SESSION 1997

SENATE BILL 1226 Finance Committee Substitute Adopted 6/11/98 House Committee Substitute Favorable 6/30/98

Short Title: Revenue Laws Technical Changes.

(Public)

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Sponsors:

Referred to:

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 Article 8D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is repealed.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) A savings and loan association may deduct interest earned on deposits at
17	the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, or its successor, to the extent
18	included in federal taxable income."

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1	Section 1(d). G.S. 105-228.24A is recodified as G.S. 105-130.43.
2	Section 1(e). G.S. 105-130.43, as recodified by this section, reads as rewritten:
3	"§ 105-130.43. Income tax credit for Credit for savings and loan supervisory fees.
4	Every savings and loan association is allowed a credit against the income tax imposed
5	on it under Article 4 of this Chapter-tax imposed by this Part for a taxable year equal to the
6	amount of supervisory fees, paid by the association during the taxable year, that were
7	assessed by the Administrator of the Savings Institutions Division of the Department of
8	Commerce for the State fiscal year beginning on or-during that taxable year. This credit
9	may not exceed the amount of income tax payable by the association imposed by this Part
10	for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed, year, reduced by the sum of all income
11	tax-credits allowed against the tax, except tax payments made by or on behalf of the
12	association. The supervisory fees shall not be an allowable deduction in determining taxable
13	income for any association claiming the credit allowed under this section. taxpayer. A
14	taxpayer that claims the credit allowed under this section may not deduct the supervisory
15	fees in determining taxable income."
16	Section 1 (f). G.S. 105-83(d) reads as rewritten:
17	"(d) This section does not apply to corporations liable for the tax levied under G.S.
18 19	105-102.3105-102.3 or to savings and loan associations." Section 1(g). G.S. 105-88(b) reads as rewritten:
20	"(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to This section does not apply to banks,
20 21	industrial banks, trust companies, building - <u>savings</u> and loan associations, or -cooperative
21	credit unions, nor shall it apply to the business of negotiating loans on real estate as
23	described in G.S. 105-41, nor to pawnbrokers lending or advancing money on specific
24	articles of personal property, nor to or insurance premium finance companies licensed
25	under Article 35 of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes. It shall apply This section applies
26	to those persons or concerns operating what are commonly known as loan companies or
27	finance companies and whose business is as hereinbefore described, and those persons,
28	firms, or corporations pursuing the business of lending money and taking as security for
29	the payment of such-the loan and interest an assignment of wages or an assignment of
30	wages with power of attorney to collect same, the amount due, or other order or chattel
31	mortgage or bill of sale upon household or kitchen furniture. No real estate mortgage
32	broker shall be is required to obtain a privilege license under this section merely because
33	he advances his-the broker advances the broker's own funds and takes a security interest in
34	real estate to secure such-the advances and when, at the time of such advance of his own
35	funds, he-the advance, the broker has already made arrangements with others for the sale
36	or discount of the obligation at a later date and does so sell or discount such-the obligation
37	within the period specified in said-the arrangement or extensions thereof; or when, at the
38	time of the advance of his own funds, he the broker intends to sell the obligation to others
39	at a later date and does, within 12 months from date of initial advance, make
40	arrangements with others for the sale of said the obligation and does sell the obligation
41	within the period specified in said-the arrangement or extensions thereof; or because he
42	advances his-the broker advances the broker's own funds in temporary financing directly
43	involved in the production of permanent-type loans for sale to others; and no real estate

1 mortgage broker whose mortgage lending operations are essentially as described above 2 shall be is required to obtain a privilege license under this section."

Section 1(h). G.S. 105-102.3 reads as rewritten:

3 4

"§ 105-102.3. Banks.

5 There is hereby imposed upon every bank or banking association, including each 6 national banking association, that is operating in this State as a commercial bank, an 7 industrial bank, a savings bank created other than under Chapter 54B or 54C of the 8 General Statutes or the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (12 U.S.C. §§ 1461-68), a trust 9 company, or any combination of such facilities or services, and whether such bank or 10 banking association, hereinafter to be referred to as a bank or banks, be organized, under the laws of the United States or the laws of North Carolina, in the corporate form or in 11 12 some other form of business organization, an annual privilege tax in the amount of thirty dollars (\$30.00) for each one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or fractional part thereof of 13 14 total assets held as hereinafter provided. The assets upon which the tax is levied shall be 15 determined by averaging the total assets shown in the four quarterly call reports of condition (consolidating domestic subsidiaries) for the preceding calendar year as 16 17 required by bank regulatory authorities; provided, however, where a new bank 18 commences operations within the State there shall be levied and paid an annual privilege tax of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) until such bank shall have made four quarterly call 19 20 reports of condition (consolidating domestic subsidiaries) for a single calendar year; 21 provided further, however, where a bank operates an international banking facility, as defined in G.S. 105-130.5(b)(13), the assets upon which the tax is levied shall be reduced 22 23 by the average amount for the taxable year of all assets of the international banking 24 facility which are employed outside the United States, as computed pursuant to G.S. 105-130.5(b)(13)c. For an out-of-state bank with one or more branches in this State, or for an 25 in-state bank with one or more branches outside this State, the assets of the out-of-state 26 27 bank or of the in-state bank upon which the tax is levied shall be reduced by the average amount for the taxable year of all assets of the out-of-state bank or of the in-state bank 28 29 which are employed outside this State. The tax imposed hereunder shall be for the 30 privilege of carrying on the businesses herein defined on a statewide basis regardless of the number of places or locations of business within the State. Counties, cities and towns 31 shall not levy a license or privilege tax on the businesses taxed under this section, nor on 32 33 the business of an international banking facility as defined in subsection (b)(13) of G.S. 34 105-130.5."

Section 1(i). This section repeals any law that would otherwise exempt savings and loan associations, as defined in G.S. 54B-4, from the franchise tax imposed in Article 3 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes.

Section 1(j). This section becomes effective for taxable years beginning on or
 after January 1, 1999.

- 40 Section 2. G.S. 105-17 is repealed.
- 41 Section 3. G.S. 105-25 is repealed.
- 42 Section 4. G.S. 105-130.5(a)(10) reads as rewritten:

1	"(10) The total amounts allowed under this Article Chapter during the
2	taxable year as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax.
3	corporation that apportions part of its income to this State shall mal
4	the addition required by this subdivision after it determines the
5	amount of its income that is apportioned and allocated to this Sta
6 7	and shall not apply to a credit taken under this Article Chapter the amount of it
8	apportionment factor used by it in determining the amount of i apportioned income."
o 9	Section 5. G.S. 105-131.1(b) reads as rewritten:
9 10	"(b) Each shareholder's pro rata share of an S Corporation's income attributable
10	the State and each resident shareholder's pro rata share of income not attributable to the
11	State, shall be taken into account by the shareholder in the manner and subject to the
12	adjustments provided in Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of this Article and section 1366 of the
13	Code and shall be subject to the tax levied under Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of this Article.
14	Section 6. G.S. 105-131.6 reads as rewritten:
15	'§ 105-131.6. Distributions.
10	(a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, a distribution mat
17	by an S Corporation with respect to its stock to a resident shareholder shall be is taxab
19	to the shareholder as provided in Division II Parts 2 and 3 of this Article to the extent th
20	the distribution is characterized as a dividend or as gain from the sale or exchange
20	property pursuant to section 1368 of the Code.
22	(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, any distribution
23	noney made by a corporation with respect to its stock to a resident shareholder during
24	post-termination transition period shall not be is not taxable to the shareholder as provide
25	In Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of this Article to the extent the distribution is applied again
26	and reduces the adjusted basis of the stock of the shareholder in accordance with section
27	1371(e) of the Code.
28	(c) In applying sections 1368 and 1371(e) of the Code to any distribution referred
29	to in this section:
30	(1) The term "adjusted basis of the stock" means the adjusted basis of the
31	shareholder's stock as determined under G.S. 105-131.3; and <u>105-131.3</u>;
32	(2) The accumulated adjustments account maintained for each reside
33	shareholder shall-must be equal to, and shall be adjusted in the san
34	manner as, the corporation's accumulated adjustments account define
35	in section 1368(e)(1)(A) of the Code, except that:
36	a. The accumulated adjustments account shall be modified in the
37	manner provided in G.S. 105-131.3(b)(1); and <u>105-131.3(b)(1)</u>.
38	b. The amount of the Corporation's corporation's feder
39	accumulated adjustments account that existed on the day the
40	State began to measure the S Corporation shareholders' incon
41	by reference to the income of the S Corporation shall be
42	ignored and shall be is treated for purposes of Divisions I and II

1	this Article as additional accumulated earnings and profits of the
2	corporation."
3	Section 7. G.S. 105-131.7(e) reads as rewritten:
4	"(e) Amounts paid to the Department on account of the corporation's shareholders
5	under subsections (b) and (c) shall-constitute payments on their behalf of the income tax
6	imposed on them under Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of this Article for the taxable period."
7	Section 8. G.S. 105-131.8 reads as rewritten:
8	"§ 105-131.8. Tax credits.
9	(a) For purposes of G.S. 105-151, <u>105-151</u> and G.S. <u>105-160.4</u>, each resident
10	shareholder shall be is considered to have paid a tax imposed on the shareholder in an
11	amount equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of any net income tax paid by the S
12	Corporation to a state which-that does not measure the income of S Corporation
13	shareholders by the income of the S Corporation. For purposes of the preceding
14	sentence, the term "net income tax" means any tax imposed on or measured by a
15	corporation's net income.
16	(b) Each Except as otherwise provided in G.S. 105-160.3, each shareholder of an S
17	Corporation is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by Division II-Parts 2 and 3 of
18	this Article an amount equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of the tax credits for
19	which the S Corporation is eligible."
20	Section 9. G.S. 105-134.1(7b) is repealed.
21	Section 10. G.S. 105-160.3(b) reads as rewritten:
22	"(b) The following credits are not allowed to an estate or trust:
23	(1) G.S. 105-151. Tax credits for income taxes paid to other states by
24	individuals.
25	(2) G.S. 105-151.11. Credit for child care and certain employment-related
26	expenses.
27	(3) G.S. 105-151.18. Credit for the disabled.
28	(4) <u>G.S. 105-151.24</u> . Credit for children.
29	(5) <u>G.S. 105-151.26</u> . Credit for charitable contributions by nonitemizers."
30	Section 11. G.S. 105-163.3(a) reads as rewritten:
31	"(a) Requirement. – Every payer who pays a contractor more than six hundred
32	dollars (\$600.00) during a calendar year shall deduct and withhold from compensation
33	paid to a-the contractor the State income taxes payable by the contractor on the
34	compensation as provided in this section. The amount of taxes to be withheld is four
35	percent (4%) of the compensation paid to the contractor. The taxes a payer withholds are
36	held in trust for the Secretary."
37	Section 12. G.S. 105-163.3(b) reads as rewritten:
38	"(b) Exemptions. – The withholding requirement does not apply to the following:
39	(1) Compensation that is subject to the withholding requirement of G.S.
40	105-163.2.
41	(2) Compensation paid to an ordained or licensed member of the clergy.
42	(3) Compensation paid to an entity exempt from tax under G.S. 105-
43	<u>130.11.</u> "

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1	Section 13. G.S. 105-163.3(e) reads as rewritten:
2	"(e) Records. – If a payer does not withhold from payments to a nonresident entity
3	because the entity is exempt from tax under G.S. 105-130.11, the payer shall obtain from
4	the entity documentation proving its exemption from tax. If a payer does not withhold
5	from payments to a nonresident corporation or a nonresident limited liability company
6	because the entity has obtained a certificate of authority from the Secretary of State, the
7	payer shall obtain from the entity its corporate identification number issued by the
8	Secretary of State. If a payer does not withhold from payments to an individual because
9	the individual is a resident, the payer shall obtain the individual's address and social
10	security number. If a payer does not withhold from a partnership because the partnership
11	has a permanent place of business in this State, the payer shall obtain the partnership's
12	address and taxpayer identification number. The payer shall retain this information with
13	its records."
14	Section 13.1(a). G.S. 105-164.3(16)f. reads as rewritten:
15	"f. The sales price of tangible personal property sold through a coin-
16	operated vending machine, other than closed-container soft
17	drinks subject to excise tax under Article 2B of this Chapter or
18	tobacco products, is considered to be fifty percent (50%) of the
19	total amount for which the property is sold in the vending
20	machine."
21	Section 13.1(b). G.S. 105-259(b)(15) reads as rewritten:
22	"(15) To exchange information concerning a tax imposed by Articles 2A,
23	$\frac{2B}{2C}$, or 2D of this Chapter with one of the following agencies
24	when the information is needed to fulfill a duty imposed on the
25	agency:
26	a. The North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.
27	b. The Division of Alcohol Law Enforcement of the Department of
28	Crime Control and Public Safety.
29	c. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the United
30	States Treasury Department."
31	Section 13.1(c). G.S. 105-267 reads as rewritten:
32	"§ 105-267. Taxes to be paid; suits for recovery of taxes.
33	No court of this State shall entertain a suit of any kind brought for the purpose of
34	preventing the collection of any tax imposed in this Subchapter. Whenever a person has a
35	valid defense to the enforcement of the collection of a tax, the person shall pay the tax to
36	the proper officer, and that payment shall be without prejudice to any defense of rights
37	the person may have regarding the tax. At any time within the applicable protest period,
38	the taxpayer may demand a refund of the tax paid in writing from the Secretary and if the
39	tax is not refunded within 90 days thereafter, may sue the Secretary in the courts of the
40	State for the amount demanded. The protest period for a tax levied in Article 2A, 2B, 2C,
41	or 2D of this Chapter is 30 days after payment. The protest period for all other taxes is
42	one vear after payment.

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The suit may be brought in the Superior Court of Wake County, or in the county in 1 2 which the taxpayer resides at any time within three years after the expiration of the 90-3 day period allowed for making the refund. If upon the trial it is determined that all or part 4 of the tax was levied or assessed for an illegal or unauthorized purpose, or was for any 5 reason invalid or excessive, judgment shall be rendered therefor, with interest, and the 6 judgment shall be collected as in other cases. The amount of taxes for which judgment is 7 rendered in such an action shall be refunded by the State. G.S. 105-241.2 provides an 8 alternate procedure for a taxpayer to contest a tax and is not in conflict with or 9 superseded by this section." 10 Section 13.1(d). This section becomes effective July 1, 1999. Section 13.2. G.S. 105-164.4(a)(5) reads as rewritten: 11 12 "(5) The rate of two percent (2%) applies to the sales price of food that is not otherwise exempt pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13 but would be 13 14 exempt pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13 if it were purchased with 15 coupons issued under the Food Stamp Program, 7 U.S.C. § 51." 16 Section 14. G.S. 105-164.13(11) reads as rewritten: 17 "(11) Any of the following fuel: 18 Motor fuel, as defined in G.S. 105-449.60, except motor fuel for a. which a refund of the per gallon excise tax is allowed under G.S. 19 20 105-449.105(c) or (d) or under-G.S. 105-449.107. 21 b. Alternative fuel taxed under Article 36D of this Chapter, unless a refund of that tax is allowed under G.S. 105-449.107." 22 Section 14.1. G.S. 105-164.13(38) reads as rewritten: 23 24 Food and other items lawfully purchased with coupons issued under "(38) the Food Stamp Program, 7 U.S.C. § 51, and supplemental foods 25 lawfully purchased with a food instrument issued under the Special 26 27 Supplemental Food Program, 42 U.S.C. § 1786, and supplemental foods purchased for direct distribution by the Special Supplemental 28 29 Food Program." 30 Section 15. G.S. 105-164.14(a) reads as rewritten: Interstate Carriers. - An interstate carrier is allowed a refund, in accordance 31 "(a) with this section, of part of the sales and use taxes paid by it on lubricants, repair parts, 32 33 and accessories purchased in this State for a motor vehicle, railroad car, locomotive, or airplane the carrier operates. An "interstate carrier" is a person who is engaged in 34 35 transporting persons or property in interstate commerce for compensation, is subject to regulation by, and to the jurisdiction of, the Interstate Commerce Commission or the United 36 37 States Department of Transportation, and is required by either federal agency to keep records according to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) or, in the case of a small 38 certificated air carrier, to make reports of financial and operating statistics. compensation. The 39 40 Secretary shall prescribe the periods of time, whether monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or otherwise, with respect to which refunds may be claimed, and shall prescribe the time 41

1	An applicant fo	r refund shall furnish the following information and any proof of the
2	information require	
3	(1)	A list identifying the lubricants, repair parts, and accessories
4	(1)	purchased by the applicant inside or outside this State during the
5		refund period.
6	(2)	The purchase price of the items listed in subdivision (1) of this
7	(-)	subsection.
8	(3)	The sales and use taxes paid in this State on the listed items.
9	(4)	The number of miles the applicant's motor vehicles, railroad cars,
10		locomotives, and airplanes were operated both inside and outside
11		this State during the refund period.
12	(5)	Any other information required by the Secretary.
13		ant, the Secretary shall compute the amount to be refunded as follows.
14		shall determine the ratio of the number of miles the applicant operated
15	-	railroad cars, locomotives, and airplanes in this State during the refund
16		per of miles it operated them both inside and outside this State during
17	-	Second, the Secretary shall determine the applicant's proportional
18	-	und period by multiplying this mileage ratio by the purchase price of
19		in subdivision (1) of this subsection and then multiplying the
20		y the tax rate that would have applied to the items if they had all been
21		tate. Third, the Secretary shall refund to each applicant the excess of
22	—	and use taxes the applicant paid in this State during the refund period
23		the applicant's proportional liability for the refund period."
24		5.1. G.S. 105-187.6(a) reads as rewritten:
25	"(a) Full Exe	mptions The tax imposed by this Article does not apply when a
26	certificate of title is	s issued as the result of a transfer of a motor vehicle:
27	(1)	To the insurer of the motor vehicle under G.S. 20-109.1 because the
28		vehicle is a salvage vehicle.
29	(2)	To either a manufacturer, as defined in G.S. 20-286, or a motor
30		vehicle retailer for the purpose of resale.
31	(3)	To the same owner to reflect a change or correction in the owner's
32		name.
33	(4)	By will or intestacy.
34	(5)	By a gift between a husband and wife, a parent and child, or a
35		stepparent and a stepchild.
36	(6)	By a distribution of marital property as a result of a divorce. By a
37		distribution of marital or divisible property incident to a marital
38	()	separation or divorce.
39	(7)	To a handicapped person from the Department of Health and Human
40		Services after the vehicle has been equipped by the Department for
41		use by the handicapped.
42	(8)	To a local board of education for use in the driver education program
43		of a public school when the motor vehicle is transferred:

1	a.	By a retailer and is to be transferred back to the retailer within
2		300 days after the transfer to the local board.
3	b.	By a local board of education."
4	Section 1	16. G.S. 105-197 reads as rewritten:
5	"§ 105-197. When	return required; due date of tax and return.
6	(a) When R	eturn Required. – Anyone who, during the calendar year, gives to a
7	donee a gift of a	future interest or one or more gifts-taxable gifts whose total value
8		nt of the annual exclusion set in G.S. 105-188(d) must file a gift tax
9		or affirmation, with the Secretary on a form prescribed by the
10	Secretary. For the	purpose of this section, a taxable gift is a gift that is not exempt under
11	<u>G.S. 105-188(h) or</u>	
12		<u>e. – The tax is due on April 15th following the end of the calendar</u>
13	-	t be filed on or before the due date of the tax. A taxpayer may ask the
14	•	ue for an extension of time for filing a return under G.S. 105-263."
15		17. G.S. 105-228.5(d) reads as rewritten:
16		es; Disposition. –
17	(1)	Workers Compensation The tax rate to be applied to gross
18		premiums, or the equivalent thereof in the case of self-insurers,
19		collected on contracts applicable to liabilities under the Workers'
20		Compensation Act shall be two and five-tenths percent (2.5%). The
21		net proceeds shall be credited to the General Fund.
22	(2)	Other Insurance Contracts. – The tax rate to be applied to gross
23		premiums eollected on all other insurance contracts issued by
24		insurers shall be one and nine-tenths percent (1.9%). The net
25		proceeds shall be credited to the General Fund.
26	(3)	Additional Statewide Fire and Lightning Rate. – An additional tax
27		shall be applied to amounts collected gross premiums on contracts of
28		insurance applicable to fire and lightning coverage, except in the
29		case of marine and automobile policies, at the rate of one and thirty-
30		three hundredths percent (1.33%). Twenty-five percent (25%) of the
31		net proceeds of this additional tax shall be deposited in the Volunteer
32 33		Fire Department Fund established in Article 87 of Chapter 58 of the
33 34		General Statutes. The remaining net proceeds shall be credited to the General Fund.
34 35	(A)	Additional Local Fire and Lightning Rate. – An additional tax shall
33 36	(4)	be applied to amounts collected gross premiums on contracts of
30 37		insurance applicable to fire and lightning coverage within fire
38		districts at the rate of one-half of one percent (1/2 of 1%). The net
38 39		proceeds shall be credited to the Department of Insurance for
40		disbursement pursuant to G.S. 58-84-25.
40 41	(5)	Article 65 Corporations. – The tax rate to be applied to gross
42	(\mathbf{J})	premiums and/or gross collections from membership dues, exclusive
43		of receipts from cost plus plans, received by Article 65 corporations

1	shall be one-half of one percent $(1/2 \text{ of } 1\%)$. The net proceeds shall
2	be credited to the General Fund."
3	Section 18. G.S. 105-228.10 reads as rewritten:
4	"§ 105-228.10. No additional local taxes.
5	No county, city, or town shall be allowed to impose any additional tax, license, or fee,
6	other than ad valorem taxes, upon any insurance company or association paying the fees
7	and taxes No city or county may levy on a person subject to the tax levied in this Article.
8	Article a privilege tax or a tax computed on the basis of gross premiums."
9	Section 19. G.S. 105-249.3 is repealed.
10	Section 20. G.S. 105-259(b)(3) reads as rewritten:
11	"(b) Disclosure Prohibited. – An officer, an employee, or an agent of the State who
12	has access to tax information in the course of service to or employment by the State may
13	not disclose the information to any other person unless the disclosure is made for one of
14	the following purposes:
15	(3) Review by a tax official of another state or the Internal Revenue
16	Commissioner of the United States jurisdiction to aid the state or the
17	Commissioner jurisdiction in collecting a tax imposed by this State,
18	the other state, or the United States State or the other jurisdiction if
19	the laws of the other state or the United States allow the state or the
20	United States jurisdiction allow it to provide similar tax information
21	to a representative of this State."
22	Section 21. G.S. 105-264 reads as rewritten:
23	"§ 105-264. Effect of Secretary's interpretation of revenue laws.
24	It shall be is the duty of the Secretary to interpret all laws administered by the
25	Secretary. The Secretary's interpretation of these laws shall be consistent with the
26	applicable rules.
27	An interpretation by the Secretary is prima facie correct. When the Secretary
28	interprets a law by adopting a rule or publishing a bulletin or directive on the law, the
29	interpretation is a protection to the officers and taxpayers affected by the interpretation,
30	and taxpayers are entitled to rely upon the interpretation. If the Secretary changes a rule
31	or a bulletin, an interpretation, a taxpayer who relied upon the rule or bulletin on it before it
32	was changed is not liable for any penalty or additional assessment on any tax that accrued
33	before the rule or bulletin interpretation was changed and was not paid by reason of
34	reliance upon the rule or bulletin. interpretation. If a taxpayer requests in writing specific
35	advice from the Department and receives in response erroneous written advice, the
36	taxpayer is not liable for any penalty or additional assessment attributable to the
37	erroneous advice furnished by the Department to the extent the advice was reasonably
38	relied upon by the taxpayer and the penalty or additional assessment did not result from
39 40	the taxpayer's failure to provide adequate or accurate information.
40	This section does not prevent the Secretary from changing an interpretation and it
41	does not prevent a change in an interpretation from applying on and after the effective

42 date of the change."

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

1	"§ 105-277.3. Agricultural, horticultural, and forestland – Classifications.
2	(a) <u>Classes Defined. – The following classes of property are hereby</u> designated
3	special classes of property under authority of Article V, Sec. 2(2) Section 2(2) of Article V
4	of the North Carolina Constitution and shall be appraised, assessed and taxed as hereinafter
5	provided: assessed, and taxed as provided in G.S. 105-277.2 through G.S. 105-277.7.
6	(1) <u>Agricultural land. – Individually owned agricultural land consisting</u>
7	of one or more tracts, one of which consists of at least 10 acres that
8	are in actual production and that, for the three years preceding
9	January 1 of the year for which the benefit of this section is claimed,
10	have produced an average gross income of at least one thousand
11	dollars (\$1,000). Gross income includes income from the sale of the
12	agricultural products produced from the land and any payments
13	received under a governmental soil conservation or land retirement
14	program. Land in actual production includes land under
15	improvements used in the commercial production or growing of
16	crops, plants, or animals.
17	(2) <u>Horticultural land. – Individually owned horticultural land consisting</u>
18	of one or more tracts, one of which consists of at least five acres that
19	are in actual production and that, for the three years preceding
20	January 1 of the year for which the benefit of this section is claimed,
21	have either: met the applicable minimum gross income requirement.
22	Land in actual production includes land under improvements used in
23	the commercial production or growing of fruits or vegetables or
24	nursery or floral products. Land that has been
25	a. Been used to produce evergreens intended for use as Christmas
26	trees and must have met the qualifying or minimum gross income
27	requirements established by the Department of Revenue for the
28	land; or
29 30	b. Produced land. All other horticultural land must have produced
30 31	an average gross income of at least one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Gross income includes income from the sale of the
31	horticultural products produced from the land and any payments
33	received under a governmental soil conservation or land
33 34	retirement program. Land in actual production includes land under
35	improvements used in the commercial production or growing of fruits
36	or vegetables or nursery or floral products.
37	(3) <u>Forestland. – Individually owned forestland consisting of one or more</u>
38	tracts, one of which consists of at least 20 acres that are in actual
39	production and are not included in a farm unit.
40	(b) <u>Natural Person Ownership Requirements. – In order to come within a</u>
41	classification described in subdivision (a)(1), (2) or (3), above, the property must, subsection
42	(a) of this section, the land must, if owned by natural persons, a natural person, also satisfy
43	one of the following conditions:

1	(1)	It is the owner's place of residence.
2	(2)	It has been owned by the current owner or a relative of the current
3		owner for the four years preceding January 1 of the year for which the
4		benefit of this section is claimed.
5	(3)	At the time of transfer to the current owner, it qualified for classification
6		in the hands of a business entity or trust which-that transferred the
7		property-land to the current owner who was a member of the business
8		entity or a beneficiary of the trust, as appropriate.
9	(b1) Entity	Ownership Requirements. <u>If In order to come within a classification</u>
10		psection (a) of this section, the land must, if owned by a business entity or
11		y must-have been owned by the business entity or trust or by one or more
12		or by one or more of its creators in the case of a trust, members or creators,
13		the four years immediately preceding January 1 of the year for which the
14		section is claimed. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 105-277.2(4)b, a
15		ualifying for a classification described in G.S. 105-277.3 shall not lose the
16		assification by reason of the death of one of its members if the decedent's
17	ownership passes	to and remains in a relative of the decedent.
18	<u>(b2)</u> Except	ption to Ownership Requirements Property loses its eligibility for the
19	classifications d	lescribed in subsection (a) of this section if ownership of the property
20	passes to anyon	e other than a relative of the owner or passes to or from a business entity
21	or trust from a	or to anyone other than its members or its creators or beneficiaries,
22	respectively, ex	cept that property does not lose its eligibility if both of the following
23	conditions are r	net: (i) it G.S. 105-277.4(c) provides that deferred taxes are payable if
24	land fails to me	et any condition or requirement for classification. Accordingly, if land
25		ownership requirement due to a change of ownership, G.S. 105-277.4(c)
26		e this failure and the resulting liability for taxes under G.S. 105-277.4(c),
27		ualify for classification in the hands of the new owner if both of the
28		tions are met, even if the new owner does not meet all of the ownership
29	_	subsections (b) and (b1) of this section with respect to the land:
30	(1)	The land was appraised at its present use value or was eligible for
31		appraisal at its present use value pursuant to that subsection at the time
32		title to the property-land passed to the present owner, and (ii) at-new
33		owner.
34	(2)	At the time title to the property-land passed to the present-new owner, the
35		owner owned other property-land classified under subsection (a).
36	The fact that pro	operty may retain its eligibility because the preceding two conditions were
37		fect any liability for deferred taxes under G.S. 105-277.4(c) if those taxes
38		due at the time title passed to the present owner.
39		aled by Session Laws 1995, c. 454, s. 2.
40	· · · ·	otion for Conservation Reserve ProgramEnrollment_Land enrolled in
41	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	servation Reserve Program authorized by Title XII of the Food Security
42		Pub. L. 99-198), as amended, shall not preclude eligibility of land for
43		te treatment solely on the grounds that the land is no longer 16 U.S.C. §

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1	<u>1381 is considered to be in actual production, and income derived from participation in</u>	
2	the federal Conservation Reserve Program may be used in meeting the minimum gross	
3	income requirements of this section either separately or in combination with income from	
4	actual production. Land enrolled in the federal Conservation Reserve Program shall be	
5	assessed as agricultural land if it is planted in vegetation other than trees, or as forest land	
6	forestland if it is planted in trees.	
7	(e) <u>Exception for Turkey Disease</u> . <u>Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection</u>	
8	(a) of this section, agricultural <u>Agricultural</u> land that meets all of the following conditions	
9	does not lose its eligibility for present use value treatment solely on the grounds that it is	
10	no longer in actual production, it no longer meets the minimum income requirements, or	
11	both: is considered to be in actual production and to meet the minimum gross income	
12	requirements:	
13	(1) The land was in actual production in turkey growing within the	
14	preceding two years and qualified for present use value treatment while	
15	it was in actual production.	
16	(2) The land was taken out of actual production in turkey growing solely for	
17	health and safety considerations due to the presence of Poult Enteritis	
18	Mortality Syndrome among turkeys in the same county or a neighboring	
19 20	county. (2) The lend is otherwise cligible for present use value treatment "	
20	(3) The land is otherwise eligible for present use value treatment." Section 22 $C = 105, 277, 4(a)$ reads as rewritten:	
21 22	Section 23. G.S. 105-277.4(c) reads as rewritten: "(c) Deferred Taxes. — Property-Land meeting the conditions for classification under	
22	"(c) Deferred Taxes. <u>Property-Land meeting the conditions for classification under</u> G.S. 105-277.3 shall be taxed on the basis of the value of the property land for its present	
23 24		
24 25	use. The difference between the taxes due on the present-use basis and the taxes which that would have been payable in the absence of this classification, together with any	
23 26	interest, penalties, or costs that may accrue thereon, shall be are a lien on the real property	
20 27	of the taxpayer as provided in G.S. 105-355(a). The difference in taxes shall be carried	
28	forward in the records of the taxing unit or units as deferred taxes, but shall not be payable,	
20 29	unless and until the property loses its eligibility for the benefit of this classificationtaxes. The	
30	taxes become due and payable when the land fails to meet any condition or requirement	
31	for classification. The tax for the fiscal year that opens in the calendar year in which $\frac{1}{2}$	
32	disqualification occurs shall be deferred taxes become due is computed as if the property	
33	land had not been classified for that year, and taxes for the preceding three fiscal years	
34	which-that have been deferred shall immediately be are immediately payable, together with	
35	interest thereon-as provided in G.S. 105-360 for unpaid taxes which shall accrue-taxes.	
36	Interest accrues on the deferred taxes due as if they had been payable on the dates on	
37	which they originally became due. If only a part of the qualifying tract of land loses its	
38	eligibility, fails to meet a condition or requirement for classification, a determination shall	
39	be made of the amount of deferred taxes applicable to that part and that amount shall	
40	become becomes payable with interest as provided above. Upon the payment of any taxes	
41	deferred in accordance with this section for the three years immediately preceding a	
42	disqualification, all liens arising under this subsection shall be are extinguished."	
43	Section 24. G.S. 105-277.2(4)b. reads as rewritten:	

1	"b. A business entity having as its principal business one of the
2	activities described in subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) and whose
3	members are all either a natural person are all natural persons who
4	meet one or more of the following conditions:
5	<u>1.</u> <u>The member is actively engaged in the business of the</u>
6	entity or a entity.
7	2. <u>The member is a relative of a member who is actively</u>
8	engaged in the business of the entity.
9	3. The member is a relative of, and inherited the membership
10	interest from, a decedent who met one or both of the
11	preceding conditions after the land qualified for
12	classification in the hands of the business entity."
13	Section 25. G.S. 105-333(14) reads as rewritten:
14	"(14) Public service company. – A railroad company, a pipeline company,
15	a gas company, an electric power company, an electric membership
16	corporation, a telephone company, a telegraph company, a bus line
17	company, an airline company, or a motor freight carrier company.
18	any other The term also includes any company performing a public
19	service that is regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the
20	Federal Power Commission, United States Department of Energy, the
21	United States Department of Transportation, the Federal
22	Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Agency, or the
23	North Carolina Utilities Commission, except that the term does not
24	include a water company, a radio common carrier company as
25	defined in G.S. 62-119(3), a cable television company, or a radio or
26	television broadcasting company. The term also includes a motor
27	freight carrier company. For purposes of appraisal under this Article, the
28 29	term also includes a pipeline company whether or not it performs a public service and whether or not it is regulated by one of the regulatory agencies
30	named in this subdivision."
31	Section 26. G.S. 105-378(c) is repealed.
32	Section 27. G.S. 105-395(b) is repealed.
33	Section 28. G.S. 105-449.88(2) reads as rewritten:
34	"(2) Motor fuel sold to the federal government. government for its use."
35	Section 29. G.S. 105-449.105(d) is repealed.
36	Section 30. G.S. 105-449.110(b) reads as rewritten:
37	"(b) Interest. – The rate of interest payable on a refund is the rate set in G.S. 105-
38	242.1(i). G.S. 105-241.1(i). Interest accrues on a refund from the date that is 90 days after
39	the later of the following:
40	(1) The date the application for refund was filed.
41	(2) The date the application for refund was due."
42	Section 30.1. G.S. 105-467(5) reads as rewritten:

"(5)

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Section 31. G.S. 105-487 reads as rewritten: "§ 105-487. Use of additional tax revenue by counties and municipalities. counties.

The sales price of food that is not otherwise exempt from tax

pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13 but would be exempt from the State

sales and use tax pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13 if it were purchased

with coupons-issued under the Food Stamp Program, 7 U.S.C. § 51."

7 (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), forty percent (40%) of the revenue 8 received by a county from additional one-half percent (1/2%) sales and use taxes levied 9 under this Article during the first five fiscal years in which the additional taxes are in 10 effect in the county and thirty percent (30%) of the revenue received by a county from 11 these taxes in the next 10 fiscal years in which the taxes are in effect in the county may 12 be used by the county only for public school capital outlay purposes or to retire any 13 indebtedness incurred by the county for these purposes.

14 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), forty percent (40%) of the revenue received by a municipality from additional one-half percent (1/2%) sales and use taxes 15 levied under this Article during the first five fiscal years in which the additional taxes are 16 in effect in the municipality and thirty percent (30%) of the revenue received by a 17 municipality from these taxes in the second five fiscal years in which the taxes are in 18 effect in the municipality may be used by the municipality only for water and sewage 19 20 capital outlay purposes or to retire any indebtedness incurred by the municipality for 21 these purposes.

22 (c)The Local Government Commission may, upon petition by a county or 23 municipality, authorize a county or municipality county, authorize the county to use part or all its tax revenue, otherwise required by subsection (a) or (b) of this section to be used 24 for public schools or water and sewage school capital needs, for any lawful purpose. The 25 petition shall be in the form of a resolution adopted by the City Council or Board of 26 County Commissioners and transmitted to the Local Government Commission. 27 The 28 petition shall demonstrate that the county or municipality-can provide for its public school 29 or water and sewage-capital needs without restricting the use of part or all of the designated 30 amount of the additional one-half percent (1/2%) sales and use tax revenue for these 31 purposes. that purpose.

32 In making its decision, the Local Government Commission shall consider information 33 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 county or municipality. county. 34 35 The Commission may also consider information from sources other than the petition. The Commission shall issue a written decision on each petition stating the findings of the 36 Commission concerning the public school or water and sewage capital needs of the 37 38 petitioning county or municipality and the percentage of revenue otherwise restricted by 39 subsection (a) or (b) of this section that may be used by the petitioning county or 40 municipality for any lawful purpose.

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

3 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 eounty or municipality-county_these taxes 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 nomts in that year in which the taxes were actually in effect. (e) A county or municipality-may expend part or all of the revenue restricted for public school or water and sewage-capital needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) subsection (a) of this section in the fiscal year in which the revenue is received, or the county or municipality-may place part or all of this revenue in a capital reserve fund and shall specifically identify this revenue in accordance with Chapter 159 of the General Statutes." "Statutes." "statutes." "statutes." "statutes." "statutes." (1) Authority. – A regional public transportation authority or a regional transportation authority created pursuant to Article 26 or Article 27 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes. (2) Long-term lease or rental. – Defined in G.S. 105-187.1. (3) Motorcycle. – Defined in G.S. 204.01. Public tr	1 2		subsections that subsection expire. A county or municipality whose in whole or in part, by the Commission may subsequently submit a
4 (d) For purposes of determining the number of fiscal years in which one-half 5 percent (1/2%) sales and use taxes levied under this Article have been in effect in a <i>eounty</i> 6 or municipality, county, these taxes are considered to be in effect for a full fiscal year 7 during the first year in which these taxes were in effect, regardless of the number of 7 months in that year in which these taxes were actually in effect. 7 (e) A county or municipality-may expend part or all of the revenue restricted for 7 public school or water and sewage-capital needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) 7 subsection (a) of this section in the fiscal year in which the revenue is received, or the 7 county or municipality-may place part or all of this revenue is received, or the 7 section 32. G.S. 105-504 is repealed. 7 Section 33. G.S. 105-507 eads as rewritten: 7 section 30. G.S. 105-164.3 and the following definitions apply in this Article: 7 (1) Authority. – A regional public transportation authority or a regional 7 transportation authority created pursuant to Article 26 or Article 27 7 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes. 7 (2) Long-term lease or rental. – Defined in G.S. 20-4.01. 7 private passenger vehic		-	
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6 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 or a full fiscal year during the first year in which the taxes were actually in effect. 10 (c) A county or municipality-may expend part or all of the revenue restricted for public school or water and sewage-capital needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) subsection (a) of this section in the fiscal year in which the revenue is received, or the county or municipality-may place part or all of this revenue in a capital reserve fund and shall specifically identify this revenue in accordance with Chapter 159 of the General Statutes." 11 Section 32. G.S. 105-504 is repealed. 12 Section 33. G.S. 105-507 reads as rewritten: 13 Statutes." 14 Section 31. G.S. 105-164.3 and the following definitions apply in this Article: 10 (1) Authority A regional public transportation authority or a regional transportation authority created pursuant to Article 26 or Article 27 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes. 12 (2) Long-term lease or rental Defined in G.S. 105-187.1. 13 (3) Motorcycle Defined in G.S. 20-4.01. 14 (4) Private passenger vehicle. Defined in G.S. 20-4.01. 15 Public transportation system Any combination of real and personal property established for purposes of public transportation. The systems may include one or more of the following: structures, improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicle parking or passenger			
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		(7)	

retailer who is engaged in the business of leasing or renting private-U-drive-it passenger
vehicles or motorcycles based on the gross receipts derived by the retailer from the short-
term lease or rental of these vehicles. The tax rate must be a percentage and may not
exceed five percent (5%). A tax levied under this section applies to short-term leases or
rentals made by a retailer whose place of business or inventory is located within the
territorial jurisdiction of the Authority. This tax is in addition to all other taxes."
Section 35. G.S. 105-552(b) reads as rewritten:
"(b) Collection. – A tax levied by an Authority under this Article shall be collected
by the Authority but shall otherwise be administered in the same manner as the optional
gross receipts tax levied by G.S. 105-187.5. Like the optional gross receipts tax, a tax
levied under this Article is to be added to the lease or rental price of a private-U-drive-it
passenger vehicle or motorcycle and thereby be paid by the person to whom it is leased or
rented.
A tax levied under this Article applies regardless of whether the retailer who leases or
rents the private U-drive-it passenger vehicle or motorcycle has elected to pay the
optional gross receipts tax on the lease or rental receipts from the vehicle. A tax levied
under this Article must be paid to the Authority that levied the tax by the date an optional
gross receipts tax would be payable to the Secretary of Revenue under G.S. 105-187.5 if
the retailer who leases or rents the private-U-drive-it passenger vehicle or motorcycle had
elected to pay the optional gross receipts tax."
Section 36. S.L. 1997-139 is reenacted.
Section 37. Article 3 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes is repealed.
Section 38(a). G.S. 105A-2(2)e. reads as rewritten:
"e. A sum owed as a result of having obtained public assistance
payments under any of the following programs through an
intentional false statement, intentional misrepresentation,
intentional failure to disclose a material fact, or inadvertent
household error:
1. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children Work First Drogram or the Aid to Families with Dependent Children
Program or the Aid to Families with Dependent Children
 Emergency Assistance Program, enabled by provided in Article 2 of Chapter 108A, Article 2, Part 2. 108A of the
General Statutes.
2. The Work First Cash Assistance State-County
Special Assistance for Adults Program established
pursuant to federal waivers received by the Department
of Health and Human Services on February 5, 1996.
enabled by Part 3 of Article 2 of Chapter 108A of the
General Statutes.
3. The State-County Special Assistance for Adults Program,
enabled by Chapter 108A, Article 2, Part 3. A successor
program of one of these programs.

1	4. <u>A successor program of one of these programs.</u>
2	of the General Statutes or"
3	Section 38(b). This section becomes effective January 1, 2000.
4	Section 39. G.S. 120-70.105 reads as rewritten:
5	"§ 120-70.105. Creation and membership of the Revenue Laws Study Committee.
6 7	(a) <u>Membership.</u> — The Revenue Laws Study Committee is established. The Committee consists of 16 members as follows:
8	(1) Eight members appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the
9	Senate; the persons appointed may be members of the Senate or
10	public members.
11	(2) Eight members appointed by the Speaker of the House of
12	Representatives; the persons appointed may be members of the
13	House of Representatives or public members.
14	(b) <u>Terms. – Terms on the Committee are for two years and begin on January 15</u>
15	of each odd-numbered year, except the terms of the initial members, which begin on
16	appointment. Legislative members may complete a term of service on the Committee
17	even if they do not seek reelection or are not reelected to the General Assembly, but
18	resignation or removal from service in the General Assembly constitutes resignation or
19	removal from service on the Committee.
20	A member continues to serve until his-a successor is appointed. A vacancy shall be
21	filled within 30 days by the officer who made the original appointment."
22	Section 40. Article 8 of Chapter 136 of the General Statutes is repealed.
23	
24	PART II. CONFORM STATUTORY NOMENCLATURE.
25	Section 41. The designation of G.S. 105-103 through G.S. 105-113 as
26	Division I of Article 2 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is eliminated, so that
27	Article 2 contains G.S. 105-33 through G.S. 105-113 without any subdivision into Parts.
28	Section 42. Division I of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
29	redesignated Part 1.
30	Section 43. Division IS of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
31	redesignated Part 1A.
32	Section 44. Division II of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
33 34	redesignated Part 2. Section 45. Division III of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
34 35	redesignated Part 3.
36	Section 46. Division V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
37	redesignated Part 5.
38	Section 47. Division I of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
39	redesignated Part 1.
40	Section 48(a). G.S. 105-164.4 through G.S. 105-164.12A are merged into
41	Division II of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes without subdivision into
42	Parts, and the designations for Parts 1 through 4 of that Division are eliminated.

1	Section 48(b). Division II of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
2	is redesignated Part 2.
3	Section 49. Division III of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
4	redesignated Part 3.
5	Section 50. Division IV of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
6	redesignated Part 4.
7	Section 51. Division V of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
8	redesignated Part 5.
9	Section 52. Division VI of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
10	redesignated Part 6.
11	Section 53. Division VII of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
12	redesignated Part 7.
13	Section 54. Division VIII of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is
14	redesignated Part 8.
15	Section 55. The title of Article 1 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
16	as rewritten:
17	"ARTICLE 1.
18	SCHEDULE A. INHERITANCE TAX."
19	Section 56. The title of Article 2A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
20	reads as rewritten:
21	"ARTICLE 2A.
22	SCHEDULE B-A. TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX."
23	Section 57. The title of Article 2B of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
24	reads as rewritten:
25	"ARTICLE 2B.
26	SCHEDULE B-B. SOFT DRINK TAX."
27	Section 58. The title of Article 2C of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
28	reads as rewritten:
29	"ARTICLE 2C.
30	SCHEDULE B-CALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE AND EXCISE TAXES."
31	Section 59. The title of Article 2D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
32	reads as rewritten:
33	"ARTICLE 2D.
34	SCHEDULE B-D. UNAUTHORIZED SUBSTANCES TAXES."
35	Section 60. The title of Article 3 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
36	as rewritten:
37	"ARTICLE 3.
38	SCHEDULE C FRANCHISE TAX."
39	Section 61. The title of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
40	as rewritten:
41	"ARTICLE 4.
42	SCHEDULE D. INCOME TAX.''

1	Section 62. The title of Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
2	as rewritten:
3	"ARTICLE 5.
4	Schedule E. SALES AND USE TAX."
5 6	Section 63. The title of Article 6 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:
0 7	"ARTICLE 6.
8	ARTICLE 0. Schedule G. GIFT TAXES.''
8 9	Section 64. The title of Article 8A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
10	reads as rewritten:
11	"ARTICLE 8A.
12	SCHEDULE I-A. GROSS EARNINGS TAXES ON FREIGHT LINE COMPANIES
13	IN LIEU OF AD VALOREM TAXES."
14	Section 65. The title of Article 8B of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
15	reads as rewritten:
16	"ARTICLE 8B.
17	SCHEDULE I-BTAXES UPON INSURANCE COMPANIES."
18	Section 66. The title of Article 8D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes
19	reads as rewritten:
20	"ARTICLE 8D.
21	SCHEDULE I-D. TAXATION OF SAVINGS AND LOAN
22	ASSOCIATIONS."
23	Section 67. The title of Article 9 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads
24	as rewritten:
25	"ARTICLE 9.
26	SCHEDULE J. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION; PENALTIES AND
27 28	REMEDIES.'' Section 68 The following sections of the General Statutes are amonded by
28 29	Section 68. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by deleting the phrase "This Division" each time it occurs and substituting "This Part" :
29 30	G.S. 105-130
31	G.S. 105-131(a)
32	G.S. 105-131.1(b)
33	G.S. 105-133
34	G.S. 105-160
35	Section 69. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by
36	deleting the phrase "this Division" or "this division" each time it occurs and substituting
37	"this Part":
38	G.S. 105-130.1
39	G.S. 105-130.2
40	G.S. 105-130.4(l)(1)
41	G.S. 105-130.4(m)
42	G.S. 105-130.5(a)(2)
43	G.S. 105-130.5(c)

1	G.S. 105-130.6
2	G.S. 105-130.8
3	G.S. 105-130.11
4	G.S. 105-130.12
5	G.S. 105-130.15
6	G.S. 105-130.16
7	G.S. 105-130.18
8	G.S. 105-130.22
9	G.S. 105-130.23
10	G.S. 105-130.25
11	G.S. 105-130.34
12	G.S. 105-130.41
13	G.S. 105-130.42
14	G.S. 105-131(b) & (c)
15	G.S. 105-134
16	G.S. 105-134.1
17	G.S. 105-134.3
18	G.S. 105-134.6
19	G.S. 105-151.1
20	G.S. 105-151.2
21	G.S. 105-151.11(a)
22	G.S. 105-151.12
23	G.S. 105-151.18(a) & (b)
24	G.S. 105-151.20
25	G.S. 105-151.22
26	G.S. 105-151.23
27	G.S. 105-151.24
28	G.S. 105-151.26
29	G.S. 105-152(a) through (d)
30	G.S. 105-154
31	G.S. 105-156
32	G.S. 105-158
33	G.S. 105-160.1
34	G.S. 105-160.2
35	G.S. 105-160.4(a)
36	G.S. 105-160.5
37	G.S. 105-160.8
38	G.S. 105-163.010
39	G.S. 105-163.013
40	G.S. 105-163.014
41	Section 70. The follow

41 Section 70. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by 42 deleting the phrase "Division I" each time it occurs and substituting the phrase "Part 1" :

43 G.S. 105-131(b)(2)

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- 1 G.S. 105-164.44C
- 2 G.S. 105-275.1(e)
- 3 G.S. 105-277.001(f)
- 4 G.S. 105-277.1A(f)

5 Section 71. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by 6 deleting the phrase "Division II" each time it occurs and substituting the phrase "Part 2" :

- 7 G.S. 105-160.1
- 8 G.S. 105-160.4(e)
- 9 G.S. 105-163.011(b) & (b1)
- 10 G.S. 105-163.012
- 11 G.S. 105-163.15
- 12 G.S. 105-269.6
- 13 G.S. 105-275.2

14 Section 72. The following sections of the General Statutes are amended by 15 deleting the phrase "Division V" each time it occurs and substituting the phrase "Part 5" :

- 16 G.S. 105-116(a)
- 17 G.S. 105-120(a)
- 18 G.S. 105-120.2(f)
- 19 G.S. 105-122(d)

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Section 73. G.S. 105-7 reads as rewritten:

21 **"§ 105-7. Estate tax.**

22 A tax in addition to the inheritance tax imposed by this schedule is hereby (a) Article is imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent, whether a 23 24 resident or nonresident of the State, where the inheritance tax imposed by this schedule 25 Article is less than the maximum state death tax credit allowed by the Federal Estate Tax Act as contained in the Code because of said tax herein imposed. the tax imposed by this 26 Article. In such a case, the inheritance tax provided for by this schedule-imposed by this 27 Article shall be increased by an estate tax on the net estate so that the aggregate amount 28 29 of tax due this State shall be equals the maximum amount of credit allowed under said-the 30 Federal Estate Tax Act. Said This additional tax shall be paid out of the same funds as 31 any other tax against the estate.

32 (b) Where If no tax is imposed by this schedule <u>Article</u> because of the exemptions 33 herein or otherwise, and a tax is due the United States under the Federal Estate Tax Act, 34 then a tax shall be is due this State equal to the maximum amount of the credit allowed 35 under said the Federal Estate Tax Act.

36 (c) The administrative provisions of this <u>schedule</u>, <u>Article</u>, wherever applicable, 37 shall apply to the collection of the tax imposed by this section. The amount of the tax as 38 imposed by subsection (a) of this section shall be computed in full accordance with the 39 Federal Estate Tax Act as contained in the Code."

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

41 "§ 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
 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 1 2 any provision of this Article to be included in the gross estate of the decedent, then there 3 shall be credited against and applied in reduction of the tax, which would otherwise be 4 chargeable against the beneficiaries of the estate under the provisions of this Article, an 5 amount equal to the tax paid with respect to such the gift. Any additional tax found to be 6 due because of the inclusion of gifts in the gross estate of the decedent, as provided herein, decedent shall be a tax against the estate and shall be paid out of the same funds as any 7 other tax against the estate." 8 9 Section 75. The introductory language of G.S. 105-9 reads as rewritten: "§ 105-9. Deductions. 10 In determining the clear market value of property taxed under this Article, or schedule, 11 12 the following deductions, and no others, shall be allowed:". Section 76. G.S. 105-114(a)(2) reads as rewritten: 13 Corporations not organized under the laws of this State for doing 14 "(2) 15 business in this State and for the benefit and protection which such 16 these corporations receive from the government and laws of this State in doing business in this State. 17 18 If the corporation is organized under the laws of this State, the 19 payment of the taxes levied by this Article shall be a condition 20 precedent to the right to continue in such-the corporate form of 21 organization; and if the corporation is not organized under the laws of this State, payment of these taxes shall be a condition precedent to the 22 right to continue to engage in doing business in this State. The taxes 23 24 levied in this Article or schedule shall be are for the fiscal year of the 25 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 26 taxes become due. 27 G.S. 105-122 does not apply to street transportation systems taxed 28 29 under G.S. 105-120.1 or holding companies taxed under G.S. 105-30 120.2. G.S. 105-122 applies to a corporation taxed under another section of this Article only to the extent the taxes levied on the 31 corporation in G.S. 105-122 exceed the taxes levied on the corporation 32 33 in other sections of this Article." 34 Section 77. G.S. 105-122(a) reads as rewritten: 35 "(a) Every corporation, domestic and foreign, incorporated, or, by an act, 36 domesticated under the laws of this State or doing business in this State, except as otherwise provided in this Article or schedule, Article, shall, on or before the fifteenth day 37 38 of the third month following the end of its income year, annually, annually make and 39 deliver to the Secretary of Revenue in such form as he may prescribe in the form prescribed by the Secretary a full, accurate accurate, and complete report and statement signed by 40 either its president, vice-president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, secretary or assistant 41 42 secretary, containing such-the facts and information as may be required by the Secretary of

Revenue as shown by the books and records of the corporation at the close of such-the 1 2 income year. 3 There shall be annexed to the return required by this subsection the affirmation of the 4 officer signing the return in the following form: "Under penalties prescribed by law, I 5 hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief this return, including any 6 accompanying schedules and statements, is true and complete. If prepared by a person 7 other than taxpayer, his-this affirmation is based on all information of which he-the 8 preparer has any knowledge." 9 Section 78. G.S. 105-127(b) is repealed. 10 Section 79. G.S. 105-130.26 reads as rewritten: "§ 105-130.26. Credit against corporate income tax-for conversion of industrial boiler 11 12 to wood fuel. 13 Any corporation which A corporation that modifies or replaces an oil or gas-fired boiler 14 or kiln and the associated fuel and residue handling equipment used in the manufacturing 15 process of a manufacturing business located in this State with one which that is capable of burning wood shall be is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this Division, Part 16 17 an amount equal to fifteen percent (15%) of the installation and equipment cost of such 18 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 19 20 business in which such the boiler or kiln is used at the time of such conversion and payment 21 in part or in whole for such installation and equipment must be made by the taxpayer during the 22 tax year for which the credit is claimed; and the amount of credit allowed for any one income 23 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 24 imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits 25 26 allowable under this Division, allowable, except for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. If a credit is granted under this section to a taxpayer engaged in the 27 28 business of poultry production and that credit exceeds the tax imposed under this 29 Division, Part, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax imposed under this 30 Division for the succeeding five years." Section 80. G.S. 105-130.27(a) reads as rewritten: 31 32 Credit Allowed. -- Any corporation which A corporation that constructs in North "(a) 33 Carolina a distillery to make ethanol from agricultural or forestry products for qualified 34 uses shall be is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division. Part. Subject to 35 the limitation provided in subsection (d) of this section, the amount of the credit shall be 36 equal to twenty percent (20%) of the installation and construction costs of the distillery, 37 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.
 No credit is allowed, however, for the costs of purchasing the land or site work, which

40 includes rock, paving, and excavation. In order to secure the credit allowed by this

41 section, the taxpayer must own or control the facility at the time of construction, and

payment for the installation and construction must be made by the taxpayer during the year
 preceding the year for which the credit is claimed. The amount of the credit allowed for any one

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 fuel source. construction. Invoices or receipts shall be furnished to substantiate a claim or a credit under this section if requested by the Secretary of Revenue. Secretary. The credit allowed by this section shall-may not exceed the 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 for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer." Section 81. G.S. 105-130.27A reads as rewritten:
"§ 105-130.27A. Credit against corporate income tax for construction of a peat facility. (a) Any corporation which A corporation that constructs in North Carolina a facility which-that uses peat as the feedstock for the production of a commercially manufactured 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 13 14 Part equal to twenty percent (20%) of the installation and equipment costs of construction; 15 provided, that the credit shall not be allowed construction paid during the taxable year. No credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the cost of the system was provided 16 by federal, State, or local grants. In order to secure the credit allowed by this section, the 17 18 taxpayer must own or control such-the facility at the time of construction, and the credit 19 allowed by this section shall not exceed construction. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year 20 reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except for 21 22 payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpaver.

(b) The amount of unused credit allowed under this section may be carried overfor the next succeeding five years."

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Section 82. G.S. 105-130.28(a) reads as rewritten:

26 Any corporation that constructs in North Carolina a facility for the production "(a) of photovoltaic equipment is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division 27 Part equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the installation and equipment costs of 28 29 construction. This credit shall not be allowed-construction paid during the taxable year. No 30 credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the costs of the equipment were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit allowed by this section, 31 32 the taxpayer must own or control the facility at the time of construction. The credit 33 allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division 34 Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, 35 allowable, except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."

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Section 83. G.S. 105-130.29 reads as rewritten:

37 "§ 105-130.29. Credit against corporate income tax for construction of an olivine brick 38 facility.

(a) Any corporation that constructs in North Carolina a facility for the production
 of olivine bricks for thermal storage shall be is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by
 this Division-Part equal to twenty percent (20%) of the installation and equipment costs of
 construction. This credit shall not be allowed construction paid during the taxable year. 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 secure the credit allowed by this section, the 1 2 taxpayer must own or control the facility at the time of construction. The credit allowed 3 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 allowable under this Division, allowable, 4 5 except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. 6 (b) The amount of credit allowed under this section may be carried over for the 7 next succeeding five years." 8 Section 84. G.S. 105-130.30 reads as rewritten: 9 "§ 105-130.30. Credit against corporate income tax-for construction of a methane gas 10 facility. Any corporation that constructs in North Carolina a facility for the production 11 (a) 12 of methane gas from renewable biomass resources shall be is allowed a credit against the 13 tax imposed by this Division-Part equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and 14 equipment costs of construction. construction paid during the taxable year. The credit 15 allowed under this section may not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for any single installation. This credit shall not be allowed. No credit is allowed, however, to the 16 17 extent that any of the costs of the system were provided by federal, State, or local grants. 18 To secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the facility at the time of construction. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount 19 20 of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all 21 credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or on 22 behalf of the taxpayer. 23 As used in this section, "renewable biomass resources" means organic matter (b)24 produced by terrestrial and aquatic plants and animals such as standing vegetation, 25 aquatic crops, forestry and agricultural residues residues, and animal wastes that can be used for the production of energy." 26 Section 85. G.S. 105-130.31 reads as rewritten: 27 "§ 105-130.31. Credit against corporate income tax-for installation of a wind energy 28 29 device. 30 Any corporation that constructs or installs a wind energy device for the (a) production of electricity at a site located in this State shall be is allowed a credit against 31 the tax imposed by this Division-Part equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and 32 33 equipment costs of the wind energy device. device paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under this section may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for any 34 35 single 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. 36 To secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the site at 37 38 the time the wind energy device is installed. The credit allowed by this section may not 39 exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division Part for the taxable year reduced 40 by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. 41

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1 (b) As used in this section, "wind energy device" means equipment (and parts 2 solely related to the functioning of the equipment) that, when installed on a site, transmits 3 or uses wind energy to generate electricity."

4 5 Section 86. G.S. 105-130.32 reads as rewritten:

5 "§ 105-130.32. Credit against corporate income tax-for installation of solar energy 6 equipment for the production of heat or electricity in certain processes.

7 Any corporation that constructs or installs solar energy equipment for the (a) 8 production of heat or electricity in the manufacturing or service processes of its business 9 located in this State is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part equal 10 to thirty-five percent (35%) of the installation and equipment costs of the solar energy equipment. equipment paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under this section 11 12 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 13 14 of the equipment were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit 15 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 16 17 amount of the tax imposed by this Division Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum 18 of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or 19 on behalf of the taxpayer.

20 (b) As used in this section, "solar energy equipment" means equipment and 21 materials designed to collect, store, transport, or control energy derived directly from the 22 sun."

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

24 Any corporation that constructs or installs a hydroelectric generator with a "(a) capacity of at least three kilowatts (3KW) at an existing dam or free flowing stream 25 located in this State shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division Part 26 27 equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and equipment costs of the hydroelectric generator. paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under this section may not 28 exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any single installation. This credit shall not be 29 30 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 secure the credit allowed by this 31 32 section, the taxpayer must own or control the site at the time the hydroelectric generator 33 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 34 35 allowable under this Division, Part, except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the 36 taxpayer."

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

38 "(a) Any corporation that purchases conservation tillage equipment for use in a 39 farming business, including tree farming, shall be allowed a credit against the tax 40 imposed by this <u>Division-Part</u> equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the cost of the 41 equipment. equipment paid during the taxable year. This credit may not exceed two 42 thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for any income-taxable year for any taxpayer. The 43 credit may only-be claimed <u>only</u> by the first purchaser of the equipment and may not be

claimed by a corporation that purchases the equipment for resale or for use outside this 1 2 State. This credit may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the 3 taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, 4 except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. If the credit allowed by this 5 section exceeds the tax imposed under this Division, Part, the excess may be carried 6 forward and applied to the tax imposed under this Division-for the succeeding five years. The 7 basis in any equipment for which a credit is allowed under this section shall be reduced 8 by the amount of credit allowable." 9 Section 89. G.S. 105-130.37(a) reads as rewritten: 10 "(a) Any corporation that grows a crop and permits the gleaning of the crop during the taxable year is shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part 11 12 equal to ten percent (10%) of the market price of the quantity of the gleaned crop. This credit may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year 13 14 reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except tax 15 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 16 portion of the credit may be carried forward for the succeeding five vears." 17 18 Section 90. G.S. 105-130.39 reads as rewritten: 19 "§ 105-130.39. Credit for certain telephone subscriber line charges. 20 A corporation that provides local telephone service to low-income residential (a) 21 consumers at reduced rates pursuant to an order of the North Carolina Utilities Commission is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part equal to the 22 23 difference between: between the following: 24 The amount of receipts the corporation would have received (1)during the taxable year from those low-income customers had the 25 customers been charged the regular rates for local telephone service 26 27 and fees; and fees. The amount billed those low-income customers for local 28 (2)29 telephone service during the taxable year. 30 This credit is allowed only for a reduction in local telephone service rates and (b) fees and is not allowed for any reduction in interstate subscriber line charges. This credit 31 may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year 32 33 reduced by the sum of all credits allowed under this Division, allowable, except tax payments made by or on behalf of the corporation." 34 35 Section 91. G.S. 105-134.7(a)(7) reads as rewritten: The transitional adjustments provided in Division I-S-Part 1A of this 36 "(7) Article shall be made with respect to a shareholder's pro rata share of 37 38 S Corporation income." Section 92. G.S. 105-151 reads as rewritten: 39 40 "§ 105-151. Tax credits for income taxes paid to other states by individuals. An individual who is a resident of this State is allowed a credit against the 41 (a) 42 taxes imposed by this Division-Part for income taxes imposed by and paid to another state or country on income taxed under this Division, Part, subject to the following conditions: 43

	(1)	The credit shall be is allowed only for taxes paid to another state or country on income derived from sources within that state or country
		that is taxed under its laws irrespective of the residence or domicile
		of the recipient; provided, recipient, except that whenever a taxpayer
		who is deemed to be a resident of this State under the provisions of
		this Division-Part is deemed also to be a resident of another state or
		country under the laws of that state or country, the Secretary may, in
		his discretion, may allow a credit against the taxes imposed by this
1		Division Part for taxes imposed by and paid to the other state or
)		country on income taxed under this Division. Part.
	(2)	The fraction of the gross income as calculated under the Code and

- (2) The fraction of the gross income, as calculated under the Code and adjusted as provided in G.S. 105-134.6 and G.S. 105-134.7, that is subject to income tax in another state or country shall be ascertained, and the North Carolina net income tax before credit under this section shall be multiplied by that fraction. The credit allowed shall be-is either the product thus calculated or the income tax actually paid the other state or country, whichever is smaller.
 - (3) Receipts showing the payment of income taxes to another state or country and a true copy of a return or returns upon the basis of which the taxes are assessed shall be filed with the Secretary at, or prior to, the time-when the credit is claimed. If credit is claimed on account of a deficiency assessment, a true copy of the notice assessing or proposing to assess the deficiency, as well as a receipt showing the payment of the deficiency, shall be filed.

(b) If any taxes paid to another state or country for which a taxpayer has been allowed a credit under this section are at any time credited or refunded to the taxpayer, a tax equal to that portion of the credit allowed for the taxes so credited or refunded shall be is due and payable from the taxpayer and shall be is subject to the penalties and interest provided in Subchapter I of this Chapter."

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Section 93. G.S 105-151.5 reads as rewritten:

31 "§ 105-151.5. Credit for conversion of industrial boiler to wood fuel.

32 A person-taxpayer who modifies or replaces an oil or gas-fired boiler or kiln and the 33 associated fuel and residue handling equipment used in the manufacturing process of a manufacturing business located in this State with one that is capable of burning wood 34 35 shall be is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part an amount equal to fifteen percent (15%) of the installation and equipment cost of the conversion; 36 provided, that in order to secure conversion paid during the taxable year. In order to claim 37 38 the credit allowed by this section, the taxpaver must own or control the business in which 39 the boiler or kiln is used at the time of the conversion and payment in part or in whole for the 40 installation and equipment must be made by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the 41 credit is claimed. The amount of credit allowed for any one taxable year may not exceed fifteen 42 percent (15%) of the costs paid during the year.-conversion. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the 43

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 taxpayer. If a credit is granted under this section to a taxpayer engaged in the business of poultry production and that credit exceeds the tax imposed under this Division, Part, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax imposed under this Division for the succeeding five years."

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Section 94. G.S. 105-151.6(a) reads as rewritten:

7 Credit Allowed. - Any person who constructs in North Carolina a distillery to "(a) 8 make ethanol from agricultural or forestry products for qualified uses shall be is allowed a 9 credit against the tax imposed by this Division. Part. Subject to the limitation provided in 10 subsection (d) of this section, the amount of the credit shall be equal to is twenty percent (20%) of the installation and construction costs of the distillery, distillery paid during the 11 12 vear preceding the taxable vear, and an additional ten percent (10%) of those costs if the distillery is to be powered by use of an alternative fuel source. No credit is allowed, 13 14 however, for the costs of purchasing the land or site work, which includes rock, paving, 15 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 payment for the installation and 16 17 construction must be made by the taxpayer during the year preceding the year for which the 18 credit is claimed. The amount of the credit allowed for any one taxable year shall be limited to 19 twenty percent (20%) of the installation and construction costs paid during such year, or thirty 20 percent (30%) if the distillery is to be powered by an alternative fuel source.-construction. 21 Invoices or receipts shall be furnished to substantiate a claim or a credit under this section 22 if requested by the Secretary of Revenue. Secretary. The credit allowed by this section shall 23 may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year 24 reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpaver." 25

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

27 A person who constructs or installs a hydroelectric generator with a capacity of "(a) at least three kilowatts (3KW) at an existing dam or free flowing stream located in this 28 29 State shall be is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this Division-Part an 30 amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and equipment costs of the hydroelectric generator generator paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under 31 32 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 33 34 of the system were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit 35 allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the site at the time the 36 hydroelectric generator 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 37 38 of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer." 39

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

41 "(a) A person who constructs or installs solar energy equipment for the production
42 of heat or electricity in the manufacturing or service processes of the person's business
43 located in this State is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this <u>Division-Part</u> equal

to thirty-five percent (35%) of the installation and equipment costs of the solar energy 1 equipment. equipment paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under this section 2 3 may not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for any single installation. This 4 eredit shall not be allowed No credit is allowed, however, to the extent that any of the costs 5 of the equipment were provided by federal, State, or local grants. To secure the credit 6 allowed by this section, the taxpaver must own or control the business at the time the 7 solar energy equipment is installed. The credit allowed by this section may not exceed the 8 amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all 9 credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax made by or on 10 behalf of the taxpayer. In no case shall a tax credit be is a credit allowed under both this section and G.S. 105-151.2." 11

12

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

13 A person who constructs or installs a wind energy device for the production of "(a) 14 electricity at a site located in this State shall be is allowed as a credit against the tax 15 imposed by this Division-Part an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the installation and equipment costs of the wind energy device. device paid during the taxable year. The credit 16 17 allowed under this section may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for any single 18 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 19 20 secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpaver must own or control the site at the 21 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 22 23 by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, except payments of tax 24 made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."

25

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

A person-taxpayer who constructs in North Carolina a facility for the 26 "(a) production of methane gas from renewable biomass resources shall be allowed as a credit 27 against the tax imposed by this Division-Part an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the 28 29 installation and equipment costs of construction.-construction paid during the taxable year. The credit allowed under this section may not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars 30 (\$2,500) for any single installation. This credit shall not be allowed. No credit is allowed, 31 however, to the extent that any of the costs of the system were provided by federal, State, 32 33 or local grants. To secure the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must own or control the facility at the time of construction. The credit allowed by this section may not 34 35 exceed the 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 36 37 made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."

38

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

"(c) Limitations. - No credit shall be allowed under this section for
 amounts deducted from gross income in calculating taxable income under the Code. The
 credit allowed by 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 allowable under this Division,
 allowable, except for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. No credit

shall be allowed under this section with respect to employment-related expenses paid by
a nonresident of this State."

3

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

4 A person-taxpayer who purchases conservation tillage equipment for use in a "(a) 5 farming business, including tree farming, shall be allowed as a credit against the tax 6 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 7 8 thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for any taxable year. The credit may be claimed 9 only by the first purchaser of the equipment and may not be claimed by a person who 10 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 taxable year reduced by 11 12 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 13 14 imposed under this Division, Part, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax 15 imposed under this Division for the next succeeding five years. The basis in any equipment for which a credit is allowed under this section shall be reduced by the amount of the 16 17 credit allowable."

18

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

19 "(a) A person-taxpayer who grows a crop and permits the gleaning of the crop 20 during the taxable year shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this 21 Division-Part an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the market price of the quantity of the gleaned crop. This credit may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division 22 23 Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division. 24 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 25 gleaned crop to taxable income as provided in G.S. 105-134.6(c). Any unused portion of 26 27 the credit may be carried forward for the next succeeding five years."

28

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

29 "(d) Limitations. – A nonresident or part-year resident who claims the credit 30 allowed by this section shall reduce the amount of the credit by multiplying it by the 31 fraction calculated under G.S. 105-134.5(b) or (c), as appropriate. The credit allowed 32 under this section may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division Part for the 33 taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowed under this Division, <u>allowable</u>, 34 except payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."

35

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

Credit. – An individual engaged in the business of farming is allowed a credit 36 "(a) against the tax imposed by this Division-Part equal to the amount of property taxes the 37 38 individual paid at par during the taxable year on farm machinery and on attachments and 39 repair parts for farm machinery. In addition, an individual shareholder of an S 40 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 41 42 property taxes the S Corporation paid at par during the taxable year on farm machinery and on attachments and repair parts for farm machinery. The total credit allowed under 43

this section may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the taxable year and may 1 2 not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division-Part for the taxable year reduced 3 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 4 5 return a copy of the tax receipt for the property taxes for which credit is claimed. The 6 receipt must indicate that the taxes have been paid and the amount and date of the 7 payment."

8

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

9 "(e) Joint Returns. – A husband and wife shall file a single income tax return jointly 10 if (i) their federal taxable income is determined on a joint federal return and (ii) both spouses are residents of this State or both spouses have North Carolina taxable income. 11 12 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. 13 14 Part. A husband and wife filing jointly are jointly and severally liable for the tax imposed 15 by this Division-Part reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division allowable including tax payments made by or on behalf of the husband and wife. 16 17 However, if a spouse has been relieved of liability for federal tax attributable to a 18 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 19 20 the same substantial understatement by the other spouse. A wife and husband filing 21 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, 22 23 exceeds the total of the taxes due, refund of the excess may be made payable to both 24 spouses jointly or, if either is deceased, to the survivor alone."

25

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

Except as otherwise provided in this section, the credits allowed to an 26 "(a) individual against the tax imposed by Division II-Part 2 of this Article shall be allowed to 27 the same extent to an estate or a trust against the tax imposed by this Division. Part. Any 28 29 credit computed as a percentage of income received shall be apportioned between the 30 estate or trust and the beneficiaries based on the distributions made during the taxable year. No credit may exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this Division-Part for the 31 32 taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable under this Division, allowable, 33 except for payments of tax made by or on behalf of the estate or trust." 34

Section 106. G.S. 105-164.3(22) reads as rewritten:

"(22) "Use tax" means and includes the tax imposed by Part 3 in Division II-2 of this Article."

Section 107. G.S. 105-164.13(5) reads as rewritten:

Manufactured products produced and sold by manufacturers or "(5) 39 producers to other manufacturers, producers, or registered wholesale or retail-retailers or wholesale merchants, for the purpose of resale 40 except as modified by Division I, G.S. 105-164.3, subdivision (23). 41 42 Provided, however, this exemption shall-G.S. 105-164.3(23). This

1	exemption does not extend to or include retail sales to users or
2	consumers not for resale."
3	Section 108. G.S. 105-164.26 reads as rewritten:
4	"§ 105-164.26. Presumption that sales are taxable.
5	For the purpose of the proper administration of this division of this Article and to
6	prevent evasion of the retail sales tax, it shall be presumed that all gross receipts of
7	wholesale merchants and retailers are subject to the retail sales tax until the contrary is
8	established by proper records as required herein. in this Article. It shall be prima facie
9	presumed that tangible personal property sold by any person for delivery in this State,
10	however made, and by carrier or otherwise, is sold for storage, <u>use_use</u> , or other
11	consumption in this State, and a like presumption shall apply to tangible personal
12	property delivered without-outside this State and brought to this State by the purchaser
13	thereofpurchaser. "
14	Section 109. G.S. 105-228.1 reads as rewritten:
15	"§ 105-228.1. Defining taxes levied and assessed in this Article.
16	The purpose of this Article is to levy a fair and equal tax under authority of Article V,
17	Sec. 3 of the Constitution of North Carolina Section 2(2) of Article V of the North Carolina
18	<u>Constitution</u> and to provide a practical means for ascertaining and collecting it. The taxes
19	levied and assessed in this schedule shall be upon the gross earnings Article are on gross
20	earnings, as defined in the Article, and shall be are in lieu of ad valorem taxes upon the
21	properties of individuals, firms, or corporations so taxed herein. persons taxed in this
22	Article."
23	Section 110. G.S. 105-266(c) reads as rewritten:
24	"(c) Statute of Limitations. – The period in which a refund must be demanded or
25	discovered under this section is determined as follows:
26	(1) General Rule. – No overpayment shall be refunded, whether upon
27	discovery or receipt of written demand, if the discovery is not made
28	or the demand is not received within three years after the date set by
29	the statute for the filing of the return or within six months after the
30	payment of the tax alleged to be an overpayment, whichever is later.
31	(2) Worthless Debts or Securities. – Section $6511(d)(1)$ of the Code
32	applies to an overpayment of the tax levied in Division II or III-Part 2
33	or 3 of Article 4 of this Chapter to the extent the overpayment is
34	attributable to either of the following:
35	a. The deductibility by the taxpayer under section 166 of the Code
36	of a debt that becomes worthless, or under section 165(g) of the
37	Code of a loss from a security that becomes worthless.
38	b. The effect of the deductibility of a debt or loss described in
39	subpart a. of this subdivision on the application of a carryover to
40	the taxpayer.
41	(3) Capital Loss and Net Operating Loss Carrybacks. – Section
42	6511(d)(2) of the Code applies to an overpayment of the tax levied
43	in Division II or III-Part 2 or 3 of Article 4 of this Chapter to the

1		extent the overpayment is attributable to a capital loss carryback
2		under section 1212(c) of the Code or to a net operating loss
3		carryback under section 172 of the Code.
4	(4)	Federal Determination. – When a taxpayer files with the Secretary a
5		return that reflects a federal determination and the return is filed
6		within the required time, the period in which a refund must be
7		demanded or discovered is one year after the return reflecting the
8		federal determination is filed or three years after the original return
9		was filed or due to be filed, whichever is later."
10	Section 1	11. G.S. 105-309(d) reads as rewritten:
11	"(d) Personal j	property shall be listed to indicate the township and municipality, if
12		axable and shall be itemized by the taxpayer in such detail as may be
13	•	bstract form approved by the Department of Revenue. Personal
14		be listed to indicate which property, if any, is subject to a tax credit
15		Article 4 of this Chapter. G.S. 105-151.21.
16	(1)	If the assessor considers it necessary to obtain a complete listing of
17		personal property, he the assessor may require a taxpayer to submit
18		additional information, inventories, or itemized lists of personal
19		property.
20	(2)	At the request of the assessor, the taxpayer shall furnish any
21		information he may have the taxpayer has with respect to the true
22		value of the personal property he the taxpayer is required to list."
23	Section 1	12. G.S. 105-366(b)(5) reads as rewritten:
24	"(5)	The stock of goods or fixtures of a wholesale or retail merchant (as
25		defined in Schedule E of the Revenue Act) merchant or retailer, as
26		defined in G.S. 105-164.3, in the hands of a purchaser or transferee
27		thereof, or any other personal property of the purchaser or transferee
28		of such-the property, if the taxes on the goods or fixtures remain
29		unpaid 30 days after the date of the sale or transfer, but in such a case
30		the transfer. In the case of other personal property of the purchaser
31		or transferee, the levy or attachment must be made within six months
32		of the sale or transfer."
33	Section 1	13. G.S. 105-366(d) reads as rewritten:
34	"(d) Remedies	against Sellers and Purchasers of Stocks of Goods or Fixtures of
35	Wholesale or Retail I	Merchants.Merchants or Retailers. –
36		(1) Any wholesale or retail merchant (as defined in Schedule E of the
37		Revenue Act)-merchant or retailer, as defined in G.S. 105-164.3, who
38		sells or transfers the major part of his-its stock of goods, materials,
39		supplies, or fixtures, other than in the ordinary course of business or
40		who goes out of business, shall: business, or who goes out of business,
41		must take the following actions:
42		a. At least 48 hours prior to the date of the pending sale,
43		transfer, or termination of business, give notice thereof to the

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

1	(4) In using the remedies provided in this subsection (d),
2	subsection, the amount of taxes not yet determined shall be
3	computed in accordance with G.S. 105-359, and any applicable
4	discount shall be allowed."
5	
6	PART III. EFFECTIVE DATE.

7 Section 114. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act is effective 8 when it becomes law.