whenever a taxpayer
25	who i	s deemed to be a resident of this State under the provisions of
26	this Đ	ivision Part is deemed also to be a resident of another state or
27	count	ry under the laws of that state or country, the Secretary may, in
28	his dis	ceretion, may allow a credit against the taxes imposed by this
29		on-Part for taxes imposed by and paid to the other state or
30	count	ry on income taxed under this <del>Division. Part.</del>
31	(2)  The fi	raction of the gross income, as calculated under the Code and
32	adjust	ed as provided in G.S. 105-134.6 and G.S. 105-134.7, that is
33	subjec	et to income tax in another state or country shall be ascertained,
34	and the	he North Carolina net income tax before credit under this
35	sectio	n shall be multiplied by that fraction. The credit allowed shall
36	<del>be</del> – <u>is</u>	either the product thus calculated or the income tax actually
37	paid the	he other state or country, whichever is smaller.
38	(3) Receip	pts showing the payment of income taxes to another state or
39	count	ry and a true copy of a return or returns upon the basis of
40	which	the taxes are assessed shall be filed with the Secretary at, or
41	prior t	o, the time-when the credit is claimed. If credit is claimed on
42	accou	nt of a deficiency assessment, a true copy of the notice

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1 2	assessing or proposing to assess the deficiency, as well as a receipt
2	<ul><li>showing the payment of the deficiency, shall be filed.</li><li>(b) If any taxes paid to another state or country for which a taxpayer has been</li></ul>
4	allowed a credit under this section are at any time credited or refunded to the taxpayer, a
4 5	tax equal to that portion of the credit allowed for the taxes so credited or refunded shall be
6	is due and payable from the taxpayer and shall be is subject to the penalties and interest
7	<u>is due and payable nom the taxpayer and shan be is subject to the penantes and interest</u> provided in Subchapter I of this Chapter."
8	Section 93. G.S 105-151.5 reads as rewritten:
9	§ 105-151.5. Credit for conversion of industrial boiler to wood fuel.
10	A <u>person-taxpayer</u> who modifies or replaces an oil or gas-fired boiler or kiln and the
11	associated fuel and residue handling equipment used in the manufacturing process of a
12	manufacturing business located in this State with one that is capable of burning wood
13	shall be is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part an amount
14	equal to fifteen percent (15%) of the installation and equipment cost of the conversion;
15	provided, that in order to secure conversion paid during the taxable year. In order to claim
16	the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the business in which
17	the boiler or kiln is used at the time of the conversion and payment in part or in whole for the
18	installation and equipment must be made by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the
19	eredit is claimed. The amount of credit allowed for any one taxable year may not exceed fifteen
20	percent (15%) of the costs paid during the year. conversion. The credit allowed by this
21	section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the
22	taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable,
23	except for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. If a credit is granted
24	under this section to a taxpayer engaged in the business of poultry production and that
25	credit exceeds the tax imposed under this Division, Part, the excess may be carried
26	forward and applied to the tax imposed under this Division-for the succeeding five years."
27 28	Section 94. G.S. 105-151.6(a) reads as rewritten:
28 29	"(a) Credit Allowed. – Any person who constructs in North Carolina a distillery to make ethanol from agricultural or forestry products for qualified uses shall be is allowed a
29 30	credit against the tax imposed by this <del>Division. <u>Part.</u> Subject to the limitation provided in</del>
31	subsection (d) of this section, the amount of the credit shall be equal to is twenty percent
32	(20%) of the installation and construction costs of the distillery, distillery paid during the
33	year preceding the taxable year, and an additional ten percent (10%) of those costs if the
34	distillery is to be powered by use of an alternative fuel source. No credit is allowed,
35	however, for the costs of purchasing the land or site work, which includes rock, paving,
36	and excavation. In order to secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must
37	own or control the facility at the time of construction, and payment for the installation and
38	construction must be made by the taxpayer during the year preceding the year for which the
39	credit is claimed. The amount of the credit allowed for any one taxable year shall be limited to
40	twenty percent (20%) of the installation and construction costs paid during such year, or thirty
41	percent (30%) if the distillery is to be powered by an alternative fuel source. construction.
42	Invoices or receipts shall be furnished to substantiate a claim or a credit under this section
43	if requested by the Secretary of Revenue. Secretary. The credit allowed by this section shall

<u>may</u> not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this <u>Division Part</u> for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits <del>allowable under this Division, <u>allowable</u>, except for</del> payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."

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Section 95. G.S. 105-151.7(a) reads as rewritten:

5 "(a) A person who constructs or installs a hydroelectric generator with a capacity of 6 at least three kilowatts (3KW) at an existing dam or free flowing stream located in this 7 State shall be is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part an 8 amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and equipment costs of the 9 hydroelectric generator generator paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under 10 this section may not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any single installation. This eredit shall not be allowed-No credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the costs 11 12 of the system were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit 13 allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the site at the time the 14 hydroelectric generator is installed. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the 15 amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or 16 17 on behalf of the taxpayer."

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Section 96. G.S. 105-151.8(a) reads as rewritten:

19 "(a) A person who constructs or installs solar energy equipment for the production 20 of heat or electricity in the manufacturing or service processes of the person's business 21 located in this State is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the installation and equipment costs of the solar energy 22 23 equipment. equipment paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under this section 24 may not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for any single installation. This eredit shall not be allowed No credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the costs 25 of the equipment were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit 26 27 allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the business at the time the solar energy equipment is installed. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the 28 29 amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or on 30 behalf of the taxpayer. In no case shall a tax credit be is a credit allowed under both this 31 section and G.S. 105-151.2." 32

33

Section 97. G.S. 105-151.9(a) reads as rewritten:

A person who constructs or installs a wind energy device for the production of 34 "(a) 35 electricity at a site located in this State shall be is allowed as a credit against the tax 36 imposed by this Division-Part an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and 37 equipment costs of the wind energy device. device paid during the taxable year. The credit 38 allowed under this section may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for any single 39 installation. This credit shall not be allowed No credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the costs of the system were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To 40 secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the site at the 41 42 time the wind energy device is installed. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced 43

by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax
 made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."

3

Section 98. G.S. 105-151.10(a) reads as rewritten:

4 A person-taxpayer who constructs in North Carolina a facility for the "(a) 5 production of methane gas from renewable biomass resources shall be allowed as a credit 6 against the tax imposed by this Division-Part an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the 7 installation and equipment costs of construction.-construction paid during the taxable year. 8 The credit allowed under this section may not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars 9 (\$2,500) for any single installation. This credit shall not be allowed. No credit is allowed, 10 however, to the extent that any of the costs of the system were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or 11 12 control the facility at the time of construction. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced 13 14 by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax 15 made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."

16

Section 99. G.S. 105-151.11(c) reads as rewritten:

17 "(c) Limitations. – No credit shall be allowed under this section for 18 amounts deducted from gross income in calculating taxable income under the Code. The 19 credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this <del>Division</del> 20 <u>Part</u> for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits <del>allowable under this Division</del>, 21 <u>allowable</u>, except for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. No credit 22 shall be allowed under this section with respect to employment-related expenses paid by 23 a nonresident of this State."

24

Section 100. G.S. 105-151.13(a) reads as rewritten:

A person-taxpayer who purchases conservation tillage equipment for use in a 25 "(a) farming business, including tree farming, shall be allowed as a credit against the tax 26 27 imposed by this Division-Part an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the cost of the equipment equipment paid during the taxable year. This credit may not exceed two 28 thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for any taxable year. The credit may be claimed 29 only by the first purchaser of the equipment and may not be claimed by a person who 30 purchases the equipment for resale or for use outside this State. This credit may not 31 32 exceed the amount of tax imposed by this **Division**-Part for the taxable year reduced by 33 the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. If the credit allowed by this section exceeds the tax 34 35 imposed under this Division, Part, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax imposed under this Division for the next succeeding five years. The basis in any equipment 36 37 for which a credit is allowed under this section shall be reduced by the amount of the 38 credit allowable."

39 erev

Section 101. G.S. 105-151.14(a) reads as rewritten:

40 "(a) A <u>person-taxpayer</u> who grows a crop and permits the gleaning of the crop
 41 <u>during the taxable year</u> shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this
 42 <u>Division Part</u> an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the market price of the quantity of
 43 the gleaned crop. This credit may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this <u>Division</u>

Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. In order to claim the credit allowed under this section, the taxpayer must add the market price of the gleaned crop to taxable income as provided in G.S. 105-134.6(c). Any unused portion of the credit may be carried forward for the next succeeding five years."

6

Section 102. G.S. 105-151.18(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Limitations. - A nonresident or part-year resident who claims the credit
allowed by this section shall reduce the amount of the credit by multiplying it by the
fraction calculated under G.S. 105-134.5(b) or (c), as appropriate. The credit allowed
under this section may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the
taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowed under this Division, allowable,
except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."

13

Section 103. G.S. 105-151.21(a) reads as rewritten:

14 "(a) Credit. – An individual engaged in the business of farming is allowed a credit 15 against the tax imposed by this Division-Part equal to the amount of property taxes the individual paid at par during the taxable year on farm machinery and on attachments and 16 17 repair parts for farm machinery. In addition, an individual shareholder of an S 18 Corporation engaged in the business of farming is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this **Division**-Part equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of the amount of 19 20 property taxes the S Corporation paid at par during the taxable year on farm machinery 21 and on attachments and repair parts for farm machinery. The total credit allowed under this section may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the taxable year and may 22 23 not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced 24 by the sum of all credits allowed under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. To claim the credit, the taxpayer shall attach to the 25 return a copy of the tax receipt for the property taxes for which credit is claimed. The 26 27 receipt must indicate that the taxes have been paid and the amount and date of the payment." 28

29

Section 104. G.S. 105-152(e) reads as rewritten:

30 Joint Returns. – A husband and wife shall file a single income tax return jointly "(e) if (i) their federal taxable income is determined on a joint federal return and (ii) both 31 spouses are residents of this State or both spouses have North Carolina taxable income. 32 33 Except as otherwise provided in this Division, Part, a wife and husband filing jointly are treated as one taxpayer for the purpose of determining the tax imposed by this Division. 34 35 Part. A husband and wife filing jointly are jointly and severally liable for the tax imposed by this Division-Part reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division 36 allowable including tax payments made by or on behalf of the husband and wife. 37 38 However, if a spouse has been relieved of liability for federal tax attributable to a 39 substantial understatement by the other spouse pursuant to section 6013 of the Code, that spouse is not liable for the corresponding tax imposed by this Division-Part attributable to 40 the same substantial understatement by the other spouse. A wife and husband filing 41 42 jointly have expressly agreed that if the amount of the payments made by them with respect to the taxes for which they are liable, including withheld and estimated taxes, 43

exceeds the total of the taxes due, refund of the excess may be made payable to both 1 2 spouses jointly or, if either is deceased, to the survivor alone."

Section 105. G.S. 105-160.3(a) reads as rewritten:

4 Except as otherwise provided in this section, the credits allowed to an "(a) 5 individual against the tax imposed by Division II-Part 2 of this Article shall be allowed to 6 the same extent to an estate or a trust against the tax imposed by this Division-Part. Any 7 credit computed as a percentage of income received shall be apportioned between the 8 estate or trust and the beneficiaries based on the distributions made during the taxable 9 year. No credit may exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the 10 taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the estate or trust." 11 Section 106. G.S. 105-164.3(22) reads as rewritten:

"Use tax" means and includes the tax imposed by Part 3 in Division II-2

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of this Article." Section 107. G.S. 105-164.13(5) reads as rewritten:

- Manufactured products produced and sold by manufacturers or 16 "(5) 17 producers to other manufacturers, producers, or registered wholesale 18 or retail-retailers or wholesale merchants, for the purpose of resale except as modified by Division I, G.S. 105-164.3, subdivision (23). 19 20 Provided, however, this exemption shall-G.S. 105-164.3(23). This 21 exemption does not extend to or include retail sales to users or consumers not for resale." 22
- 23

24

#### Section 108. G.S. 105-164.26 reads as rewritten: "§ 105-164.26. Presumption that sales are taxable.

For the purpose of the proper administration of this division of this Article and to 25 prevent evasion of the retail sales tax, it shall be presumed that all gross receipts of 26 27 wholesale merchants and retailers are subject to the retail sales tax until the contrary is established by proper records as required herein.- in this Article. It shall be prima facie 28 29 presumed that tangible personal property sold by any person for delivery in this State, however made, and by carrier or otherwise, is sold for storage, use use, or other 30 consumption in this State, and a like presumption shall apply to tangible personal 31 32 property delivered without outside this State and brought to this State by the purchaser thereof. purchaser. " 33

#### 34 Section 109. G.S. 105-228.1 reads as rewritten:

"(22)

#### 35 "§ 105-228.1. Defining taxes levied and assessed in this Article.

The purpose of this Article is to levy a fair and equal tax under authority of Article V, 36 Sec. 3 of the Constitution of North Carolina-Section 2(2) of Article V of the North Carolina 37 38 Constitution and to provide a practical means for ascertaining and collecting it. The taxes 39 levied and assessed in this schedule shall be upon the gross earnings Article are on gross earnings, as defined in the Article, and shall be are in lieu of ad valorem taxes upon the 40 properties of individuals, firms, or corporations so taxed herein.-persons taxed in this 41 42 Article." 43 Section 110. G.S. 105-266(c) reads as rewritten:

1	"(c)	Statute of Limitations The period in which a refund must be demanded or
2	discovere	d under this section is determined as follows:

3 (1)General Rule. - No overpayment shall be refunded, whether upon 4 discovery or receipt of written demand, if the discovery is not made 5 or the demand is not received within three years after the date set by 6 the statute for the filing of the return or within six months after the 7 payment of the tax alleged to be an overpayment, whichever is later. Worthless Debts or Securities. - Section 6511(d)(1) of the Code 8 (2) 9 applies to an overpayment of the tax levied in Division II or III-Part 2 10 or 3 of Article 4 of this Chapter to the extent the overpayment is attributable to either of the following: 11 12 The deductibility by the taxpayer under section 166 of the Code a. of a debt that becomes worthless, or under section 165(g) of the 13 14 Code of a loss from a security that becomes worthless. 15 b. The effect of the deductibility of a debt or loss described in subpart a. of this subdivision on the application of a carryover to 16 17 the taxpayer. 18 (3) Capital Loss and Net Operating Loss Carrybacks. - Section 6511(d)(2) of the Code applies to an overpayment of the tax levied 19 20 in Division II or III-Part 2 or 3 of Article 4 of this Chapter to the 21 extent the overpayment is attributable to a capital loss carryback under section 1212(c) of the Code or to a net operating loss 22 carryback under section 172 of the Code. 23 (4) Federal Determination. – When a taxpayer files with the Secretary a 24 return that reflects a federal determination and the return is filed 25 within the required time, the period in which a refund must be 26 27 demanded or discovered is one year after the return reflecting the federal determination is filed or three years after the original return 28 29 was filed or due to be filed, whichever is later." 30 Section 111. G.S. 105-309(d) reads as rewritten: Personal property shall be listed to indicate the township and municipality, if 31 "(d) any, in which it is taxable and shall be itemized by the taxpayer in such detail as may be 32 33 prescribed by an abstract form approved by the Department of Revenue. Personal property shall also be listed to indicate which property, if any, is subject to a tax credit 34 35 under Division IV of Article 4 of this Chapter.-G.S. 105-151.21. If the assessor considers it necessary to obtain a complete listing of 36 (1) personal property, he-the assessor may require a taxpayer to submit 37 38 additional information, inventories, or itemized lists of personal 39 property. 40 (2)At the request of the assessor, the taxpayer shall furnish any information he may have the taxpayer has with respect to the true 41 42 value of the personal property he-the taxpayer is required to list." Section 112. G.S. 105-366(b)(5) reads as rewritten: 43

1	"(5)	The stock of goods or fixtures of a wholesale or retail merchant (as
2		defined in Schedule E of the Revenue Act) merchant or retailer, as
3		defined in G.S. 105-164.3, in the hands of a purchaser or transferee
4		thereof, or any other personal property of the purchaser or transferee
5		of <u>such-the</u> property, if the taxes on the goods or fixtures remain
6		unpaid 30 days after the date of the sale or transfer, but in such a case
7		the transfer. In the case of other personal property of the purchaser
8		or transferee, the levy or attachment must be made within six months
9		of the sale or transfer."
10	Section 1	13. G.S. 105-366(d) reads as rewritten:
11	"(d) Remedies	s against Sellers and Purchasers of Stocks of Goods or Fixtures of
12		Merchants.Merchants or Retailers. –
13		(1) Any wholesale or retail merchant (as defined in Schedule E of the
14		Revenue Act)-merchant or retailer, as defined in G.S. 105-164.3, who
15		sells or transfers the major part of his-its stock of goods, materials,
16		supplies, or fixtures, other than in the ordinary course of business or
17		who goes out of business, shall: business, or who goes out of business,
18		must take the following actions:
19		a. At least 48 hours prior to the date of the pending sale,
20		transfer, or termination of business, give notice thereof-to the
21		assessors and tax collectors of the taxing units in which his-the
22		business is located; and located.
23		b. Within 30 days of the sale, transfer, or termination of
24		business, pay all taxes due or to become due on the transferred
25		property on the first day of September of the current calendar
26		year.
27		(2) Any person to whom the major part of the stock of goods,
28		materials, supplies, or fixtures of a wholesale or retail merchant (as
29 20		defined in Schedule E of the Revenue Act) merchant or retailer is sold
30		or transferred, other than in the ordinary course of business, or who
31		becomes the successor in business of a wholesale or retail merchant
32 33		merchant or retailer shall withhold from the purchase money paid to
33 34		the merchant an amount sufficient to pay the taxes due or to become due on the transferred property on the first day of September of the
35		current calendar year until the former owner or seller produces either
36		a receipt from the tax collector showing that the taxes have been
37		paid or a certificate that no taxes are due. If the purchaser or
38		successor in business fails to withhold a sufficient amount of the
39		purchase money to pay the taxes as required by this subsection (d)
40		and the taxes remain unpaid after the 30-day period allowed, he shall
41		be-the purchaser or successor is personally liable for the amount of
42		the taxes unpaid, and his unpaid. This liability may be enforced by
43		means of a civil action brought in the name of the taxing unit against

1	him-the purchaser or successor in an appropriate trial division of the
2	General Court of Justice in the county in which the taxing unit is
3	located.
4	(3) Whenever any wholesale or retail merchant (as defined in
5	Schedule E of the Revenue Act)-merchant or retailer sells or transfers
6	the major part of his-its stock of goods, materials, supplies, or
7	fixtures, other than in the ordinary course of business, or goes out of
8	business, business and the taxes due or to become due on the
9	transferred property on the first day of September of the current
10	calendar year are unpaid, the tax collector, to enforce collection of
11	the unpaid taxes, may: may do any of the following:
12	a. Levy on or attach any personal property of the seller; or
13	<u>seller.</u>
14	b. If the taxes remain unpaid 30 days after the date of the
15	transfer or termination of business, levy on or attach any of the
16	property transferred in the hands of the transferee or successor
17	in business, or any other personal property of the transferee or
18	successor in business, but in either case the levy or attachment
19	must be made within six months of the transfer or termination
20	of business.
21	(4) In using the remedies provided in this subsection (d),
22	subsection, the amount of taxes not yet determined shall be
23	computed in accordance with G.S. 105-359, and any applicable
24	discount shall be allowed."
25	
26	PART III. EFFECTIVE DATE.
27	Section 114. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act is effective
28	when it becomes law.