GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA **SESSION 2003**

HOUSE BILL 1284

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	Short Title:	21st Century Jobs Act. (Public
	Sponsors:	Representatives Tolson, Miner (Primary Sponsors); Gibson, Glazier Goodwin, McLawhorn, Owens, Ross, and Warren.
	Referred to:	Finance.
		May 15, 2003
1		A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2		PROVIDE JOBS FOR THE 21 ST CENTURY.
3	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:	
4	PART 1. EXTEND QUALIFIED BUSINESS TAX CREDIT	
5	SECTION 1. G.S. 105-163.015 reads as rewritten:	
6	"§ 105-163.015. Sunset.	
7	This Part is repealed effective for investments made on or after January 1	
8	2004. 2007."	
9	PART 2.	EXTEND STATE PORTS TAX CREDIT
10	SECTION 2.1. G.S. 105-130.41(d) reads as rewritten:	
11	"(d) Sunset. – This section is repealed effective for taxable years beginning on o	
12	after January 1, 2004. 2007."	
13		ECTION 2.2. G.S. 105-151.22(d) reads as rewritten:
14	"(d) Sunset. – This section is repealed effective for taxable years beginning on o	
15	after January 1, 2004.2007."	
16	PART 3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TAX INCENTIVE
17		ECTION 3.1. Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding
18	new Article 3F entitled "Research and Development."	
19		ECTION 3.2. G.S. 105-129.10(a) is recodified as G.S. 105-129.55, and
20		9.10(b) is recodified as G.S. 105-129.56. G.S. 105-129.10(c) is repealed.
21	SECTION 3.3. Article 3F of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, as enacted	
22	by this Part,	reads as rewritten:
23	"Article 3F.	
24	"Research and Development.	
25	" <u>§ 105-129.50. Definitions.</u>	
26	The definitions in section 41 of the Code apply in this Article. In addition, the	
27	following definitions apply in this Article:	
28	<u>(1</u>	<u>through (3)</u> Reserved.

- Midsize business. A business whose annual receipts, combined with (4) 1 2 the annual receipts of all related persons, for the applicable period of 3 measurement were one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or more but did not exceed twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000). 4 5 NAICS. – Defined in G.S. 105-129.2. <u>(5)</u> 6 (6) North Carolina research university. - An institution of higher 7 education that meets one or both of the following conditions: 8 It is located in North Carolina and is classified as one of the 9
 - a. It is located in North Carolina and is classified as one of the following in the most recent edition of 'A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education', the official report of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching:
 - 1. <u>Doctoral/Research Universities, Extensive or Intensive.</u>
 - <u>2.</u> <u>Masters Colleges and Universities, I or II.</u>
 - 3. <u>Baccalaureate Colleges, Liberal Arts or General.</u>
 - <u>b.</u> <u>It is a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina.</u>
 - (7) Period of measurement. Defined in the Small Business Size Regulations of the federal Small Business Administration.
 - (8) Qualified North Carolina research expenses. Qualified research expenses for research performed in this State.
 - (9) Receipts. Defined in the Small Business Size Regulations of the federal Small Business Administration.
 - (10) Related person. Defined in G.S. 105-163.010.
 - (11) Small business. A business whose annual receipts, combined with the annual receipts of all related persons, for the applicable period of measurement did not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

"§ 105-129.51. Administration.

A taxpayer is eligible for the credits allowed in this Article if it satisfies the requirements of G.S. 105-129.4(b), (b2), (b3), and (b4) relating to wage standard, health insurance, environmental impact, and safety and health programs, respectively. The three credits allowed in this Article are exclusive. A taxpayer may elect to take only one of the three credits with respect to its research activities in a taxable year. It may elect a different credit for expenses in a subsequent taxable year.

"§ 105-129.52. Tax election: cap.

- (a) Tax Election. The credits allowed in this Article are allowed against the franchise tax levied in Article 3 of this Chapter or the income taxes levied in Article 4 of this Chapter. The taxpayer must elect the tax against which a credit will be claimed when filing the return on which the first installment of the credit is claimed. This election is binding. Any carryforwards of a credit must be claimed against the same tax.
- (b) Cap. If the credit allowed in G.S. 105-129.57 for a small business exceeds the amount of tax against which it is claimed for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable, the taxpayer may elect instead of carrying it forward to exchange the unused amount of the credit for a cash payment made by the Secretary equal to seventy percent (70%) of the unused amount of the credit.

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Any other credit allowed in this Article may not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the amount of tax against which it is claimed for the taxable year, reduced by the sum of all other credits allowed against that tax, except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer. This limitation applies to the cumulative amount of credit, including carryforwards, claimed by the taxpayer under this Article against each tax for the taxable year. Any unused portion of a credit allowed in this Article may be carried forward for the succeeding 15 years.

"§ 105-129.53. Substantiation.

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 To claim a credit allowed by this Article, the taxpayer must provide any information required by the Secretary. Every taxpayer claiming a credit under this Article must maintain and make available for inspection by the Secretary any records the Secretary considers necessary to determine and verify the amount of the credit to which the taxpayer is entitled. The burden of proving eligibility for a credit and the amount of the credit rests upon the taxpayer, and no credit may be allowed to a taxpayer that fails to maintain adequate records or to make them available for inspection.

"§ 105-129.54. Reports.

The Department of Revenue must report to the Revenue Laws Study Committee and to the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly by May 1 of each year the following information for the 12-month period ending the preceding April 1:

- (1) The number of taxpayers that claimed each credit allowed in this Article.
- (2) The amount of each credit claimed.
- (3) The total cost to the General Fund of the credits claimed.

"§ 105-129.55. General credit.credit for increasing research and development.

A taxpayer that claims for the taxable year a federal income tax credit under section 41(a) of the Code for increasing research activities is allowed a credit equal to five percent (5%) of the State's apportioned share of the taxpayer's expenditures for increasing research activities. The State's apportioned share of a taxpayer's expenditures for increasing research activities is the excess of the taxpayer's qualified research expenses for the taxable year over the base amount, as determined under section 41 of the Code, multiplied by a percentage equal to the ratio of the taxpayer's qualified North Carolina research expenses in this State—for the taxable year to the taxpayer's total qualified research expenses for the taxable year.

"§ 105-129.56. Alternative eredit.credit for increasing research and development.

A taxpayer that claims the alternative incremental credit under section 41(c)(4) of the Code for increasing research activities is allowed a credit equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the State's apportioned share of the federal credit claimed. The State's apportioned share of the federal credit claimed is the amount of the alternative incremental credit the taxpayer claimed under section 41(c)(4) of the Code for the taxable year multiplied by a percentage equal to the ratio of the taxpayer's qualified North Carolina research expenses in this State-for the taxable year to the taxpayer's total qualified research expenses for the taxable year. For the purpose of this section, the amount of the alternative incremental credit claimed by a taxpayer is determined without regard to any reduction elected under section 280C(c) of the Code.

"§ 105-129.57. Credit for North Carolina research and development.

A taxpayer that has qualified North Carolina research expenses, basic research payments to a North Carolina research university for research in this State, or both for the taxable year is allowed a credit equal to the sum of (i) twenty-five percent (25%) of the basic research payments to a North Carolina research university for research in this State plus (ii) a percentage of the qualified North Carolina research expenses, determined as provided in this section. If part of the taxpayer's qualified North Carolina research expenses qualifies under subdivision (3) of this section and the remainder qualifies under subdivision (4) of this section, the applicable percentages apply separately to each part of the expenses.

- (1) Small business. If the taxpayer was a small business as of the last day of the taxable year, the applicable percentage is five percent (5%). The credit under this section for a small business is partially refundable at the election of the taxpayer as provided in G.S. 105-129.52.
- (2) <u>Midsize business. If the taxpayer was a midsize business as of the last day of the taxable year, the applicable percentage is five percent</u> (5%).
- (3) Low-tier research. If the qualified North Carolina research was performed in an enterprise tier one, two, or three area, the applicable percentage is five percent (5%).
- (4) Other research. To the extent the taxpayer's qualified North Carolina research is not covered under subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of this section, the applicable percentage is one percent (1%)."

PART 4. REDUCE SALES TAX ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EQUIPMENT

SECTION 4. G.S. 105-164.4A is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"\\$ 105-164.4A. Articles taxed at one percent (1%), eighty dollars (\\$80.00).

The following articles are taxable under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(1d):

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(13) Research and development equipment. – Sales of machinery and equipment purchased for use or consumption in this State directly and exclusively in basic research or research and development in the experimental or laboratory sense."

PART 5. SALES TAX REFUND FOR BIOPROCESSING PLANT CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

SECTION 5.1. G.S. 105-164.14 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(j) Bioprocessing Facilities. – The owner of a facility primarily engaged in bioprocessing is allowed an annual refund of sales and use taxes paid by it under this Article on building materials, building supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of the real property of the bioprocessing facility. Liability incurred indirectly by the owner for sales and use taxes on these items is considered tax paid by the owner. A

request for a refund must be in writing and must include any information and documentation required by the Secretary. A request for a refund is due within six months after the end of the bioprocessing facility's fiscal year. Refunds applied for after the due date are barred."

SECTION 5.2.(a) G.S. 105-164.3 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"§ 105-164.3. Definitions.

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The following definitions apply in this Article:

(1) Bioprocessing. – Manufacturing or processing that includes the culture of cells to make commercial products, the purification of biomolecules from cells, or the use of these molecules in manufacturing."

SECTION 5.2.(b) The Revisor of Statutes is authorized to renumber the definitions in G.S. 105-164.3 to maintain alphabetical order.

PART 6. SALES TAX REFUND FOR SEMICONDUCTOR PLANT CLEAN ROOM CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

SECTION 6.1. G.S. 105-164.14 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(k) Semiconductor Clean Rooms. – The owner of a facility primarily engaged in semiconductor manufacturing is allowed an annual refund of sales and use taxes paid by it under this Article on building materials, building supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of the real property of the clean rooms of the facility. Liability incurred indirectly by the owner for sales and use taxes on these items is considered tax paid by the owner. A request for a refund must be in writing and must include any information and documentation required by the Secretary. A request for a refund is due within six months after the end of the bioprocessing facility's fiscal year. Refunds applied for after the due date are barred."

SECTION 6.2. G.S. 105-164.3 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"§ 105-164.3. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

(38c) Semiconductor manufacturing. – Manufacturing semiconductors and related solid state devices, such as integrated circuits, memory chips, microprocessors, diodes, transistors, and solar cells and other optoelectronic devices."

PART 7. GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 7. Part 3 of this act is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. Parts 4, 5, and 6 of this act become effective January 1, 2004, and apply to sales made on or after that date. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.