### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

### **SESSION 1997**

S 5

### SENATE BILL 1241

Finance Committee Substitute Adopted 6/4/98 Finance Committee Substitute #2 Adopted 7/23/98 Fourth Edition Engrossed 8/5/98 House Committee Substitute Favorable 8/24/98

Short Title: Amendments to the Revenue Laws.	(Public)
Sponsors:	_
Referred to:	_

# May 21, 1998

1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO MAKE THE REVENUE ACT PENALTIES UNIFORM, TO DELETE
3	OBSOLETE AND INEFFECTIVE PENALTIES, TO GIVE NONPROFIT
4	ENTITIES THREE YEARS TO FILE APPLICATIONS FOR REFUND OF TAXES
5	PAID, TO EXTEND THE SUNSET ON THE QUALIFIED BUSINESS
6	INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT, TO AMEND THE QUALIFIED BUSINESS
7	INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT TO PROVIDE AN INCENTIVE FOR
8	INVESTMENT IN SMALL FILM PRODUCTION BUSINESSES, TO DIRECT
9	THE REVENUE LAWS STUDY COMMITTEE TO STUDY WHETHER A
10	TAXPAYER WHO PREVAILS IN AN ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OR A
11	LAWSUIT SHOULD RECEIVE REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES IN
12	CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, TO TEMPORARILY REINSTATE A PROPERTY
13	TAX EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN NONPROFIT RETIREMENT FACILITIES,
14	AND TO DIRECT THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION TO STUDY
15	PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR NONPROFIT ENTITIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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Section 1. G.S. 105-16 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 105-16. Interest and penalty. When tax must be paid.

All taxes Taxes imposed by this Article are due within nine months after the death of the decedent. shall be due and payable at the death of the testator, intestate, grantor, donor or vendor; if not paid within nine months from date of death of the testator, intestate, grantor, donor or vendor, such tax shall bear interest at the rate established pursuant to G.S. 105-241.1(i), to be computed from the expiration of nine months from the date of the death of such testator, intestate, grantor, donor or vendor until paid: Provided, that if the taxes herein levied shall not be paid in full within nine months from the later of the date of death of the testator, intestate, grantor, donor or vendor, or from the qualification of the executor or administrator, then and in such case a penalty of ten per centum (10%) upon the amount of taxes remaining due and unpaid shall be added: Provided further, that the penalty of ten per centum (10%) herein imposed may be remitted by the Secretary of Revenue in case of unavoidable delay in settlement of estate or of pending litigation, and the Secretary of Revenue is further authorized, in case of protracted litigation or other delay in settlement not attributable to laches of the party liable for the tax, to remit all or any portion of the interest charges accruing under this schedule, with respect to so much of the estate as was involved in such litigation or other unavoidable cause of delay. Provided, that the time for payment and collection of such tax may be extended by the Secretary of Revenue for reasonable cause shown."

Section 2. G.S. 105-22 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 105-22. Duties of clerks of superior court.

It shall be the duty of the The clerk of the superior court to must obtain from any an executor or administrator, at the time of the qualification of such the executor or administrator, the address of the personal representative qualifying, the names and addresses of the heirs-at-law, legatees, distributees, devisees, etc., as far as practical, the approximate value and character of the property or estate, both real and personal, the relationship of the heirs-at-law, legatees, devisees, etc., to the decedents, and forward the same to the Secretary of Revenue on or before the tenth day of each month. The clerk shall make no report of a death if no inheritance tax return is required to be filed for the decedent's estate under G.S. 105-23 because the estate meets the requirements of subsection (b) of that section. Any clerk of the superior court who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to file such monthly reports as required by this section shall be liable to a penalty in the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to be recovered by the Secretary of Revenue in an action to be brought by the Secretary of Revenue."

Section 3. G.S. 105-29 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 105-29. Uniform valuation.

When filing an inheritance tax return, the personal representative of an estate must report as the value of the estate the value that is reported on an estate tax return filed for the estate under the Code. If the federal government does not correct or otherwise determine the value of an estate reported on an estate tax return, the Secretary may

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determine the value based on evidence of any kind that becomes available to the Secretary from any source.

If the federal government corrects or otherwise determines the value of an estate reported on an estate tax return, the personal representative must, within two years after being notified of the correction or final determination by the federal government, file an inheritance tax return with the Secretary reflecting the corrected or determined value. The Secretary must adopt the value as corrected or determined by the federal government for federal estate tax purposes. The Secretary shall assess and collect any additional tax due on the transfer of property in the estate as provided in Article 9 of this Chapter and shall refund any overpayment of tax as provided in Article 9 of this Chapter. A personal representative who fails to report a federal correction or determination is subject to the penalties in G.S. 105-236 and forfeits the right of the estate to any refund due by reason of the determination."

Section 4. G.S. 105-109 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 105-109. Engaging in business without a license.—Obtaining license and paying tax.

- (a) When Tax Due. All State license taxes under this Article or schedule, unless otherwise provided for, shall be due and payable annually on or before the first day of July of each year, or at the date of engaging in such business, trade, employment and/or profession, or doing the act.
- License Required. Before a person may engage in a business, trade, or profession for which a license is required under this Article, the person must be licensed by the Department pursuant to G.S. 105-104. A license must be displayed conspicuously at the location of the licensed business, trade, or profession. If any person, firm, or corporation shall continue the business, trade, employment, or profession, or to do the act, after the expiration of a license previously issued, without obtaining a new license, he or it shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor, which may include a fine which shall not be less than twenty percent (20%) of the tax in addition to the tax and the costs; and if such failure to apply for and obtain a new license be continued, such person, firm, or corporation shall pay additional tax of five per centum (5%) of the amount of the State license tax which was due and payable on the first day of July of the current year, in addition to the State license tax imposed by this Article, for each and every 30 days, or fraction thereof, that such State license tax remains unpaid from the date that same was due and payable, and such additional tax shall be assessed by the Secretary of Revenue and paid with the State license tax, and shall become a part of the State license tax. The penalties for delayed payment hereinbefore provided shall not impair the obligation to procure a license in advance or modify any of the pains and penalties for failure to do so.

The provisions of this section shall apply to taxes levied by the counties of the State under authority of this Article in the same manner and to the same extent as they apply to taxes levied by the State.

(c) If any person, firm, or corporation shall commence to exercise any privilege or to promote any business, trade, employment, or profession, or to do any act requiring a State license under this Article without such State license, he or it shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor; and if such failure, neglect, or refusal to apply for and obtain such State license be continued, such person, firm, or corporation shall pay an additional tax of

five per centum (5%) of the amount of such State license tax which was due and payable at the commencement of the business, trade, employment or profession, or doing the act, in addition to the State license tax imposed by this Article, for each and every 30 days, or fraction thereof, that such State license tax remains unpaid from the date that same was due and payable, and such additional tax shall be assessed by the Secretary of Revenue and paid with the State license tax and shall become a part of the State license tax.

- (d) Penalties. The penalties in G.S. 105-236 apply to this Article. The Secretary may collect a tax due under this Article in any manner allowed under Article 9 of this Chapter. If any person, firm, or corporation shall fail, refuse, or neglect to make immediate payment of any taxes due and payable under this Article, additional taxes, and/or any penalties imposed pursuant thereto, upon demand, the Secretary of Revenue shall certify the same to the sheriff of the county in which such delinquent lives or has his place of business, and such sheriff shall have the power and shall levy upon any personal or real property owned by such delinquent person, firm, or corporation, and sell the same for the payment of the said tax or taxes, penalty and costs, in the same manner as provided by law for the levy and sale of property for the collection of other taxes, and if sufficient property is not found, the said sheriff or deputy commissioner shall swear out a warrant for the violation of the provisions of this Article and as provided in this Article.
- (e) <u>Local License Taxes. The penalty and collection provisions of this section</u> apply to taxes levied by counties of the State under the authority of this Article in the same manner and to the same extent as they apply to taxes levied by the State. The provisions of this section for the collection of delinquent license taxes shall—apply to license taxes levied by the cities and towns of this State under authority of this Article, or any other provision of law, in the same manner and to the same extent as they apply to taxes levied by the <u>State and counties of this State</u>: <u>Provided, the municipal officer charged with the duty of collecting municipal taxes may exercise the powers vested in the sheriff by this section. State."</u>

Section 5. G.S. 105-110 is repealed.

Section 6. G.S. 105-112 is repealed.

Section 7. G.S. 105-113.3(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Administration. —Except as provided in this section, Article 9 of this Chapter applies to this Article. If a person fails or refuses to pay a tax due under this Article, a penalty shall be added to the tax due in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the tax due."

Section 8. G.S. 105-113.87 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 105-113.87. Refund for excise tax paid on sacramental wine.

- (a) Refund Allowed. A person who purchases wine for the purpose stated in G.S. 18B-103(8) may obtain a refund from the Secretary for the amount of the excise tax levied under this Article. The Secretary shall make refunds annually.
- (b) Application. An applicant for a refund authorized by this section shall file a written request with the Secretary for the refund due for the prior calendar year on or before April 15. The Secretary may by rule prescribe what information and records shall be supplied by the applicant to qualify for the refund. No refund may be made if the application is filed more than three years after the date it is due.

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(c) Late Application. An application for a refund filed later than required in subsection (b) shall be accepted by the Secretary but shall be subject to the following late penalties: an application filed by May 15, twenty-five percent (25%); an application filed after May 15 but no later than October 15, fifty percent (50%). No refund may be made if the application is filed after October 15."

Section 9. G.S. 105-130.6 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 105-130.6. Subsidiary and affiliated corporations.

The net income of a corporation doing business in this State which-that is a parent, subsidiary subsidiary, or affiliate of another corporation shall be determined by eliminating all payments to or charges by a the parent, subsidiary subsidiary, or affiliated corporation in excess of fair compensation in all intercompany transactions of any kind whatsoever. If the Secretary of Revenue shall find-finds as a fact that a report by such-a corporation does not disclose the true earnings of such-the corporation on its business carried on in this State, the Secretary may require that such the corporation to file a consolidated return of the entire operations of the parent corporation and of its subsidiaries and affiliates, including its own operations and income, and shall income. The Secretary shall determine the true amount of net income earned by such the corporation in this State as provided herein. State. The combined net income of such the corporation and of its parent, subsidiaries subsidiaries, and affiliates shall be apportioned to this State by use of the applicable apportionment formula required to be used by such-the corporation under G.S. 105-130.4. In such cases there shall be included. The return shall include in the apportionment formula the property, payrolls, and sales of all corporations for which the return is made. For the purposes of this section, a corporation shall be deemed is considered a subsidiary of another corporation hereby designated the parent corporation, when, directly or indirectly, it is subject to control by such the other corporation by stock ownership, interlocking directors, or by any other means whatsoever exercised by the same or associated financial interests, whether such the control is direct or through one or more subsidiary, affiliated, or controlled <del>corporations, and a corporations.</del> A corporation shall be deemed is considered an affiliate of another corporation when both are directly or indirectly controlled by the same parent corporation or by the same or associated financial interests by stock ownership, interlocking directors, or by any other means whatsoever, whether such the control be direct or through one or more subsidiary, affiliated affiliated, or controlled corporations. Upon such a finding by the Secretary of Revenue,—The Secretary may require a the-consolidated return authorized by-under this section may be required regardless of whether the parent or controlling corporation or interests or its subsidiaries or affiliates, other than the taxpayer, are or are not doing business in this State.

If such a consolidated return is required and by this section is not filed within 60 days after demand, it is demanded, said parent, subsidiary or affiliated corporation shall be subject to the penalty provided in this act for failure to file return and, in addition, shall be subject to the penalty provided in G.S. 105-230, and in such event the provisions of G.S. 105-236 shall apply. then the corporation is subject to the penalties provided in G.S. 105-230 and G.S. 105-236.

 Such—The parent, subsidiary subsidiary, or affiliated corporation shall—must incorporate in its return required under this section such information as the Secretary of Revenue may reasonably require for the determination of information needed to determine the net income taxable under this Division, Part, and shall—must furnish such—any additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require. requires. If the return does not contain the information therein—required or such—the additional information requested is not furnished within 30 days after demand, it is demanded, the corporation shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each day's omission, in addition—is subject to the penalty penalties provided in G.S. 105-230. G.S. 105-230 and G.S. 105-236.

If the Secretary finds that the determination of the income of a parent, subsidiary subsidiary, or affiliated corporation under a consolidated return as herein provided will produce a greater or lesser figure than the amount of income earned in this State, he the Secretary may readjust the determination by reasonable methods of computation to make it conform to the amount of income earned in this State; and if State. If the corporation contends the figure produced is greater than the earnings in this State, it shall-must file with the Secretary within 30 days after notice of such determination, file with the Secretary the determination a statement of its objections and of an alternative method of determination with such detail and proof as the Secretary may require, and the determination. The Secretary shall must consider the same statement in determining the income earned in this State. In making such determination, the The findings and conclusions of the Secretary shall be presumed to be correct and shall not be set aside unless shown to be plainly wrong."

Section 10. G.S. 105-163.8 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 105-163.8. Liability of withholding agents and others. agents.

- (a) Withholding Agents. A withholding agent who withholds the proper amount of income taxes under this Article and pays the withheld amount to the Secretary is not liable to any person for the amount paid. A withholding agent who fails to withhold the proper amount of income taxes or pay the amount withheld to the Secretary is liable for the amount of tax not withheld or not paid. A withholding agent who fails to withhold the amount of income taxes required by this Article or who fails to pay withheld taxes by the due date for paying the taxes is subject to the penalties provided in Article 9 of this Chapter.
- (b) Others. A person who has a duty to deduct, account for, or pay taxes required to be withheld under this Article and who fails to do so is liable for the amount of tax not deducted, not accounted for, or not paid."

Section 11. G.S. 105-163.15(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) In the case of any underpayment of the estimated tax by an individual, there shall be added to the tax imposed under Article 4 for the taxable year the Secretary shall assess a penalty in an amount determined by applying the applicable annual rate established under G.S. 105-241.1(i) to the amount of the underpayment for the period of the underpayment."
  - Section 12. G.S. 105-164.14(d) reads as rewritten:

 after the dates specified in subsections (b) and (c) above are subject to the following penalties for late filing: applications filed within 30 days after the due date, twenty-five percent (25%); applications filed after 30 days but within three years after the due date, fifty percent (50%). Refunds applied for more than three years after the due date are

barred."

Section 13. G.S. 105-228.2(i) reads as rewritten:

"(i) If any such freight line company or railroad company shall fail to pay the tax levied herein when due a penalty of ten percent (10%) thereof shall immediately accrue and thereafter one percent (1%) per month shall be added to such tax and penalty while such tax remains unpaid. All provisions of laws for enforcing payment of taxes levied in this Article shall be applicable to the gross earnings taxes of freight line companies. Any freight line company against which a tax is assessed under the provisions of this Article may appear and defend in any action brought for the collection of such tax. The provisions of Article 9 of this Chapter apply to this Article."

Penalties for Late Applications. —Refunds made pursuant to applications filed

Section 14. G.S. 105-231 is recodified as G.S. 105-230(b).

Section 15. G.S. 105-230, as amended by this act, reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 105-230. Charter suspended for failure to report.

If a corporation or a limited liability company fails to file any report or return or to pay any tax or fee required by this Subchapter for 90 days after it is due, the Secretary shall inform the Secretary of State of this failure. The Secretary of State shall suspend the articles of incorporation, articles of organization, or certificate of authority, as appropriate, of the corporation or limited liability company. The Secretary of State shall immediately notify by mail every domestic or foreign corporation or limited liability company so suspended of its suspension. The powers, privileges, and franchises conferred upon the corporation or limited liability company by the articles of incorporation, the articles of organization, or the certificate of authority terminate upon suspension. The Secretary of State shall immediately notify by mail every domestic or foreign corporation or limited liability company of the suspension.

(b) Penalty for exercising functions after suspension of articles or certificate.

A person who exercises or by any act attempts to exercise any powers, privileges, or franchises under articles of incorporation, articles of organization, or a certificate of authority after it has been suspended under G.S. 105-230 shall pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), to be recovered in an action to be brought by the Secretary in the Superior Court of Wake County. Any act performed or attempted to be performed during the period of suspension is invalid and of no effect."

Section 16. G.S. 105-236 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 105-236. Penalties.

<u>Penalties assessed by the Secretary under this Subchapter are assessed as an additional tax.</u> Except as otherwise provided by law, and subject to the provisions of G.S. 105-237, the following penalties shall be applicable:

- (1) Penalty for Bad Checks. When the bank upon which any uncertified check tendered to the Department of Revenue in payment of any obligation due to the Department returns the check because of insufficient funds or the nonexistence of an account of the drawer, the Secretary shall assess an additional tax—a penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of the check shall be imposed, check, subject to a minimum of one dollar (\$1.00) and a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). This penalty does not apply if the Secretary finds that, when the check was presented for payment, the drawer of the check had sufficient funds in an account at a financial institution in this State to pay the check and, by inadvertence, the drawer of the check failed to draw the check on the account that had sufficient funds. The additional tax—penalty imposed may not be waived or diminished by the Secretary.
- (1a) Penalty for Bad Electronic Funds Transfer. When an electronic funds transfer cannot be completed due to insufficient funds or the nonexistence of an account of the transferor, the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of the amount of the transfer, subject to a minimum of one dollar (\$1.00) and a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). This penalty may be waived by the Secretary in accordance with G.S. 105-237.
- (1b) Making Payment in Wrong Form. For making a payment of tax in a form other than the form required by the Secretary pursuant to G.S. 105-241(a), the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to five percent (5%) of the amount of the tax, subject to a minimum of one dollar (\$1.00) and a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). This penalty may be waived by the Secretary in accordance with G.S. 105-237.
- (2) Failure to Obtain a License. For failure to obtain a license before engaging in a business, trade or profession for which a license is required, there shall be assessed an additional tax-the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to five percent (5%) of the amount prescribed for the license per month or fraction thereof until paid, which additional tax shall not—not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount so prescribed, but in any event shall not be less than five dollars (\$5.00).
- (3) Failure to File Return. In case of failure to file any return on the date prescribed therefor (determined it is due, determined with regard to any extension of time for filing), unless it is shown that the failure is due to reasonable cause, there shall be added to the amount required to be shown as tax on the return, as a penalty, filing, the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to five percent (5%) of the amount of the tax if the failure is for not more than one month, with an additional five percent (5%) for each additional month, or fraction thereof, during which the failure continues, not exceeding twenty-five percent (25%) in the aggregate, or five dollars (\$5.00), whichever is the greater.

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- (4) Failure to Pay Tax When Due. In the case of failure to pay any tax when due, without intent to evade the tax, there shall be an additional tax, as a penalty, of the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of the tax; provided, that such the penalty shall in no event be less than five dollars (\$5.00). This penalty does not apply in any of the following circumstances:
  - a. When the amount of tax shown as due on an amended return is paid when the return is filed.
  - b. When a tax due but not shown on a return is assessed by the Secretary and is paid within 30 days after the date of the proposed notice of assessment of the tax.
- (5) Negligence.
  - a. <u>Most cases. Finding of negligence.</u> For negligent failure to comply with any of the provisions to which this Article applies, or rules issued pursuant thereto, without intent to defraud, there shall be assessed, as a penalty, an additional tax of the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of the deficiency due to the negligence.
  - b. Large income tax deficiency. In the case of income tax, if a taxpayer understates gross income, overstates deductions from gross income, other than personal exemptions, makes erroneous adjustments to federal taxable income, or does any combination of these, and the combined errors equal or exceed taxable income, by any means, by an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) or more of gross income, the penalty assessed shall be the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the deficiency. For purposes of this subdivision, 'gross income' means gross income as defined in section 61 of the Code. Code and "deductions" means deductions allowed in arriving at federal taxable income.
  - c. <u>Large sales Other large</u> tax deficiency. In the case of <u>a tax other than income tax, sales and use taxes,</u> if a taxpayer understates total tax liability by twenty-five percent (25%) or <del>more as a result of one or more of the following reasons, the penalty assessed shall be more, the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the deficiency. total deficiency:</del>
    - 1. Omission or understatement of gross sales, gross receipts, or gross purchases.
    - 2. Overstatement of exemptions or deductions.
    - 3. Incorrect application of a lesser rate of tax.
  - d. No double penalty.double penalty. If a penalty is assessed under subdivision (6) of this section, no additional penalty for negligence shall be assessed with respect to the same deficiency.

- Inheritance and gift tax deficiencies. This subdivision does not 1 e. 2 apply to inheritance and gift tax deficiencies that are the result of 3 valuation understatements. 4 Misuse of Certificate of Resale. – For misuse of a certificate of resale by (5a) 5 a purchaser, the Secretary shall assess an additional tax, as—a penalty, of 6 penalty equal to two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00). 7 Road Tax Understatement. - If a motor carrier understates its liability (5b)8 for the road tax imposed by Article 36B of this Chapter by twenty-five 9 percent (25%) or more, the Secretary shall assess the motor carrier a 10 penalty in an amount equal to two times the amount of the deficiency. (6) Fraud. – If there is a deficiency or delinquency in payment of any tax 11 12 because of fraud with intent to evade the tax, there shall be assessed, as a 13 penalty, an additional tax-the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to fifty 14 percent (50%) of the total deficiency. 15 (7) Attempt to Evade or Defeat Tax. – Any person who willfully attempts, or any person who aids or abets any person to attempt in any manner to 16 17 evade or defeat a tax or its payment, shall, in addition to other penalties 18 provided by law, be guilty of a Class I felony which may include a fine up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). 19 20 (8) Willful Failure to Collect, Withhold, or Pay Over Tax. – Any person 21 required to collect, withhold, account for, and pay over any tax who willfully fails to collect or truthfully account for and pay over the tax 22 23 shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a Class 24 1 misdemeanor. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prosecution for a violation brought under this subdivision shall be 25 barred before the expiration of three years after the date of the violation. 26 27 (9) Willful Failure to File Return, Supply Information, or Pay Tax. – Any person required to pay any tax, to make a return, to keep any records, or 28 29 to supply any information, who willfully fails to pay the tax, make the 30 return, keep the records, or supply the information, at the time or times required by law, or rules issued pursuant thereto, shall, in addition to 31 other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. 32 33 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prosecution for a violation brought under this subdivision shall be barred before the 34 35 expiration of three years after the date of the violation. 36 (9a) Aid or Assistance. – Any person, pursuant to or in connection with the
  - (9a) Aid or Assistance. Any person, pursuant to or in connection with the revenue laws, who willfully aids, assists in, procures, counsels, or advises the preparation, presentation, or filing of a return, affidavit, claim, or any other document that the person knows is fraudulent or false as to any material matter, whether or not the falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or consent of the person authorized or required to present or file the return, affidavit, claim, or other document, shall be guilty of a

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Class I felony which may include a fine up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (10) Failure to File Informational Returns.
  - a. For failure to file a partnership or a fiduciary informational return when the return is due to be filed, there shall be assessed as a tax against the delinquent five dollars (\$5.00) per month or fraction thereof of the delinquency, this penalty, however, in the aggregate not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). When assessed against a fiduciary, the penalty shall be paid by the fiduciary and shall not be passed on to the trust or estate. No tax may be assessed against the delinquent when it is a partnership as defined under Section 6231(a)(1)(B) of the Code and no penalty could be assessed as provided by Rev. Proc. 84-35, except that for the purpose of Section 3.01 of that procedure "the Department of Revenue" is substituted for "the Internal Revenue Service".
  - b. For failure to file timely statements of payments to another person with respect to wages, dividends, rents, or interest paid to that person, there shall be assessed as a tax a penalty of one dollar (\$1.00) for each statement not filed on time, the aggregate of the penalties for each tax year not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and in addition thereto, if the Secretary requests the payer to file the statements and sets a date by which the statements must be filed, and The Secretary may request a person who fails to file timely statements of payment to another person with respect to wages, dividends, rents, or interest paid to that person to file the statements by a certain date. If the payer fails to file the statements within this time, by that date, the amounts claimed on payer's income tax return as deductions for salaries and wages, or rents or interest shall be disallowed to the extent that the payer failed to comply with the Secretary's request with respect to the statements.
  - c. For failure to file an informational return required by Article 36C or 36D of this Chapter by the date the return is due, there shall be assessed as a tax-a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (11) Any violation of Subchapter I, V, or VIII of this Chapter or of Article 3 of Chapter 119 of the General Statutes is considered an act committed in part at the office of the Secretary in Raleigh. The certificate of the Secretary that a tax has not been paid, a return has not been filed, or information has not been supplied, as required by law, is prima facie evidence that the tax has not been paid, the return has not been filed, or the information has not been supplied.
- (12) Repealed by Session Laws 1991, c. 45, s. 27, effective April 22, 1991."

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Section 17. G.S. 105-241.2(c) reads as rewritten:

Frivolous Petitions. – Upon receipt of a petition requesting administrative review as provided in the preceding subsection, the Tax Review Board shall examine the petition and the records and other data transmitted by the Secretary pertaining to the matter for which review is sought, and if it should appear-appears from such-the records and data that the petition is frivolous or filed for the purpose of delay, the Tax Review Board shall dismiss the petition for review and, in addition, is authorized, in its discretion, to impose a penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00), which penalty shall be in addition to the tax, penalties, interests, and costs, and shall be collected in the same manner as the principal tax liability. review."

Section 18. G.S. 105-244 is repealed.

Section 19. G.S. 105-253 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 105-253. Personal liability of officers, trustees, or receivers.-when certain taxes not remitted.

- (a) Any officer, trustee, or receiver of any corporation required to file a report with the Secretary of Revenue-who has custody of funds of the corporation and who allows the funds to be paid out or distributed to the stockholders of the corporation without having remitted to the Secretary of Revenue any State taxes that are due shall be is personally liable for the payment of the tax, and shall be subject to an additional penalty equal to the amount of tax due. tax.
- Each responsible corporate-officer is personally and individually liable for all of (b) the following:
  - (1) All sales and use taxes collected by a corporation or a limited liability company upon its taxable transactions of the corporation. transactions.
  - All sales and use taxes due upon taxable transactions of the a (2) corporation or a limited liability company but upon which the corporation-it failed to collect the tax, but only if the responsible officer person knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that the tax was not being collected.
  - (3) All taxes due from the a corporation or a limited liability company pursuant to the provisions of Articles 36C and 36D of Subchapter V of this Chapter and all taxes payable under those Articles by the corporation it to a supplier for remittance to this State or another state.
  - (4) All income taxes required to be withheld from the wages of employees of a corporation or a limited liability company.

The liability of the responsible <del>corporate</del> officer is satisfied upon timely remittance of the tax by the <del>corporation</del>. corporation or the limited liability company. If the tax remains unpaid by the corporation—after it is due and payable, the Secretary may assess the tax against and collect the tax from from any responsible eorporate—officer in accordance with the procedures in this Article for assessing and collecting tax from a taxpayer. As used in this section, the term "responsible corporate—officer" includes-means the president and the treasurer of the corporation a corporation, the manager of a limited liability company, and any other officers assigned the duty of filing tax returns and remitting

taxes on behalf of the corporation. officer of a corporation or member of a limited liability company who has a duty to deduct, account for, or pay taxes listed in this subsection. Any penalties that may be imposed under G.S. 105-236 and that apply to a deficiency shall—also apply to any—an assessment made under this section. The provisions of this Article apply to an assessment made under this section to the extent they are not inconsistent with this section.

The period of limitations for assessing a responsible <del>corporate</del>-officer for unpaid taxes under this section <del>shall expire expires</del> one year after the expiration of the period of limitations for assessment against the <del>corporation</del> corporation or limited liability company.

- (c) Repealed by Session Laws 1991 (Regular Session, 1992), c. 1007, s. 15." Section 20. G.S. 105-449.45(d) reads as rewritten:
- "(d) Penalties. A motor carrier that fails to file a report under this section by the required date is subject to a penalty of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the first failure and of up to one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for a subsequent failure. fifty dollars (\$50.00)."

Section 21. G.S. 105-449.108 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(<u>d</u>) <u>Late Application. – A refund applied for more than three years after the date the application is due is barred."</u>

Section 22. G.S. 105-449.109 is repealed.

Section 23. Section 7 of Chapter 443 of the 1993 Session Laws reads as rewritten:

"Sec. 7. Division V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is repealed effective for investments made on or after January 1, 1999. 2003. Division V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes will remain in effect for investments made before January 1, 1999. 2003."

Section 24. Section 10 of Chapter 443 of the 1993 Session Laws reads as rewritten:

"Sec. 10. Section 6 of this act is effective upon ratification. Section 7 of this act becomes effective for investments made on or after January 1, 1999.—2003. The remainder of this act becomes effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1994.

A business registered as a qualified business venture or a qualified grantee business before January 1, 1994, retains its registration until the renewal date for the registration of that business under Division V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes as in effect before January 1, 1994. The Secretary of State shall not grant renewal of a registration as a qualified business venture or a qualified grantee business unless at the time of filing the renewal application, the business meets the requirements then in effect for a new registration.

Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 105-163.014(a), as amended by this act, a credit under Division V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes for an investment made before January 1, 1994, is not forfeited solely on the grounds that a sibling of the taxpayer provides services for compensation to the business in which the taxpayer invested.

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Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 105-163.014(d), as amended by this act, a credit under Division V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes for an investment made before January 1, 1994, is not forfeited solely on the grounds that a redemption of the securities received in the investment is made within five years after the investment was made.

The Secretary of State may require a qualified business venture or a qualified grantee business that is unable to renew its registration after January 1, 1994, to file reports the Secretary of State considers appropriate to determine the location of the headquarters and principal business operations of the business until three years after the date of the last investment in the business that qualified for the tax credit allowed under Division V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes."

Section 25. G.S. 105-163.014 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

- "(d1) Certain Redemptions Allowed. Forfeiture of a credit does not occur under this section if a qualified business venture that engages primarily in motion picture film production makes a redemption with respect to securities received in an investment and the following conditions are met:
  - The redemption occurred because the qualified business venture (1) completed production of a film, sold the film, and was liquidated.
  - Neither the qualified business venture nor a related person continues to (2) engage in business with respect to the film produced by the qualified business venture."

Section 26. G.S. 105-163.014(d)(2) reads as rewritten:

"(2) Within-Except as provided in subsection (d1) of this section, within five vears after the investment was made, the qualified business venture or qualified grantee business in which the investment was made makes a redemption with respect to the securities received in the investment."

Section 27. G.S. 105-163.010 is amended by adding a new subdivision to

"(10a) Related person. - A person described in one of the relationships set forth in section 267(b) or 707(b) of the Code."

Section 28. G.S. 105-163.010(14) reads as rewritten:

"(14) Subordinated debt. – Indebtedness that (i) by its terms matures five or more years after its issuance, (ii) is not secured, and (iii) is not secured and is subordinated to all other indebtedness of the issuer issued or to be issued to a financial institution other than a financial institution described in subdivisions (5)(ii) through (5)(v) of this section. Any Except as provided in G.S. 105-163.014(d1), any portion of indebtedness that matures earlier than five years after its issuance is not subordinated debt."

Section 29. G.S. 105-163.013(b) reads as rewritten:

Qualified Business Ventures. – In order to qualify as a qualified business venture under this Division, a business must be registered with the Securities Division of the Department of the Secretary of State. To register, the business must file with the

Secretary of State an application and any supporting documents the Secretary of State may require from time to time to determine that the business meets the requirements for registration as a qualified business venture. A business meets the requirements for registration as a qualified business venture if all of the following are true as of the date the business files the required application:

- (1) Repealed by Session Laws 1996, Second Extra Session, c. 14, s. 7.
- (1b) Either (i) it was organized after January 1 of the calendar year in which its application is filed or (ii) during its most recent fiscal year before filing the application, it had gross revenues, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or less on a consolidated basis.
- (2) Repealed by Session Laws 1996, Second Extra Session, c. 14, s. 7.
- (3) It is organized to engage primarily in manufacturing, processing, warehousing, wholesaling, research and development, or a service-related industry.
- (4) It does not engage as a substantial part of its business in any of the following:
  - a. Providing a professional service as defined in Chapter 55B of the General Statutes.
  - b. Construction or contracting.
  - c. Selling or leasing at retail.
  - d. The purchase, sale, or development, or purchasing, selling, or holding for investment of commercial paper, notes, other indebtedness, financial instruments, securities, or real property, or otherwise make investments.
  - e. Providing personal grooming or cosmetics services.
  - f. Offering any form of entertainment, amusement, recreation, or athletic or fitness activity for which an admission or a membership is charged.
- (5) It was not formed for the primary purpose of acquiring all or part of the stock or assets of one or more existing businesses.
- (6) It is not a real estate-related business.

The effective date of registration for a qualified business venture whose application is accepted for registration is the filing date of its application.—60 days before the date its application was filed. No credit is allowed under this Division for an investment made before the effective date of the registration or after the registration is revoked. For the purpose of this Article, if a taxpayer's investment is placed initially in escrow conditioned upon other investors' commitment of additional funds, the date of the investment is the date escrowed funds are transferred to the qualified business venture free of the condition.

To remain qualified as a qualified business venture, the business must renew its registration annually as prescribed by rule by filing a financial statement for the most recent fiscal year showing gross revenues, as determined in accordance with generally

accepted accounting principles, of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or less on a consolidated basis and an application for renewal in which the business certifies the facts required in the original application.

Failure of a qualified business venture to renew its registration by the applicable deadline shall result in revocation of its registration effective as of the next day after the renewal deadline, but shall not result in forfeiture of tax credits previously allowed to taxpayers who invested in the business except as provided in G.S. 105-163.014. The Secretary of State shall send the qualified business venture notice of revocation within 60 days after the renewal deadline. A qualified business venture may apply to have its registration reinstated by the Secretary of State by filing an application for reinstatement, accompanied by the reinstatement application fee and a late filing penalty of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), within 30 days after receipt of the revocation notice from the Secretary of State. A business that seeks approval of a new application for registration after its registration has been revoked must also pay a penalty of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). A registration that has been reinstated is treated as if it had not been revoked.

If the gross revenues of a qualified business venture exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in a fiscal year, the business must notify the Secretary of State in writing of this fact by filing a financial statement showing the revenues of the business for that year."

Section 30. The Revenue Laws Study Committee shall study whether a taxpayer should receive reimbursement of legal costs, including reasonable attorney fees, from the State when the taxpayer substantially prevails in an administrative appeal or a lawsuit with respect to the amount in controversy or with respect to the most significant issue or set of issues presented. The Committee may report its findings and recommendations on this issue to the 1999 Regular Session of the 1999 General Assembly.

Section 31. G.S. 105-275(32) is recodified as G.S. 105-278.6A and reads as rewritten:

## "§ 105-278.6A. Qualified retirement facility.

- (a) <u>Classification.</u> Real and personal property owned by a home for the aged, sick, or infirm, that is exempt from tax under Article 4 of this Chapter, qualified retirement facility and used in the operation of that home. facility is designated a special class of property under Section 2(2) of Article V of the North Carolina Constitution and shall not be listed, assessed, or taxed.
- (b) Facility Defined. As used in this section, the term 'retirement facility' means a The term "home for the aged, sick, or infirm" means a self-contained community that meets all of the following conditions:
  - (1) Its grounds and buildings are at a single site.
  - (2) <u>It</u> (i) is designed for elderly residents; (ii) residents.
  - (3) It includes independent living units for elderly residents.
  - (4) operates <u>It includes</u> a skilled nursing facility, an intermediate care facility, or a home for the aged; (iii) facility or an adult care facility.

includes residential dwelling units, recreational facilities, and service facilities; (iv) the 1 2 charter of which 3 Qualification. – A retirement facility qualifies for the benefits of this section if (c) 4 it meets all of the following conditions: 5 It is exempt from tax under Article 4 of this Chapter and private (1) 6 shareholders do not benefit from its operations. 7 All of its revenues, less operating and capital expenses, are applied to <u>(2)</u> providing uncompensated goods and services to the elderly and to the 8 local community, or are applied to an endowment or a reserve for these 9 10 purposes. Its charter provides that in the event of dissolution, its assets will revert 11 (3) 12 or be conveyed to an entity that is organized exclusively for charitable, educational, scientific, or religious purposes, and which qualifies as is an 13 14 exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code 15 of 1986; section 501(c)(3) of the Code. (v) is owned, operated, and managed by one of the following entities: 16 17 A congregation, parish, mission, synagogue, temple, or similar local unit of a 18 church or religious body; A conference, association, division, presbytery, diocese, district, synod, or 19 20 similar unit of a church or religious body: A Masonic organization whose property is excluded from taxation pursuant to 21 G.S. 105-275(18); or 22 23 A nonprofit corporation d. 24 Its charter or bylaws, as it existed on August 15, 1998, provide that it is (4) governed by a board of directors or trustees at least a majority of whose 25 members elected for terms commencing on or before December 31, 1987, 26 27 shall have been elected or confirmed by, and all of whose members elected for terms commencing after December 31, 1987, shall be are selected by, by one 28 or more entities described in A., B., or C. of this subdivision, or organized for 29 a religious purpose as defined in G.S. 105-278.3(d)(1); and nonprofit 30 31 corporations that meet all of the following conditions: It is exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Code. 32 a. It is organized for a charitable purpose as defined in G.S. 105-33 b. 34 278.6. It is not a private foundation as defined in section 509 of the 35 c. 36 37 (5) (vi)—It has an active program to generate funds through one or more sources, such as gifts, grants, trusts, bequests, endowment, or an annual 38 giving program, to assist the home retirement facility in serving persons 39

who might not be able to reside at the home there without financial

assistance or subsidy."

Section 32. G.S. 105-164.14(b)(4) reads as rewritten:

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''(4)Homes for the aged, sick, or infirm—Qualified retirement facilities whose 2 property is excluded from property tax under G.S. 105-275(32). 105-3 278.6A."

Section 33. G.S. 105-273 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(4a) Code. – Defined in G.S. 105-228.90."

Section 34. The Legislative Research Commission shall conduct a comprehensive study of property tax exemptions for nonprofit institutions, including the history and evolution of such exemptions in North Carolina, the policy reasons for property tax exemptions, the effect of the exemptions on local governments and on other taxpayers, the extent to which other states provide property tax exemptions for nonprofit institutions, and any other issues it considers relevant. The Legislative Research Commission may make an interim report of its findings and recommendations on this issue to the 1999 Regular Session of the 1999 General Assembly and shall make a final report of its findings and recommendations to the 2000 Regular Session of the 1999 General Assembly. The temporary property tax exemption provided in Section 32 of this act shall not be considered a precedent or guideline for the purpose of the Legislative Research Commission's study or recommendations.

Section 35. (a) Sections 1 - 22 of this act become effective January 1, 1999.

- (b) Sections 25 through 29 of this act are effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.
- (c) Section 31 of this act is effective for taxes imposed for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1998. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 105-282.1(a), an application for the benefit provided in Section 31 of this act for the 1998-99 tax year is timely if it is filed on or before October 1, 1998. Section 31 of this act is repealed effective for taxes imposed for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2000.
- (d) Sections 23, 24, and 32 through 35 of this act are effective when this act becomes law.