GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1993

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SENATE BILL 155 Second Edition Engrossed 4/6/93

Short Title: Revenue Laws Technical Changes.		(Public)
Sponsors: Senators Plexico	o, Kerr, Seymour, and Winner of Buncomb	e.
Referred to: Finance.		
	February 15, 1993	
	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED	
AN ACT TO MAKE T	ECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CH	ANGES TO THE
REVENUE LAWS AN	D RELATED STATUTES.	
The General Assembly of I	North Carolina enacts:	
Section 1. Section 7 of Chapter 1007 of the 1991 Session Laws is repealed.		
Sec. 2. The cate	h line of G.S. 20-81.12 reads as rewritten:	•
"§ 20-81.12. Collegiate insignia plates, high school insignia plates, plates and		
historical attraction plates."		
Sec. 3. G.S. 105-23(b) reads as rewritten:		
"(b) Exception. – An inheritance tax return is not required to be filed for an estate		
(i) whose beneficiaries are all either Class A beneficiaries, as described in G.S. 105-		
4(a), or the surviving spou	se, and (ii) whose gross value, including th	e value of transfers
over which the decedent i	retained an interest and the value of gifts	made within three
years before the decedent's	s death, as provided in G.S. 105-2(3), 105-2	2(a)(3), is less than
the amount specified in the	following table:	
Estates of Decedents Dying		
On or After	Gross Value of Estates	
July 1, 1985	\$100,000	
August 1, 1985	75,000	
July 1, 1986	150,000	
January 1, 1987	250,000."	
Sec. 4. G.S. 105-113.82(e) reads as rewritten:		

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"(e) Population Estimates. – To determine the population of a city or county for purposes of the distribution required by this section, the Secretary shall use the most recent annual estimate of population certified by the State <u>Budget Planning Officer</u>."

Sec. 5. G.S. 105-125 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-125. Corporations not mentioned. Exempt corporations.

None of the taxes levied in this Article shall apply to charitable, religious, fraternal, benevolent, scientific or educational corporations, not operating for a profit; nor to insurance companies; nor to mutual ditch or irrigation associations, mutual or cooperative telephone associations or companies, mutual canning associations, cooperative breeding associations, or like organizations or associations of a purely local character deriving receipts solely from assessments, dues, or fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting expenses; nor to cooperative marketing associations operating solely for the purpose of marketing the products of members or other farmers, which operations may include activities which are directly related to such marketing activities, and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary operating expenses of the association, including interest and dividends on capital stock on the basis of the quantity of product furnished by them; nor to production credit associations organized under the act of Congress known as the Farm Credit Act of 1933; nor to business leagues, boards of trade, clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other nonprofitable purposes, civic leagues operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare, or chambers of commerce and merchants' associations not organized for profit, and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder, individual or other corporations; nor to corporations or organizations, such as condominium associations, homeowner associations or cooperative housing corporations not organized for profit, the membership of which is limited to the owners or occupants of residential units in the condominium, housing development, or cooperative housing corporation, and operated exclusively for the management, operation, preservation, maintenance or landscaping of the common areas and facilities owned by such corporation or organization or its members situated contiguous to such houses, apartments or other dwellings or for the management, operation, preservation, maintenance and repair of such houses, apartments or other dwellings owned by the corporation or organization or its members, but only if no part of the net earnings of such corporation or organization inures (other than through the performance of related services for the members of such corporation or organization) to the benefit of any member of such corporation or organization or other person. In addition, absent a specific provision to the contrary, the taxes levied in this Article do not apply to any organization that is exempt from federal income tax under the Code.

Provided, that each such corporation must, upon request by the Secretary of Revenue, establish in writing its claim for exemption from said provisions.

(a) Exemptions. – The following corporations are exempt from the taxes levied by this Article. Upon request of the Secretary, an exempt corporation must establish its claim for exemption in writing:

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- A charitable, religious, fraternal, benevolent, scientific, or educational 1 (1) 2 corporation not operated for profit. 3
 - <u>(2)</u> An insurance company subject to tax under Article 8B of this Chapter.
 - A mutual ditch or irrigation association, a mutual or cooperative (3) telephone association or company, a mutual canning association, a cooperative breeding association, or a similar corporation of a purely local character deriving receipts solely from assessments, dues, or fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting expenses.
 - (4) A cooperative marketing association that operates solely for the purpose of marketing the products of members or other farmers and returns to the members and farmers the proceeds of sales, less the association's necessary operating expenses, including interest and dividends on capital stock, on the basis of the quantity of product furnished by them. The association's operations may include activities directly related to these marketing activities.
 - A production credit association organized under the federal Farm (5) Credit Act of 1933.
 - <u>(6)</u> A club organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, or other nonprofit purposes, a civic league operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare, a business league, or a board of trade.
 - <u>(7)</u> A chamber of commerce or merchants' association not organized for profit, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of a private stockholder, an individual, or another corporation.
 - An organization, such as a condominium association, a homeowner (8) association, or a cooperative housing corporation not organized for profit, the membership of which is limited to the owners or occupants of residential units in the condominium, housing development, or cooperative housing corporation. To qualify for the exemption, the organization must be operated exclusively for the management, operation, preservation, maintenance, or landscaping of the residential units owned by the organization or its members or of the common areas and facilities that are contiguous to the residential units and owned by the organization or by its members. To qualify for the exemption, no part of the net earnings of the organization may inure. other than through the performance of related services for the members of the organization, to the benefit of any person.
 - Except as otherwise provided by law, an organization exempt from (9) federal income tax under the Code.

The provisions of G.S. 105-122 shall apply to electric light, power, gas, water, Pullman, sleeping and dining car, express, telegraph, telephone, motor bus, and truck corporations to the extent and only to the extent that the franchise taxes levied in G.S. 105-122 exceed the franchise taxes levied in other sections of this Article or schedule; except that the provisions of G.S. 105-122 shall not apply to businesses taxed under

G.S. 105-120.1. The exemptions in this section shall apply only to those corporations specially mentioned, and no other.

(b) <u>Certain Investment Companies. – A Provided, that any</u> corporation doing business in North Carolina <u>that which in the opinion of the Secretary of Revenue of North Carolina</u>, qualifies as a 'regulated investment company' under section 851 of the Code or as a 'real estate investment trust' under <u>the provisions of section 856</u> of the Code and <u>which files with the North Carolina Department of Revenue its election elects for federal income tax purposes</u> to be treated as a 'regulated investment company' or as a 'real estate investment trust,' <u>shall may</u>, in determining its basis for franchise <u>tax be allowed to tax</u>, deduct the aggregate market value of its investments in the stocks, bonds, debentures, or other securities or evidences of debt of other corporations, partnerships, individuals, municipalities, governmental <u>agencies</u> agencies, or governments."

Sec. 6. G.S. 105-114(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) Nature of Taxes. The taxes levied in this Article upon persons and partnerships are for the privilege of engaging in business or doing the act named. The taxes levied in this Article upon corporations are privilege or excise taxes levied upon:
 - (1) Corporations organized under the laws of this State for the existence of the corporate rights and privileges granted by their charters, and the enjoyment, under the protection of the laws of this State, of the powers, rights, privileges and immunities derived from the State by the form of such existence; and
 - (2) Corporations not organized under the laws of this State for doing business in this State and for the benefit and protection which such corporations receive from the government and laws of this State in doing business in this State.

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

- G.S. 105-122 does not apply to street transportation systems taxed under G.S. 105-120.1 or holding companies taxed under G.S. 105-120.2. G.S. 105-122 applies to a corporation taxed under another section of this Article only to the extent the taxes levied on the corporation in G.S. 105-122 exceed the taxes levied on the corporation in other sections of this Article."
- Sec. 7. G.S. 105-127 is amended by adding at the end a new subsection to read:
 - "(f) After the end of the income year in which a domestic corporation is dissolved pursuant to Article 14 of Chapter 55 of the General Statutes, the corporation is no longer subject to the tax levied in this Article unless the Secretary of Revenue finds that the

 corporation has engaged in business activities in this State not appropriate to winding up and liquidating its business and affairs."

Sec. 8. G.S. 105-130.40(c) reads as rewritten:

- "(c) County Designation. A severely distressed county is a county designated as severely distressed by the Secretary of Commerce. Each year, on or before December 31, the Secretary of Commerce shall designate which counties are considered severely distressed, and shall provide that information to the Secretary of Revenue. A county is considered severely distressed if its distress factor is one of the thirty-three highest in the State. The Secretary shall assign to each county in the State a distress factor that is the sum of the following:
 - (1) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by rate of unemployment from lowest to highest.
 - (2) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by per capita income from highest to lowest.
 - (3) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by percentage growth in population from lowest to highest.

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

- Sec. 9. G.S. 105-134.6(b) is amended by adding at the end a new subdivision to read:
 - "(9) Income that is (i) earned or received by an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian tribe and (ii) derived from activities on a federally recognized Indian reservation while the member resides on the reservation. Income from intangibles having a situs on the reservation and retirement income associated with activities on the reservation are considered income derived from activities on the reservation."
 - Sec. 10. G.S. 105-134.7(a)(5) reads as rewritten:
 - "(5) The amount of any If the taxpayer has a net operating loss for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1989, that part of the loss that is carried back to and deducted in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1989, pursuant to section 172 of the Code may be deducted from taxable income in the taxable year following the taxable year for which the loss occurred."
 - Sec. 11. G.S. 105-151.17(c) reads as rewritten:
- "(c) County Designation. A severely distressed county is a county designated as severely distressed by the Secretary of Commerce. Each year, on or before December 31, the Secretary of Commerce shall designate which counties are considered severely distressed, and shall provide that information to the Secretary of Revenue. A county is considered severely distressed if its distress factor is one of the thirty-three highest in

the State. The Secretary shall assign to each county in the State a distress factor that is the sum of the following:

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

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

Sec. 12. G.S. 105-163.010(8) reads as rewritten:

- "(8) Qualified grantee business. A North Carolina business that (i) has received during the preceding three years a grant or other funding from the North Carolina Technological Development Authority, <u>The North Carolina Technological Development Authority, Inc.</u>, the North Carolina Biotechnology Center, the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina, or the Federal Small Business Innovation Research Program, and (ii) is registered with the Secretary of State under G.S. 105-163.013."
- Sec. 13. G.S. 105-163.013(c)(3) reads as rewritten:
- "(3) It has received during the preceding three years a grant or other funding from the North Carolina Technological Development Authority, The North Carolina Technological Development Authority, Inc., the North Carolina Biotechnology Center, the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina, or the Federal Small Business Innovation Research Program."

Sec. 14. G.S. 105-187.19 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-187.19. Use of tax proceeds.

The Secretary shall distribute the taxes collected under this Article, less the cost of collecting the taxes, in accordance with this section. The Secretary shall retain the cost of collection as reimbursement to the Department of Revenue.

Each quarter, the Secretary shall credit ten percent (10%) of the net tax proceeds to the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund and shall distribute ninety percent (90%) of the net tax proceeds among the counties on a per capita basis according to the most recent annual population estimates certified to the Secretary by the Office of State Budget and Management. State Planning Officer. A county may use funds distributed to it under this section only as provided in G.S. 130A-309.54."

Sec. 15. G.S. 105-266.1(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Within 90 days after notification of the Secretary's decision with respect to a demand for refund of any tax or additional tax under this section any taxpayer aggrieved

thereby, in lieu section, an aggrieved taxpayer may, instead of petitioning for administrative review by the Tax Review Board under G.S. 105-241.1, may 105-241.2, bring a civil action against the Secretary of Revenue for recovery of the alleged overpayment overpayment. If the alleged overpayment is more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), the taxpayer may bring the action either in the Superior Court of Wake County or in the superior court of the county in which the taxpayer resides, if the alleged overpayment exceeds two hundred dollars (\$200.00), and if-resides; if the alleged overpayment is two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or less, the taxpayer may bring the action in any State court of competent jurisdiction in Wake County. If upon trial it shall be is determined that there has been any an overpayment of tax or additional tax, judgment shall be rendered therefor, with interest, and the same shall be refunded by the State. State shall refund the amount due."

Sec. 16. G.S. 105-269.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-269.3. Administration and enforcement_Enforcement_of Subchapter V and fuel inspection fee.

This Article applies to taxes levied under Subchapter V of this Chapter and to inspection fees levied under Chapter 119 of the General Statutes. The State Highway Patrol and law enforcement officers and other appropriate personnel in the Division of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Transportation may assist the Department of Revenue in enforcing Subchapter V of this Chapter and Article 3 of Chapter 119 of the General Statutes. The State Highway Patrol and law enforcement officers of the Division of Motor Vehicles have the power of peace officers in matters concerning the enforcement of Subchapter V of this Chapter and Article 3 of Chapter 119 of the General Statutes."

Sec. 17. G.S. 105-277A(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Population Estimates. – In making the per capita calculations under this section, the Secretary shall use the most recent annual population estimates certified by the State <u>Budget-Planning Officer.</u>"

Sec. 18. G.S. 105-285(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Personal Property; General Rule. – Except as <u>otherwise</u> provided in <u>subsection</u> (c) <u>below</u>, <u>this Chapter</u>, the value, ownership, and place of taxation of personal property, both tangible and intangible, shall be determined annually as of January 1."

Sec. 19. Effective on and after January 1, 1993, G.S. 105-330.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-330.1. Classification of motor vehicles.

(a) <u>Classification.</u> All motor vehicles, except (i) motor vehicles exempt from registration pursuant to G.S. 20-51, (ii) manufactured homes, mobile classrooms, and mobile offices, (iii) semitrailers registered on a multiyear basis under G.S. 20-88(c), and (iv) motor vehicles owned or leased by a public service company and appraised under G.S. 105-335, are hereby vehicles other than the motor vehicles listed in subsection (b) are designated a special class of property under authority of Article V, Sec. 2(2) of the North Carolina Constitution. Classified motor vehicles shall be listed and assessed as provided in this Article and taxes on classified motor vehicles shall be collected as provided in this Article.

- (b) Exceptions. The following motor vehicles are not classified under subsection (a):
 - (1) Motor vehicles exempt from registration pursuant to G.S. 20-51.
 - (2) Manufactured homes, mobile classrooms, and mobile offices.
 - (3) Semitrailers registered on a multiyear basis under G.S. 20-88(c).
 - (4) Motor vehicles owned or leased by a public service company and appraised under G.S. 105-335.
 - (5) 'U-drive-it' passenger vehicles registered under G.S. 20-87(2)."

Sec. 20. G.S. 105-395(c) reads as rewritten:

- "(c) It is the intent of the General Assembly to make the provisions of this Subchapter (being G.S. 105-291 [105-271] through 105-395, inclusive) uniformly applicable throughout the State, and to assure this objective all laws and clauses of laws, including private and local acts (except acts, other than local acts relating to the selection of tax collectors), collectors, in conflict with the provisions of this Subchapter shall, as of July 1, 1971, be and are hereby repealed effective July 1, 1971. As used in this section, the term 'local acts' means any acts of the General Assembly that apply to one or more counties by name, to one or more municipalities by name, or to all municipalities within one or more named counties."
 - Sec. 21. G.S. 105-441(a) reads as rewritten:
- "(a) Acts. Any distributor who commits one or more of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor:
 - (1) Fails to obtain a license required by this Article.
 - (2) Willfully fails to make a report required by this Article.
 - (3) Willfully fails to pay a tax when due under this Article.
 - (4) Makes a false statement in an application, a report, or a statement required under this Article.
 - (5) Fails to keep records as required under this Article.
 - (6) Refuses to allow the Secretary of Revenue or a representative of the Secretary of Revenue to examine the distributor's books and records concerning motor fuel.
 - (7) Fails to disclose the correct amount of motor fuel sold or used in this State.
 - (8) Fails to file <u>a replacement bond or an additional bond as required under this Article.</u>

On conviction, a distributor shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or, in the case of an individual or the officer or employee charged with the duty of making a report for a corporation, imprisoned not exceeding 24 months, or both."

Sec. 22. G.S. 105-449.34 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-449.34. Acts and omissions declared to be misdemeanors; penalties. misdemeanors.

A person who commits one or more of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) Fails to obtain a license required by this Article.

- 1 (2) Willfully fails to make a report required by this Article.
 - (3) Willfully fails to pay a tax when due under this Article.
 - (4) Makes a false statement in an application, a report, or a statement required under this Article.
 - (5) Fails to keep records as required under this Article.
 - (6) Refuses to allow the Secretary of Revenue or a representative of the Secretary of Revenue to examine the licensee's books and records concerning fuel.
 - (7) Fails to disclose the correct amount of fuel sold or used in this State.
 - (8) Fails to file <u>a replacement bond or an additional bond as required under this Article."</u>

Sec. 23. G.S. 105-466(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) The board of county commissioners, upon adoption of said resolution, shall cause a certified copy of the resolution to be delivered immediately to the Secretary of Revenue, Upon adoption of a resolution levying the tax, the board of county commissioners shall immediately deliver a certified copy of the resolution to the Secretary, accompanied by a certified statement from the county board of elections, if applicable, setting forth the results of any special election approving the tax in the county. Thereupon, the Secretary of Revenue shall proceed as authorized in this Article to administer the tax in such county, unless said county board of commissioners shall notify the Secretary of Revenue in writing that, pursuant to a resolution duly adopted by said Board, the tax will be collected and administered by the taxing county. Upon receipt of these documents, the Secretary shall collect and administer the tax as provided in this Article."

Sec. 24. G.S. 105-469 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-469. Collection and administration of local sales and use tax; authorization to promulgate rules and regulations. Secretary to collect and administer local sales and use tax.

Unless the county board of commissioners shall have notified the Secretary to the contrary, as provided in G.S. 105–466(d), the Secretary of Revenue The Secretary shall collect and administer the local sales and use tax imposed by a taxing a tax levied by a county pursuant to the provisions of this Article and shall be charged with the duty of administering the local sales and use tax authorized to be imposed by this Article. In addition to the present statutory provisions authorizing the Secretary of Revenue to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations pertaining to the administration and collection of taxes, the Secretary of Revenue is empowered to promulgate such additional rules and regulations as are necessary and proper for the implementation of this Article."

Sec. 25. G.S. 105-472 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-472. Disposition and distribution of taxes collected.

(a) County Allocation. – The Secretary shall, on a quarterly basis, allocate to each taxing county for which the Secretary collects the tax the net proceeds of the tax collected in that county under this Article. For the purpose of this section, 'net proceeds' means the gross proceeds of the tax collected in each county under this Article less

taxes refunded, the cost to the State of collecting and administering the tax in the county as determined by the Secretary, and other deductions that may be charged to the county. If the Secretary collects local sales or use taxes in a month and the taxes cannot be identified as being attributable to a particular taxing county, the Secretary shall allocate the taxes among the taxing counties in proportion to the amount of taxes collected in each county under this Article during that month and shall include them in the quarterly distribution.

With respect to the counties in which he shall collect and administer the tax, the Secretary of Revenue shall, on a quarterly basis, distribute to each taxing county and to the municipalities therein the net proceeds of the tax collected in that county under this Article which amount shall be determined by deducting taxes refunded, the cost to the State of collecting and administering the tax in the taxing county and such other deductions as may be properly charged to the taxing county, from the gross amount of the tax remitted to the Secretary of Revenue from the taxing county. The Secretary shall determine the cost of collection and administration, and that amount shall be retained by the State before distribution of the net proceeds of the tax. For the purposes of this Article, "municipalities" shall mean cities as defined by G.S. 153A-1(1).

- (b) Distribution Between Counties and Cities. The Secretary shall divide the amount allocated to each taxing county among the county and its municipalities in accordance with the method determined by the county. The board of county commissioners shall, in the resolution levying the tax, determine that the net proceeds of the tax shall be distributed in one of the following methods and thereafter said proceeds shall be distributed in accordance therewith: by resolution, choose one of the following methods of distribution:
 - Per Capita Method. —The amount distributable to a taxing county and **(1)** to the municipalities therein from the net proceeds of the tax collected therein shall be determined upon the following basis: The net proceeds of the tax collected in a taxing county shall be distributed to that taxing county and to the municipalities therein upon in the county on a per capita basis according to the total population of the taxing county, plus the total population of the municipalities in the county. In the case of a municipality located in more than one county, only that part of its population living in the taxing county is considered its 'total population.' therein; provided, however, that "total population" of a municipality lying within more than one county shall be only that part of its population which lives within the taxing county. For this purpose, the Secretary of Revenue In order to make the distribution, the Secretary shall determine a per capita figure by dividing the net proceeds of the tax collected under this Article for the preceding guarter within a amount allocated to each taxing county by the total population of that taxing county plus the total population of all municipalities therein in the county. according to the most recent annual estimates of population as certified to the Secretary of Revenue by the State Budget Officer. The per capita figure thus derived shall be

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multiplied The Secretary shall then multiply this per capita figure by the population of the taxing county and by the population of each respective municipality therein according to the most recent annual estimates of population as certified to the Secretary of Revenue by the State Budget Officer, and in the county; each respective product shall be the amount to be distributed to each taxing the county and to each municipality therein. in the county. To determine the population of each county and each municipality, the Secretary shall use the most recent annual estimate of population certified by the State Planning Officer. The State Budget Officer shall annually cause to be prepared and shall certify to the Secretary of Revenue such reasonably accurate population estimates of all counties and municipalities in the State as may be practicably developed; or

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Ad Valorem Method. – The net proceeds of the tax collected in a taxing county shall be divided between the distributed to that county and the municipalities therein in the county in proportion to the total amount of ad valorem taxes levied by each on property having a tax situs in the taxing county during the fiscal year next preceding such the For purposes of this section, the amount of the ad valorem taxes levied by such-a county or municipality shall include any includes ad valorem taxes levied by such-the county or municipality in behalf of a taxing district or districts-and collected by the county or municipality. In addition, the amount of taxes levied by a county shall include any includes ad valorem taxes levied by a merged school administrative unit described in G.S. 115C-513 in the part of the unit located in the county. In computing the amount of tax proceeds to be distributed to any county or each county and municipality, the amount of any ad valorem taxes levied but not substantially collected shall be ignored. Each county and municipality receiving a distributable share of the sales and use distribution of the proceeds of the tax levied under this Article shall in turn immediately share the proceeds with any district or districts each district in behalf of which the county or municipality levied ad valorem taxes in the proportion that the district levy bears to the total levy of the county or municipality. Any county or municipality which that fails to provide the Department of Revenue with information concerning ad valorem taxes levied by that county or municipality—it adequate to permit a timely determination of the—its appropriate share of that county or municipality of tax proceeds collected under this Article may be excluded by the Secretary from each quarterly distribution with respect to which such the information was not provided in a timely manner, and such those tax proceeds shall then be distributed only to the governmental unit or units whose information was provided in a timely manner. remaining counties or municipalities, as appropriate. For the purpose of computing the distribution of the

tax under this subsection to any county and the municipalities located therein in the county for any quarter with respect to which the property valuation of a public service company is the subject of an appeal pursuant to the provisions of the Machinery Act, or to applicable provisions of federal law, and the Department of Revenue is restrained by operation of law or by a court of competent jurisdiction—from certifying such—the valuation to the county and the municipalities therein,—in the county, the Department shall use the last property valuation of such—the public service company which—that has been so certified in order to determine the ad valorem tax levies applicable to such public service company in the county and the municipalities therein—certified.

Where local use taxes, levied pursuant to this Article, or to any other local sales tax act, which cannot be identified as being attributable to any particular taxing county are collected and remitted to the Secretary, he shall apportion said taxes to the taxing counties in the same proportion that the local sales and use taxes collected each month in a taxing county bears to the total local sales and use taxes collected in all taxing counties each month during the quarter for which a distribution is to be made, and the total net proceeds shall then be distributed as above provided.

The board of county commissioners in each taxing county shall, by resolution adopted during the month of April of each year, determine which of the two foregoing methods of distribution shall be in effect in the county during the next succeeding fiscal year. In order for such the resolution to be effective, a certified copy thereof of it must be delivered to the Secretary of Revenue at his office in Raleigh within 15 calendar days after its adoption. If the board fails to adopt any a resolution or if it fails to adopt choosing a method of distribution not then in effect in the county, or if a certified copy of the resolution is not timely delivered to the Secretary, the method of distribution then in effect in the county shall continue in effect for the following fiscal year. The method of distribution in effect on the first of July of each fiscal year shall apply to every distribution made during that fiscal year.

(c) <u>Municipality Defined. – As used in this Article, the term 'municipality' means 'city' as defined in G.S. 153A-1.</u>"

Sec. 26. G.S. 105-482 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-482. Limitations.

This Article applies only to counties that levy one percent (1%) sales and use taxes under Article 39 of this Chapter or under Chapter 1096 of the 1967 Session Laws and do not levy one-half percent (1/2%) local sales and use taxes under Article 41 of this Chapter. Laws."

Sec. 27. G.S. 105-483 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-483. Levy and collection of additional taxes.

Any county subject to this Article may levy one-half percent (1/2%) local sales and use taxes in addition to any other State and local sales and use taxes levied pursuant to law. Except as provided in this Article, the adoption, levy, collection, distribution, administration, and repeal of these additional taxes shall be in accordance with Article 39 of this Chapter. In applying the provisions of Article 39 of this Chapter to this

Article, references to 'this Article' mean Article 40 of Chapter 105. this Chapter. All taxes levied pursuant to this Article shall be collected by the Secretary and may not be collected by a taxing county. The exemption for building materials in G.S. 105-468.1 does not apply to taxes levied under this Article."

Sec. 28. G.S. 105-498 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-498. Levy and collection of additional taxes.

Any county subject to this Article may levy one-half percent (1/2%) local sales and use taxes in addition to any other State and local sales and use taxes levied pursuant to law. Except as provided in this Article, the adoption, levy, collection, distribution, administration, and repeal of these additional taxes shall be in accordance with Article 39 of this Chapter. In applying the provisions of Article 39 of this Chapter to this Article, references to 'this Article' mean Article 42 of Chapter 105.—this Chapter. All taxes levied pursuant to this Article shall be collected by the Secretary and may not be collected by a taxing county.—The exemption for building materials in G.S. 105-468.1 does not apply to taxes levied under this Article."

Sec. 29. G.S. 160A-623(h) reads as rewritten:

"(h) Tax Situs. <u>The fact that the county listed by the owner under G.S. 105-314</u> as the county where the vehicle is subject to ad valorem taxation is within the territorial jurisdiction of the Authority shall be **prima facie** evidence that the vehicle has a tax situs within the territorial jurisdiction of the Authority. <u>The tax situs of a motor vehicle for the purpose of this section is its ad valorem tax situs. If the vehicle is exempt from ad valorem tax, its tax situs for the purpose of this section is the ad valorem tax situs it would have if it were not exempt from ad valorem tax."</u>

Sec. 30. The caption to G.S. 105-449.16 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-449.16. Levy of tax, tax and application of tax proceeds, and exemption for nonanhydrous ethanol. proceeds."

Sec. 31. G.S. 105-434(c) is repealed.

Sec. 32. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act is effective upon ratification. Sections 21 and 22 of this act apply to offenses committed on or after the date of ratification.