SESSION 1995

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HOUSE BILL 1093 Committee Substitute Favorable 6/19/96

Short Title: 1996 Tax Reform Act.

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

May 14, 1996

1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO PROVIDE TAX REFORM AND TAX RELIEF FOR THE CITIZENS OF
3	NORTH CAROLINA BY REPEALING THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL
4	CORPORATE TAX CREDIT FOR NORTH CAROLINA WINE, REPEALING THE
5	UNCONSTITUTIONAL CORPORATE TAX DEDUCTION FOR NORTH
6	CAROLINA DIVIDENDS, REVISING THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL
7	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR NORTH CAROLINA DIVIDENDS,
8	REPEALING THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL TAX CREDIT FOR QUALIFIED
9	BUSINESS INVESTMENTS, AND PROVIDING THE SECRETARY OF
10	REVENUE AUTHORITY TO IMPROVE USE TAX COLLECTION.
11	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
12	
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18	PART I. REFORM UNCONSTITUTIONAL TAX PROVISIONS
19	Section 1. G.S. 105-130.38 and G.S. 105-151.15 are repealed.

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Sec. 2. G.S. 105-151.19 reads as rewritten:

2	"§ 105-151.19. Credit for North Carolina d ividends.
3	There is allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this Division an amount equal
4	to six percent (6%) of the amount of dividends received by the taxpayer directly or
5	indirectly during the taxable year from stock issued by a qualified corporation, corporate
6	stock, up to a maximum credit of three hundred dollars (\$300.00)-twelve dollars (\$12.00)
7	per taxpayer for the taxable year. This credit A corporation is a qualified corporation if fifty
8	percent (50%) or more of the dividends from stock issued by the corporation would be
9	deductible by a corporate shareholder for the taxable year under the provisions of G.S. 105-
10	130.7(1), (2), (3), (3a), or (5) except that no credit shall be allowed for dividends deemed
11	distributable from earnings for a taxable period during which the corporation is an S Corporation
12	subject to the provisions of Division I-S of this Article.
13	This credit-applies only with respect to dividends received while the taxpayer was a
14	resident of this State. In the case of a married couple filing a joint return where both
15	spouses received dividends during the taxable year, the three hundred dollar (\$300.00)
16	maximum maximum credit amount applies separately to each spouse's dividends for a
17	potential total credit of six hundred dollars (\$600.00) twenty-four dollars (\$24.00) for the
18	couple. This credit may not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this Division for the
19	taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowed under this Division, except
20	payments of tax made by or on behalf of the taxpayer."
21	Sec. 3. Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, G.S.
22	105-151.19 is repealed.
23	Sec. 4. G.S. 105-130.7 reads as rewritten:
24	"§ 105-130.7. Deductible portion of dividends.
25	Dividends from stock issued by any <u>a</u> corporation shall be deducted to the extent herein
26	providedare deductible to the extent provided in this section.
27	(1) As soon as may be practicable after September 30 of each year, the
28	Secretary of Revenue shall determine from the corporate income tax
29	return filed during the year ending September 30 by each corporation
30	required to file a return during that period the proportion of the entire
31	net income or loss of the corporation allocable to this State under the
32	provisions of G.S. 105-130.4, except as provided herein. If a
33	corporation has a net income in North Carolina and a net loss from all
34	sources wherever located, or if a corporation has a net loss in North
35	Carolina and a net income from all sources wherever located, the
36	Secretary shall require the use of the allocation fraction determined
37	under the provisions of G.S. 105-130.4. A corporation which is a
38	stockholder in any such corporation shall be allowed to deduct the same
39	proportion of the dividends received by it from such corporation during
40	its income year ending on or after September 30. No deduction shall be
41	allowed for any part of any dividend received from any corporation that
42	was required to file an income tax return during the year ending
43	September 30 but failed to file the return. In the case of dividends

1		received from a corporation that was not required to file a return during
2		the year ending September 30, the proportion of dividends deductible by
3		the stockholder shall be determined by the Secretary from the best
4		information available.
5	(2)	Dividends received by a corporation from stock in any insurance
6		company of this State taxed under the provisions of G.S. 105-228.5
7		shall be deductible by such corporation, and a proportionate part of any
8		dividends received from stock in any foreign insurance corporation shall
9		be deductible, such part to be determined on the basis of the ratio of
10		premiums reported for taxation in this State to total premiums collected
11		both in and out of this State.
12	(3)	A corporation shall be allowed to may deduct such proportionate part of
13		dividends received by it from a regulated investment company or a real
14		estate investment trust, as defined in G.S. 105-130.12, as represents and
15		corresponds to income received by such regulated investment company
16		or real estate investment trust which would not be taxed by this State if
17		received directly by the corporation.
18	(3a)	Dividends received on shares of capital stock owned in a stock-owned
19	()	savings and loan association taxed under Article 8D of this Chapter
20		shall be deductible.
21	(4)	Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions (1) through (3a) of this
22		section, a corporation which, <u>A corporation that</u> , at the close of its taxable
23		year, has its commercial domicile within North Carolina shall be
24		allowed to deduct all dividends received from corporations in which it
25		owns more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock.
26	(5)	Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Division, a corporation
27		which is a shareholder in a holding company shall be allowed as a
28		deduction an amount equal to those dividends received by it from such
29		holding company, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which shall
30		be the dividends received by such holding company attributable to
31		North Carolina, and the denominator of which shall be the gross
32		dividends received by such holding company; provided, however, that
33		no deduction shall be allowed where the fraction is smaller than one-
34		third (1/3). For purposes of this section, "dividends attributable to
35		North Carolina" shall be the amount of dividend income received by the
36		holding company on stock owned in other corporations equal to the total
37		of the proportion of each of such corporation's dividends as shall be
38		determined deductible by the Secretary under subdivisions (1) through
39		(3a) of this section; provided that a holding company which owns more
40		than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of one or more
41		holding companies as defined in this subdivision shall be permitted a
42		deduction for all dividends received from such holding companies and
43		all other corporations in which it owns more than fifty percent (50%) of

1	the outstanding voting stock except that no deduction shall be allowed if
2	less than one-third (1/3) of the dividends received by the holding
3	company are attributable to North Carolina. A shareholder of such a
4	holding company shall determine the deductible portion of its dividends
5	received from such holding company as hereinabove provided except
6	that the amounts received from a subsidiary holding company as
7	"dividends attributable to North Carolina" shall be determined as though
8	the subsidiary corporation of the subsidiary holding company had paid
9	the dividends directly to the parent holding company. For the purposes
10	of this section and unless the context clearly requires a different
11	meaning, "holding company" shall mean any corporation subject to the
12	tax imposed by G.S. 105-130.3 whose ordinary gross income consists of
13	fifty percent (50%) or more of dividend income received from
14	corporations in which it owns more than fifty percent (50%) of the
15	outstanding voting stock, and "subsidiary" shall mean any corporation,
16	more than fifty percent (50%) of whose outstanding voting stock is
17	owned by another corporation. For the purposes of this subsection, the
18	term "dividend" includes, in addition to corporate dividends,
19	distributions received from a partnership by a corporation owning more
20	than a fifty percent (50%) interest in the partnership.
20 21	(6) In no case shall the total amount of dividends that are allowed as a
21	
22	deduction to a corporation as a result of the application of subdivisions (1) through (2a) under subdivision (2) of this spectra here in average of average $(2a)$
	through (3a) under subdivision (3) of this section be in excess of exceed
24	fifteen thousand dollars ($$15,000$) for the taxable year."
25	Sec. 5. G.S. $105-130.5(b)(3)$ reads as rewritten:
26	"(3) The deductible portion of dividends from stock issued by any corporation
27	as provided under G.S. 105-130.7."
28	Sec. 6. G.S. 105-130.4(f) reads as rewritten:
29	"(f) Interest and net dividends are allocable to this State if the corporation's
30	commercial domicile is in this State subject to the following limitations: State. For
31	(1) Net dividends received by a corporation from another corporation in
32	which the recipient corporation owns fifty (50%) or more per centum of
33	the paying corporation's voting stock, shall be allocated to this State if
34	the paying corporation is subject to income tax in this State. In such
35	case, the net amount of such dividends received by the recipient
36	corporation from the paying corporation is allocable to this State by use
37	of the same percentage figure used in determining the portion of the
38	paying corporation's dividends deductible under the provisions of G.S.
39	105-130.7.
40	(2)
41	For-purposes of this section, the net amount of dividends shall mean-term 'net dividends'
42	means gross dividend income received less related expenses and less that portion of such

42 <u>means gross dividend income received less related expenses and less that portion of such</u>
 43 <u>the dividends deductible under the provisions of G.S. 105-130.7.</u>"

1		Sec.	7. Section 7 of Chapter 443 of the 1993 Session Laws reads as rewritten:
2	"Sec.		ivision V of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is repealed
3			vestments made on or after January 1, 1999. 1997. Division V of Article 4
4			of the General Statutes will remain in effect for investments made before
5	January		
6	5		9. G.S. 53A-46 is repealed.
7			
8			PART II. USE TAX COLLECTION
9		Sec.	10. Article V of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by
10	adding a	new s	ection to read:
11	" <u>§ 105-1</u>	64.6A	. Voluntary collection of use tax by sellers.
12	<u>(a)</u>	Volu	intary Collection Agreements The Secretary may enter into agreements
13	with self	lers pu	ursuant to which the seller agrees to collect and remit on behalf of its
14	customer	rs State	e and local use taxes due on items of tangible personal property the seller
15	sells. Fo	or the p	purpose of this section, a seller is a person who is engaged in the business
16	of selling	<u>g tangi</u>	ble personal property for use in this State and who does not have sufficient
17	<u>nexus wi</u>	ith this	State to be required to collect use tax on the sales.
18	<u>(b)</u>	Man	datory Provisions The agreements must contain the following
19	provision	<u>ns:</u>	
20		<u>(1)</u>	The customer may elect to pay the use tax directly to the Secretary in
21			accordance with law rather than to the seller.
22		<u>(2)</u>	A customer's payment of a use tax to the seller relieves the customer of
23			liability for the use tax.
24		<u>(3)</u>	The seller must remit all use taxes it collects from customers on or
25			before the due date specified in the agreement, which may not be later
26			than 31 days after the end of a quarter or other collection period.
27		<u>(4)</u>	A seller who fails to remit use taxes collected on behalf of its customers
28			by the due date specified in the agreement is subject to the interest and
29			penalties provided in Article 9 of this Chapter with respect to the taxes
30			to the same extent as if the seller were a retailer and were required to
31			collect use taxes under this Article.
32	<u>(c)</u>	<u>Opti</u>	onal Provisions. – The agreements may contain the following provisions:
33		<u>(1)</u>	The seller will collect the use tax only on items that are subject to the
34			general rate of tax.
35		<u>(2)</u>	The seller will collect local use taxes only to the extent they are at the
36			same rate in every unit of local government in the State.
37		<u>(3)</u>	The seller will remit the tax and file reports in the form prescribed by
38			the Secretary.
39		<u>(4)</u>	Other provisions establishing the types of transactions on which the
40			seller will collect tax and prescribing administrative procedures and
41		~	requirements."
42		Sec.	11. G.S. 105-469 reads as rewritten:

43 "§ 105-469. Secretary to collect and administer local sales and use tax.

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1	(a) The Secretary shall collect and administer a tax levied by a county pursuant to
2	this Article.
3	(b) The Secretary shall require retailers who collect use tax on sales to North
4	Carolina residents to ascertain the county of residence of each buyer and provide that
5	information to the Secretary along with any other information necessary for the Secretary
6	to allocate the use tax proceeds to the correct taxing county."
7	
8	PART III. EFFECTIVE DATES
9	Sec. 12. Notwithstanding G.S. 105-163.15 and G.S. 105-163.41, no addition to
10	tax may be made under either of those statutes for a taxable year beginning on or after
11	January 1, 1996, and before January 1, 1997, with respect to an underpayment of
12	individual or corporation income tax to the extent the underpayment was created or
13	increased by this act.
14	Sec. 13. This act does not affect the rights or liabilities of the State, a taxpayer,
15	or another person arising under a statute amended or repealed by this act before its
16	amendment or repeal; nor does it affect the right to any refund or credit of a tax that
17	would otherwise have been available under the amended or repealed statute before its
18	amendment or repeal.
19	Prosecutions for offenses committed before the effective date of this act are not
20	abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that would be applicable but for this act
21	remain applicable to those prosecutions.
22	Sec. 14. This act becomes effective as follows:
23	(1) Unconstitutional Tax Preferences. – Sections 1, 2, and 4 through 6 of
24	Part I of this act are effective for taxable years beginning on or after
25	January 1, 1996. Section 3 of Part I of this act becomes effective for
26	taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2001.
27	(2) Repeal Qualified Business Tax Credits. – Sections 7 and 9 of Part I of
28	this act are effective upon ratification and apply to investments made on
29	or after January 1, 1997.
30	 Use Tax Collection. – Part II of this act is effective upon ratification. (4) Bemainder The remainder of this act is effective upon ratification.
31	(4) Remainder. – The remainder of this act is effective upon ratification.