GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

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HOUSE BILL 1224

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Proposed Conference Committee Substitute H1224-PCCS20193-SV-6

Short Title:	Local Sales Tax Options/Econ. Devpt. Changes.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		

May 28, 2014

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED 2 AN ACT TO LIMIT THE TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT SALES AND USE TAX RATE 3 TO TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT; TO ALLOW DURHAM, ORANGE, FORSYTH, 4 GUILFORD, MECKLENBURG, AND WAKE COUNTIES TO RETAIN A LOCAL 5 SALES AND USE TAX CAP OF TWO AND THREE-QUARTERS PERCENT IF A 6 MAJORITY OF VOTERS IN THOSE COUNTIES APPROVE THE LEVY OF A 7 ONE-QUARTER PERCENT TAX IN A SPECIAL ELECTION HELD IN 2014; TO GIVE COUNTIES THE FLEXIBILITY TO USE UP TO ONE-HALF PERCENT OF THE 8 9 LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES, OR FOR A COMBINATION THEREOF; 10 TO DIRECT THE REVENUE LAWS STUDY COMMITTEE TO STUDY HISTORIC 11 12 REHABILITATION INCENTIVES; TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO TAX AND 13 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LAWS; TO CLARIFY THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF 14 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECORDS; AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL 15 AND CLARIFYING CHANGES TO THE REVENUE LAWS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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PART I. LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX OPTIONS

SECTION 1.1. Subchapter VIII of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"Article 43A.

"County Sales and Use Tax for Public Education.

"§ 105-513.1. Short title; purpose.

This Article is the County Sales and Use Tax for Public Education. Article 43 of this Chapter, Article 46 of this Chapter, and this Article give the counties of this State an opportunity to obtain an additional source of revenue with which to meet their needs. A county may choose to use this source of revenue to finance local public transportation systems, as provided in Article 43 of this Chapter, for public education needs, as provided in this Article, or for general purposes, as provided in Article 46 of this Chapter.

"§ 105-513.2. Levy.



- 1 2 3 4 5 6
 - (a) The board of commissioners of a county may direct the county board of elections to conduct an advisory referendum on the question of whether to levy a local sales and use tax in the county at a rate of up to one-half percent (1/2%). The applicable rate must meet all of the conditions listed in this subsection. The election shall be held in accordance with the procedures of
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G.S. 163-287. The conditions are:

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It must be in an increment of one-quarter percent (1/4%). (2)

It must be at a rate that, if levied, would not result in a total local sales and use tax rate in the county in excess of two and one-half percent (2 1/2%).

Referendum. – A tax levied under this Article must be approved in a referendum.

Ballot Question. – The form of the question to be presented on a ballot for a special (b) election concerning the levy of the tax authorized by this Article shall be:

"[] FOR [] AGAINST

Local sales and use tax at [the applicable rate stated in both words and as a percentage] in addition to the current local sales and use taxes, to be used only for public education."

Authority. – If the majority of those voting in a referendum held pursuant to this Article vote for the levy of the tax, the board of commissioners of the county may, by resolution and after 10 days' public notice, levy a local sales and use tax at the rate specified in the ballot.

"§ 105-513.3. Administration.

Except as provided in this Article, the adoption, levy, collection, administration, and repeal of these additional taxes must 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 43A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes." G.S. 105-468.1 is an administrative provision that applies to this Article. A tax levied under this Article does not apply to the sales price of food that is exempt from tax pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13B or to the sales price of a bundled transaction taxable pursuant to G.S. 105-467(a)(5a). The Secretary shall not divide the amount allocated to a county between the county and the municipalities within the county.

"§ 105-513.4. Use.

A county may use the proceeds of a tax levied under this Article only for the following purposes:

- Public school capital outlay purposes, as defined in G.S. 115C-426(f), or to (1) retire any indebtedness incurred by the county for these purposes.
- **(2)** Salaries of classroom teachers, salaries of classroom teacher assistants, and supplements of classroom teacher salaries. For the purposes of this section, a classroom teacher is an employee of a local board of education employed as a teacher who spends at least seventy percent (70%) of his or her work time in classroom instruction, and a classroom teacher assistant is an employee of a local board of education employed as a teacher assistant who spends at least seventy percent (70%) of his or her work time assisting in a classroom.
- Financial support of community colleges, including funds to supplement (3) State financial support of community colleges."

SECTION 1.2.(a) G.S. 115C-429(b) reads as rewritten:

The board of county commissioners shall complete its action on the school budget on or before July 1, or such later date as may be agreeable to the board of education. The commissioners shall determine the amount of county revenues to be appropriated in the county budget ordinance to the local school administrative unit for the budget year. The board of county commissioners may, in its discretion, allocate part or all of its appropriation by purpose, function, or project as defined in the uniform budget format. For allocations made by the board of county commissioners for the purpose of or for a function related to instructional services, the board of county commissioners may direct the amount of funds to be used for salaries of classroom teachers, salaries of classroom teacher assistants, and supplements of classroom

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teacher salaries. For the purposes of this section, a classroom teacher is an employee of a local 1 2 board of education employed as a teacher who spends at least seventy percent (70%) of his or 3 her work time in classroom instruction, and a classroom teacher assistant is an employee of a 4 local board of education employed as a teacher assistant who spends at least seventy percent 5 (70%) of his or her work time assisting in a classroom." 6

SECTION 1.2.(b) G.S. 115C-433(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) If the board of county commissioners allocates part or all of its appropriations pursuant to G.S. 115C-429(b), the board of education must obtain the approval of the board of county commissioners for an amendment to the budget that does any of the following:
 - (1)(i) increases Increases or decreases expenditures from the capital outlay fund for projects listed in G.S. 115C-426(f)(1) or $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$, or $\frac{(ii)}{(2)}$.
 - increases Increases or decreases the amount of county appropriation (2) allocated to a purpose or function by twenty-five percent (25%) or more from the amount contained in the budget ordinance adopted by the board of county commissioners: Provided, provided, that at its discretion, the board may in its budget ordinance specify a lesser percentage, so long as such percentage is not less than ten percent.percent (10%).
 - <u>(3)</u> Decreases the amount of funds allocated for salaries of classroom teachers, salaries of classroom teacher assistants, and supplements of classroom teacher salaries. For the purposes of this section, a classroom teacher is an employee of a local board of education employed as a teacher who spends at least seventy percent (70%) of his or her work time in classroom instruction, and a classroom teacher assistant is an employee of a local board of education employed as a teacher assistant who spends at least seventy percent (70%) of his or her work time assisting in a classroom."

SECTION 1.3.(a) G.S. 115D-55(a) reads as rewritten:

Approval of Budget by Local Tax-Levying Authority. – By a date fixed by the local tax-levying authority, the budget shall be submitted to the local tax-levying authority for approval of that portion within its authority as stated in G.S. 115D-54(b). On or before July 1, or such later date as may be agreeable to the board of trustees, but in no instance later than September 1, the local tax-levying authority shall determine the amount of county revenue to be appropriated to an institution for the budget year. The local tax-levying authority may allocate part or all of an appropriation by purpose, function, or project as defined in the budget manual as adopted by the State Board of Community Colleges. The local tax-levying authority may direct the use of funds appropriated to the institution derived from a tax levied under Article 43A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes.

The local tax-levying authority shall have full authority to call for all books, records, audit reports, and other information bearing on the financial operation of the institution except records dealing with specific persons for which the persons' rights of privacy are protected by either federal or State law.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to place a duty on the local tax-levying authority to fund a deficit incurred by an institution through failure of the institution to comply with the provisions of this Article or rules and regulations issued pursuant hereto."

SECTION 1.3.(b) G.S. 115D-58(b) reads as rewritten:

- If the local tax-levying authority allocates part or all of an appropriation pursuant to G.S. 115D-55, the board of trustees must obtain approval of the local tax-levying authority for an amendment to the budget which does any of the following:
 - increases Increases or decreases the amount of that appropriation allocated to (1) a purpose, function, or project by twenty-five percent (25%) or more from the amount contained in the budget ordinance adopted by the local tax-levying authority or such lesser percentage as specified by the local

tax-levying authority in the original budget ordinance, so long as such percentage is not less than ten percent (10%).

 (2) Decreases the amount of the appropriation directed by the tax-levying authority for a specific use from funds appropriated to the institution derived from a tax levied under Article 43A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes."

SECTION 1.4.(a) G.S. 105-506 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-506. Short title; purpose.

This Article is the Local Government Public Transportation Sales Tax Act and may be cited by that name. This Article gives Article, Article 43A of this Chapter, and Article 46 of this Chapter give the counties and transportation authorities of this State an opportunity to obtain an additional source of revenue with which to meet their needs for financing needs. Counties and transportation authorities may choose to use this source of revenue to finance local public transportation systems. It provides them with authority to levy sales and use taxes. All such taxes—systems under this Article, counties may choose to use this source of revenue to finance public education needs, as provided in Article 43A of this Chapter, or counties may choose to use this source of revenue for general purposes, as provided in Article 46 of this Chapter. A tax levied under this Article must be approved in a referendum."

SECTION 1.4.(b) Part 1 of Article 43 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"<u>§ 105-506.4. Tax rate.</u>

- (a) Rate. The applicable rate of local sales and use tax that may be levied under this Article must meet all of the following conditions:
 - (1) It must be in an increment of one-quarter percent (1/4%).
 - (2) It must be at a rate that, if levied, would not result in a total local sales and use tax rate in the county in excess of two and one-half percent (2 1/2%).
- (a) of this section, the local sales and use tax rate of a county may exceed two and one-half percent (2 1/2%) if all of the conditions listed in this subsection are met. In no event may a county's local sales and use tax rate exceed two and three-quarters percent (2 3/4%). The conditions are:
 - (1) The county is Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Orange, Mecklenburg or Wake County.
 - (2) The county levies a tax authorized under Part 2 of Article 43 of this Chapter, the county levies a tax at the rate of one-half percent (1/2%) under Part 5 of Article 43 of this Chapter, or the county is part of a special district authorized to levy a tax under Part 4 of Article 43 of this Chapter.
 - (3) The county conducted one or more advisory referendums on or before December 31, 2014, in which a majority of the voters approved the levy of a local sales and use tax at the rate of one-quarter percent (1/4%) under Article 46 of this Chapter.
- (c) Reinstatement of Cap. If the levy of a tax under this Article or Article 46 of this Chapter is repealed and the repeal results in the local sales and use tax rate falling below two and three-quarters percent (2 3/4%) in a county listed in subdivision (b)(1) of this section, the county may not enact a local sales and use tax under this Subchapter that results in a county local sales and use tax rate that exceeds two and one-half percent (2 1/2%)."

SECTION 1.4.(c) G.S. 105-507.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-507.1. Local election on adoption of sales and use tax.

(a) Resolution. – The board of commissioners of a county may direct the county board of elections to conduct an advisory referendum within the county on the question of whether a local sales and use tax at the rate of <u>up to one-half percent (1/2%)</u> may be levied in accordance with this Part. The applicable rate must be in accordance with G.S. 105-506.4. The election

shall be held in accordance with the procedures of G.S. 163-287. The board of commissioners shall hold a public hearing on the question at least 30 days before the date the election is to be held.

(b) Ballot Question. – The form of the question to be presented on a ballot for a special election concerning the levy of a tax authorized by this Article shall be:

"[] FOR [] AGAINST

One-half percent (1/2%) [The applicable rate stated in both words and as a percentage] local sales and use taxes, in addition to the current local sales and use taxes, to be used only for public transportation systems.""

SECTION 1.4.(d) G.S. 105-507.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-507.2. Levy and collection of sales and use tax.

If the majority of those voting in a referendum held pursuant to G.S. 105-507.1 vote for the levy of the tax, the board of commissioners of the county may, by resolution, levy one-half percent 1/2%) local sales and use taxes a local sales and use tax at the rate specified in the ballot in addition to any other State and local sales and use taxes levied pursuant to law. Except as provided in this Part, the adoption, levy, collection, 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 Part, references to "this Article" mean "Part 1 of Article 43 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes"."

SECTION 1.4.(e) G.S. 105-509 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-509. Local election on adoption of sales and use tax – regional public transportation authority.

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- (b) Resolution. The board of trustees of the regional public transportation authority may, if all of the conditions listed in this subsection have been met, direct the respective county board or boards of elections to conduct an advisory referendum within the special district on the question of whether a local sales and use tax at the rate of <u>up to one-half percent (1/2%)</u> may be levied within the district in accordance with this Part. The applicable rate must be in accordance with G.S. 105-506.4. The tax may not be levied without voter approval. The election shall be held on a date jointly agreed upon by the authority, the county board or boards of commissioners, and the county board or boards of elections and shall be held on a date permitted by and in accordance with the procedures of G.S. 163-287. The conditions are as follows:
 - (1) The board of trustees has obtained approval to conduct a referendum by a vote of the following:
 - a. A majority vote of each of the county boards of commissioners within the special district, if it is a multicounty special district.
 - b. A majority of the county board of commissioners within the special district, if it is a single-county special district.
 - (2) A public hearing is held on the question by the board or boards of commissioners at least 30 days before the date the election is to be held.
- (c) Ballot Question. The form of the question to be presented on a ballot for a special election concerning the levy of a tax authorized by this Article shall be:

"[] FOR [] AGAINST

One half percent (1/2%) [The applicable rate stated in both words and as a percentage] local sales and use taxes, in addition to the current local sales and use taxes, to be used only for public transportation systems."

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SECTION 1.4.(f) G.S. 105-509.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-509.1. Levy and collection of sales and use tax – regional public transportation authority.

1 2 levy of the tax, the transportation authority may, by resolution, levy one-half percent (1/2%) 3 local sales and use taxes a local sales and use tax at the rate specified in the ballot within the 4 special district, in addition to any other State and local sales and use taxes levied pursuant to 5 law. In determining the results of the election in a multicounty district, all the counties of the 6 district shall be considered to be one unit but also must receive a majority vote in each county, 7 except that if the referendum is passed in one or more but not all of the counties, the counties in 8 which the referendum was not approved are removed from the special district upon certification 9 of the election result and the county or counties that approved the referendum shall remain in 10 the special district. Except as provided in this Part, the adoption, levy, collection, 11 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 12 13 to "this Article" mean "Part 4 of Article 43 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes." Any repeal 14 of the tax shall be done by the same procedure as its enactment under this section, and in a multicounty district a petition for repeal under G.S. 105-473 shall be judged by the total votes 15 16 in all the counties in the district." 17

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SECTION 1.4.(g) G.S. 105-510 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-510. Local election on adoption of sales and use tax – regional transportation authority.

If the majority of those voting in a referendum held pursuant to G.S. 105-509 vote for the

- (b) Resolution. – The board of trustees of the regional transportation authority may, if all of the conditions listed in this subsection have been met, direct the respective county board or boards of elections to conduct an advisory referendum within the special district on the question of whether a local sales and use tax at the rate of up to one-half percent (1/2%) may be levied within the district in accordance with this Part. The applicable rate must be in accordance with G.S. 105-506.4. The tax may not be levied without voter approval. The election shall be held on a date jointly agreed upon by the authority, the county board or boards of commissioners, and the county board or boards of elections and shall be held on a date permitted by and in accordance with the procedures of G.S. 163-287. The conditions are as follows:
 - (1) The board of trustees has obtained approval to conduct a referendum by a vote of the following:
 - A majority vote of both of the county boards of commissioners a. within the special district, if it is a multicounty special district.
 - A majority of the county board of commissioners within the special b. district, if it is a single-county special district.
 - A public hearing is held on the question by the board or boards of (2) commissioners at least 30 days before the date the election is to be held.
- Ballot Question. The form of the question to be presented on a ballot for a special election concerning the levy of a tax authorized by this Article shall be:

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"[] FOR
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One half percent (1/2%) [The applicable rate stated in both words and as a percentage] local sales and use taxes, in addition to the current local sales and use taxes, to be used only for public transportation systems."

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SECTION 1.4.(h) G.S. 105-510.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-510.1. Levy and collection of sales and use tax – regional transportation authority.

If the majority of those voting in a referendum held pursuant to G.S. 105-510 vote for the levy of the tax, the transportation authority may, by resolution, levy one-half percent (1/2%) local sales and use taxes a local sales and use tax at the rate specified in the ballot within the special district, in addition to any other State and local sales and use taxes levied pursuant to

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1 law. In determining the results of the election in a multicounty district, all the counties of the 2 district shall be considered to be one unit but also must receive a majority vote in each county, 3 except that if the referendum is passed in one but not both of the counties, the county in which 4 the referendum was not approved is removed from the special district upon certification of the 5 election result and the county that approved the referendum shall remain in the special district. 6 Except as provided in this Part, the adoption, levy, collection, administration, and repeal of 7 these additional taxes shall be in accordance with Article 39 of this Chapter. In applying the 8 provisions of Article 39 of this Chapter to this Article, references to "this Article" mean "Part 5 9 of Article 43 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes." Any repeal of the tax shall be done by the 10 same procedure as its enactment under this section, and in a multicounty district a petition for 11 repeal under G.S. 105-473 shall be judged by the total votes in all the counties in the district."

SECTION 1.4.(i) G.S. 105-511.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-511.2. Local election on adoption of sales and use tax.

- (a) Resolution. The board of commissioners of a county may direct the county board of elections to conduct an advisory referendum within the county on the question of whether a local sales and use tax at the rate of one quarter percent (1/4%)-a rate of up to one-half percent (1/2%) may be levied in accordance with this Part. The applicable rate must be in accordance with G.S. 105-506.4. The election shall be held on a date jointly agreed upon by the boards and shall be held on a date permitted by and in accordance with the procedures of G.S. 163-287. The board of commissioners shall hold a public hearing on the question at least 30 days before the date the election is to be held.
- (b) Ballot Question. The form of the question to be presented on a ballot for a special election concerning the levy of a tax authorized by this Article shall be:

"[] FOR [] AGAINST

One quarter percent (1/4%) [The applicable rate stated in both words and as a percentage] local sales and use taxes, in addition to the current local sales and use taxes, to be used only for public transportation systems.""

SECTION 1.4.(j) G.S. 105-511.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-511.3. Levy and collection of sales and use tax.

- (a) Authority to Levy. If the majority of those voting in a referendum held pursuant to this Part vote for the levy of the tax, the board of commissioners of the county may, by resolution, levy one-quarter percent (1/4%) local sales and use taxes a local sales and use tax at the rate specified in the ballot in addition to any other State and local sales and use taxes levied pursuant to law.
- (b) <u>Administration.</u> Except as provided in this Part, the adoption, levy, collection, 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 Part, references to "this Article" mean "Part 6 of Article 43 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes.""

SECTION 1.4.(k) This section is effective when it becomes law.

SECTION 1.5.(a) Part 1 of Article 43 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, as amended by Section 1.4 of this act, is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 105-506.3. Applicability.

A tax levied under Part 4 of this Article may not be in effect in a county at the same time as a tax levied by that county under Part 6 of this Article."

SECTION 1.5.(b) G.S. 105-511 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-511. Applicability.

This Part applies only in counties other than Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Orange, or Wake.or Orange."

SECTION 1.5.(c) This section is effective when it becomes law.

SECTION 1.6.(a) Article 46 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Article 46.

"One-Quarter Cent $(1/4\phi)$ or One-Half Cent $(1/2\phi)$ County Sales and Use Tax.

"§ 105-535. Short title.

This Article is the One-Quarter Cent $(1/4\phi)$ or One-Half Cent $(1/2\phi)$ County Sales and Use Γ ax Act.

"§ 105-536. Limitations.

This Article applies only to counties that levy the first one-cent (1ϕ) sales and use tax under Article 39 of this Chapter or under Chapter 1096 of the 1967 Session Laws, the first one-half cent $(1/2\phi)$ local sales and use tax under Article 40 of this Chapter, and the second one-half cent $(1/2\phi)$ local sales and use tax under Article 42 of this Chapter.

"§ 105-537. Levy.

- (a) Authority. A tax levied under this Article must be approved in a referendum. If the majority of those voting in a referendum held pursuant to this Article vote for the levy of the tax, the board of county commissioners may, by resolution and after 10 days' public notice, levy a local sales and use tax at a rate of one quarter percent (0.25%). the applicable rate. The applicable rate must meet all of the following conditions:
 - (1) It must be in an increment of one-quarter percent (1/4%).
 - (2) It must be at a rate that, if levied, would not result in a total local sales and use tax rate in the county in excess of two and one-half percent (2 1/2%).
- (b) Vote. The board of county commissioners may direct the county board of elections to conduct an advisory referendum on the question of whether to levy a local sales and use tax in the county as provided in this Article. The election shall be held in accordance with the procedures of G.S. 163-287.
- (c) Ballot Question. The form of the question to be presented on a ballot for a special election concerning the levy of the tax authorized by this Article shall be:

"[] FOR [] AGAINST

Local sales and use tax at the rate of one-quarter percent (0.25%) [The applicable rate stated in both words and as a percentage] in addition to all other State and local sales and use taxes."

- (e) One-Half Cent (1/2%) Transit-Authorized Counties. As of April 1, 2013, Durham County and Orange County levy a local sales and use tax at the rate of two and three-quarters percent (2 3/4%). As of August 1, 2014, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Wake Counties levy a local sales and use tax at the rate of two and one-half percent (2 1/2%) or less but are authorized to levy a local sales and use tax at the rate of up to two and three-quarters percent (2 3/4%). Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, the local sales and use tax rate in these counties may exceed two and one-half percent (2 1/2%) if all of the conditions listed in this subsection are met. In no event may the local sales and use tax rate in these counties exceed two and three-quarters percent (2 3/4%). The conditions are:
 - (1) The county levies a tax authorized under Part 2 of Article 43 of this Chapter, the county levies a tax at the rate of one-half percent (1/2%) under Part 5 of Article 43 of this Chapter, or the county is part of a special district authorized to levy a tax under Part 4 of Article 43 of this Chapter.
 - (2) The county conducted one or more advisory referendums on or before December 31, 2014, in which a majority of the voters approved the levy of a local sales and use tax at the rate of one-quarter percent (1/4%) under this Article.
- (f) Reinstatement of Cap. If the levy of a tax under this Article or Article 43 of this Chapter is repealed and the repeal results in the local sales and use tax rate falling below two and three-quarters percent (2 3/4%) in a county named in subsection (e) of this section, the county may not enact a local sales and use tax under this Subchapter that results in a county local sales and use tax rate that exceeds two and one-half percent (2 1/2%).

"§ 105-538. Administration of taxes.

Except as provided in this Article, the adoption, levy, collection, administration, and repeal of these additional taxes must be in accordance with Article 39 of this Chapter. G.S. 105-468.1 is an administrative provision that applies to this Article. A tax levied under this Article does not apply to the sales price of food that is exempt from tax pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13B or to the sales price of a bundled transaction taxable pursuant to G.S. 105-467(a)(5a). The Secretary shall not divide the amount allocated to a county between the county and the municipalities within the county.

"§ 105-539. Use.

- (a) Referenda Held On or Before January 1, 2015. A county that approves the levy of a tax under this Article in a referendum held on or before January 1, 2015, must use the proceeds of the tax levied under this Article for any lawful public purpose.
- (b) Referenda Held After January 1, 2015. A county that approves the levy of a tax under this Article in a referendum held after January 1, 2015, must use the proceeds of a tax levied under this Article for any lawful public purpose, except that the proceeds may not be used for a purpose for which a tax levied under Article 43 of this Chapter must be used."

SECTION 1.6.(b) G.S. 105-164.3(4a) reads as rewritten:

- "(4a) Combined general rate. The <u>sum of all of the following:</u>
 - <u>a.</u> <u>The</u> State's general rate of tax set in G.S. 105-164.4(a) G.S. 105-164.4(a).
 - <u>b.</u> <u>plus the The</u> sum of the rates of the local sales and use taxes authorized <u>for every county in this State</u> by <u>Subchapter VIII-Article</u> <u>39 of this Chapter or Chapter 1096 of the 1967 Session Laws, Article</u> <u>40 of this Chapter, and Article 42</u> of this <u>Chapter for every county in this State.</u> Chapter.
 - <u>c.</u> One-half of the maximum rate of tax authorized by Article 46 of this Chapter."

SECTION 1.7.(a) G.S. 158-7.1(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) A county or city may undertake the following specific economic development activities. (This listing is not intended to limit by implication or otherwise the grant of authority set out in subsection (a) of this section). The activities listed in this subsection may be funded by the levy of property taxes pursuant to G.S. 153A-149 and G.S. 160A-209 and by the allocation of other revenues whose use is not otherwise restricted by law.
 - (8) A county or city may provide grants or loans for the rehabilitation of underutilized mills, other industrial structures, or historic structures."

SECTION 1.7.(b) The Revenue Laws Study Committee is directed to conduct an economic analysis of rehabilitating both income-producing and nonincome-producing historic structures, including historic mill property. The Committee shall report its findings, along with any legislative recommendations, to the 2015 Regular Session of the 2015 General Assembly upon its convening. The study may include an examination of the following:

- (1) The geographic distribution of historic properties in the State.
- (2) The return on investment to the State of providing tax credits or grant subsidies to encourage and enable historic rehabilitation.
- (3) The short-term and long-term benefits of historic rehabilitation projects, including job creation and income generated.
- (4) The impact on property values.
- (5) The role of historic preservation with regard to downtown, commercial revitalization.

SECTION 1.8. Except as otherwise provided, this Part is effective when it becomes law.

PART II. JMAC MODIFICATIONS

SECTION 2.(a) G.S. 143B-437.012 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-437.012. Job Maintenance and Capital Development Fund.

- (d) Eligibility. – A business is eligible for consideration for a grant under this section if it satisfies the conditions of either subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection and satisfies the conditions of both subdivisions (3) and subdivision (4) of this subsection:
 - The business is a major employer. A business is a major employer if the business meets the following requirements:
 - The Department certifies that the business has invested or intends to a. invest at least two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) of private funds in improvements to real property and additions to tangible personal property in the project within a six-year period beginning with the time the investment commences.
 - The business employs at least 2,000 full-time employees or b. equivalent full-time contract employees at the project that is the subject of the grant at the time the application is made, and the business agrees to maintain at least 2,000 full-time employees or equivalent full-time contract employees at the project for the full term of the grant agreement.
 - The project is located in a development tier one area at the time the <u>c.</u> business applies for a grant.
 - (2) The business is a large manufacturing employer. A business is a large manufacturing employer if the business meets the following requirements:
 - The business is in manufacturing, as defined in G.S. 143B-437.01, and is converting its manufacturing process to change the product it manufactures or is investing in its manufacturing process by enhancing pollution controls or transitioning the manufacturing process from using coal to using natural gas for the purpose of becoming more energy efficient or reducing emissions.
 - The Department certifies that the business has invested or intends to b. invest least sixty-fivefifty million dollars at (\$65,000,000)(\$50,000,000) of private funds in improvements to real property and additions to tangible personal property in the project within a three year five-year period beginning with the time the investment commences.
 - The <u>business</u> meets one of the following employment requirements: c.
 - If in a development tier one area, the business employs at 1. least 320 full-time employees at the project that is the subject of the grant at the time the application is made, and the business agrees to maintain at least 320 full-time employees at the project for the full term of the grant.
 - If in a development tier two area with a population of less 2. than 60,000 as of July 1, 2013, the business employs at least 800 full-time employees or equivalent full-time contract employees at the project that is the subject of the grant at the time the application is made, and the business agrees to maintain at least 800 full-time employees or equivalent full-time contract employees at the project for the full term of the grant.

- (3) The project is located in a development tier one area at the time the business applies for a grant.
- (4) All newly hired employees of the business must be citizens of the United States, States or have proper identification and documentation of their authorization to reside and work in the United States.

 (n) Limitations. – The Department may enter into no more than five agreements under this section. The total aggregate cost of all agreements entered into under this section may not exceed sixty nine million dollars (\$69,000,000). seventy-nine million dollars (\$79,000,000). The total annual cost of an agreement entered into under this section may not exceed six million dollars (\$6,000,000)."

SECTION 2.(b) This section becomes effective July 1, 2014.

PART III. JOB CATALYST FUND

SECTION 3.(a) The title of Part 2G of Article 10 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Part 2G. Job Development Investment Grant Program. Development."

SECTION 3.(b) G.S. 143B-437.51 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-437.51. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Part:

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- (6) Full-time employee. A person who is employed for consideration for at least 35 hours a week, whose wages are subject to withholding under Article 4A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, and who is determined by the Committee to be employed in a permanent position according to criteria it develops in consultation with the Attorney General. The term does not include any person who works as an independent contractor or on a consulting basis for the business.
- Full-time worker. A person who is employed for consideration for at least 35 hours a week, whose wages are subject to withholding under Article 4A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, and who is determined by the Department to be employed in a permanent position. The term does not include any person who works as an independent contractor or on a consulting basis for the business.
- (7) New employee. A full-time employee <u>or a full-time worker</u> who represents a net increase in the number of the business's employees <u>or workers</u> statewide.

SECTION 3.(c) G.S. 143B-437.52 reads as rewritten:

"Subpart A. Job Development Investment Grant Program.

"§ 143B-437.52. Job Development Investment Grant Program.

(a) Program. – There is established the Job Development Investment Grant Program to be administered by the Economic Investment Committee. In order to foster job creation and investment in the economy of this State, the Committee may enter into agreements with businesses to provide grants in accordance with the provisions of this Part. The Committee, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall develop criteria to be used in determining whether the conditions of this section are satisfied and whether the project described in the application is otherwise consistent with the purposes of this Part. Before entering into an agreement, the Committee must find that all the following conditions are met:

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SECTION 3.(d) The Revisor of Statutes is authorized to change references of "this Part" in Subpart A of Part 2G of Article 10 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes to "this Subpart" as appropriate.

SECTION 3.(e) Part 2G of Article 10 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Subpart to read:

"Subpart B. Job Catalyst Fund.

"§ 143B-437.67. Job Catalyst Fund.

- (a) Creation and Purpose of Fund. There is created in the Department of Commerce a special, nonreverting account to be known as the Job Catalyst Fund to provide funds to a local governmental unit for projects that result in the creation of jobs. The Secretary of Commerce is solely responsible for the administration of the program and shall adopt guidelines applicable to program administration. The guidelines shall include the following provisions, which shall apply to each grant from the account:
 - (1) The funds are reserved for a project for which a business agrees to create and maintain, for the greater of 10 years or a time period not less than the sum of the full term of the grant plus five years, the number of new worker positions at the project as follows:
 - a. For development tier one areas, 500 full-time workers.
 - <u>b.</u> For development tier two areas, 800 full-time workers.
 - <u>c.</u> For development tier three areas, 1,200 full-time workers.
 - The funds are reserved for a project for which a business agrees to make an investment at the project as provided in this subdivision. The investment required by this subdivision must be private funds in improvements to real property and additions to tangible personal property located at the project for the greater of 10 years or a time period not less than the sum of the full term of the grant plus five years. The investment must be commenced no later than the time when the first disbursement is made to the business and must be completed no later than five years from the time the first disbursement is made to the business. Tangible personal property transferred by the business or from a related member of the business from one area in the State to the project is not considered an investment in tangible personal property located at the project for purposes of this section. The Department shall certify the amount of the investment made by the business at the project. The minimum investment at the project the business agrees to make is as follows:
 - a. For development tier one areas, twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000).
 b. For development tier two areas, thirty-five million dollars (\$35,000,000).
 - c. For development tier three areas, fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000).
 - (3) The funds are (i) used to acquire or improve land or infrastructure, for facility development, or for capital investment and (ii) used for manufacturing projects. For purposes of this subdivision, "manufacturing" is defined in G.S. 143B-437.01.
 - (4) The funds are provided to a local governmental unit, and the local governmental unit matches a portion of the funds allocated by the Department as provided in this subdivision. A local match may include cash, fee waivers, in-kind services, the donation of assets, the provision of infrastructure, or a combination. The local match requirement is as follows:
 - a. For development tier one areas, a local match of at least three dollars (\$3.00) for every one hundred dollars (\$100.00) from the State is required.

years, have no citations under the Occupational Safety and Health Act that have become a final order within the past three years for willful serious violations or for failing to abate serious violations with respect to the project. For purposes of this subsection, "serious violation" has the same meaning as in G.S. 95-127.

(10)The funds are not used for a project that consists of a professional or semiprofessional sports team or club or a project that consists solely of retail facilities. If a project consists of both retail facilities and nonretail facilities, only the portion of the project consisting of nonretail facilities is eligible for a grant, and only full-time workers employed exclusively in the portion of the project that represents nonretail facilities may be counted for purposes of

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- fulfilling the new worker position requirement. If a warehouse facility is part of a retail facility and supplies only that retail facility, the warehouse facility investment and full-time workers are not counted for purposes of the requirements of this section. For the purposes of this Subpart, catalog distribution centers are not retail facilities.
- (b) Forfeiture. If the business at the project fails to timely create and maintain the required new jobs, to timely make the required level of investment, or to otherwise meet the requirements of this section, the local governmental unit shall provide a means to recapture from the business at the project an amount equal to the amount disbursed from the Fund for the project, and the local governmental unit must reimburse the Fund for that disbursement.
- (c) Records. A business located at a project for which a grant was made from the Fund shall maintain records and make available for inspection by the Secretary of Commerce any records the Secretary considers necessary to determine and verify the business has met the requirements of this section.
- (d) Report. The Department shall publish a report on the Job Catalyst Fund on or before April 30 of each year. The Department shall submit the report electronically to the House of Representatives Finance Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, the House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, the Senate Appropriations Committee on Natural and Economic Resources, and the Fiscal Research Division. The report shall include the following:
 - (1) A listing of each grant awarded during the preceding calendar year, including the name of the business locating at the project, a description of the project, the term of the grant, and the liability under the grant.
 - (2) An update on the status of projects under grants awarded before the preceding calendar year.
 - (3) The number and development tier area of new worker positions to be created by projects with respect to which grants have been awarded.
 - (4) A listing of the employment level for all businesses located at projects with respect to which grants have been awarded and any changes in those levels from the level of the next preceding year.
 - The wage levels of all new worker positions to be created at projects with respect to which grants have been awarded, aggregated, and listed in increments of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or other appropriate increments.
 - (6) The number of awards made for projects for new businesses and the number of awards made for projects for existing, expanding businesses in the preceding calendar year.
 - (7) The environmental impact of businesses at projects with respect to which grants have been awarded.
 - (8) The geographic distribution of grants, by number and amount, awarded under the program.
 - (9) For the first annual report after adoption of the guidelines developed by the Department to implement this Subpart, a copy of such guidelines, and, for subsequent reports, identification of any changes in those guidelines from the previous calendar year."

SECTION 3.(f) The Secretary of Commerce shall develop guidelines related to the administration of the Jobs Catalyst Fund, as authorized by this section, and to the selection of projects. At least 20 days before the effective date of any guidelines or nontechnical amendments to guidelines, the proposed guidelines must be published on the Department's Web site and provide notice to persons who have requested notice of proposed guidelines. In addition, the Department of Commerce shall accept oral and written comments on the proposed

guidelines during the 15 business days beginning on the first day the notice requirement of this subsection have been completed. For purposes of this subsection, a technical amendment is one that corrects a spelling or grammatical error or that makes a clarification based on public comment and could have been anticipated by the public notice that immediately preceded the public comment.

SECTION 3.(g) G.S. 150B-1(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Exemptions from Rule Making. – Article 2A of this Chapter does not apply to the following:

- (10) The Economic Investment Committee in developing criteria for the Job Development Investment Grant Program under Part 2FSubpart A of Part 2G of Article 10 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes.
- (10a) The Secretary of Commerce in developing criteria for the Job Catalyst Fund under Subpart B of Part 2G of Article 10 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes.

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SECTION 3.(h) G.S. 143B-437.07(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Economic Development Incentive. – An economic development incentive includes any grant from the following programs: Job Development Investment Grant Program; the Job Catalyst Fund; the Job Maintenance and Capital Development Fund; One North Carolina Fund; and the Utility Account. The State also incents economic development through the use of tax expenditures in the form of tax credits and refunds. The Department of Revenue must report annually on these statutory economic development incentives, as required under G.S. 105-256."

SECTION 3.(i) This section is effective when it becomes law.

PART IV. JDIG MODIFICATIONS

SECTION 4.(a) Section 15.19(a1) of S.L. 2013-360 reads as rewritten:

"SECTION 15.19.(a1) Notwithstanding G.S. 143B-437.52(c), for the 2013-2015 fiscal biennium, the maximum total liability for grants awarded, including amounts transferred to the Utility Account pursuant to G.S. 143B-437.61, is twenty two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$22,500,000)thirty-six million five hundred thousand dollars (\$36,500,000) and, for the period from July 1, 2015, to December 31, 2015, the maximum total liability for grants awarded, including amounts transferred to the Utility Account pursuant to G.S. 143B-437.61, is seven million five hundred thousand dollars (\$7,500,000). No agreement may be entered into that, when considered together with other existing agreements governing grants awarded during an applicable time period provided in this subsection, could cause the State's potential total annual-liability for grants awarded in that time period to exceed the designated maximum amount."

SECTION 4.(b) G.S. 143B-437.52 reads as rewritten: "§ 143B-437.52. Job Development Investment Grant Program.

(a) Program. – There is established the Job Development Investment Grant Program to be administered by the Economic Investment Committee. In order to foster job creation and investment in the economy of this State, the Committee may enter into agreements with businesses to provide grants in accordance with the provisions of this Part.Subpart. The Committee, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall develop criteria to be used in determining whether the conditions of this section are satisfied and whether the project described in the application is otherwise consistent with the purposes of this Part.Subpart. Before entering into an agreement, the Committee must find that all the following conditions are met:

49 are met: 50 .

(5) The total benefits of the project to the State outweigh its costs and render the grant appropriate for the project. If the total costs of the project to the State outweigh the benefits as a result of an award from the Job Catalyst Fund under Subpart B of this Part, the Committee may disregard the Job Catalyst Fund award in determining whether a grant is appropriate for the project.

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SECTION 4.(c) G.S. 143B-437.55 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(c1) Monthly Reports. – The Committee shall, on the last day of each month other than the month of April, report electronically on the Job Development Investment Grant Program. The Committee shall submit the report, for months that, on the due date, the General Assembly is not in session, to the Revenue Laws Study Committee and the Fiscal Research Division and shall submit the report, for months that, on the due date, the General Assembly is in session, to the House of Representatives Finance Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, and the Fiscal Research Division. The report shall include each of the following:

- (1) The total liability for grants awarded in a period, the remaining amount of liability for grants that may be awarded in that period, and the maximum amount of total liability for which grants may be awarded in that period.
- A listing of each grant awarded during the period, including, for each grant, the name of the business, the term of the grant, the percentage of withholdings used to determine the amount of the grant, the annual maximum State liability under the grant, and the maximum total lifetime State liability under the grant, jobs anticipated to be created at the project, average wage anticipated for jobs at the project, amount of money anticipated to be invested by the business at the project, and the total amount anticipated to be annually transferred to the Utility Account under this Subpart."

SECTION 4.(d) G.S. 143B-437.52(a), as rewritten by Section 4(b) of this act, reads as rewritten:

"(a) Program. – There is established the Job Development Investment Grant Program to be administered by the Economic Investment Committee. In order to foster job creation and investment in the economy of this State, the Committee may enter into agreements with businesses to provide grants in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart. The Committee, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall develop criteria to be used in determining whether the conditions of this section are satisfied and whether the project described in the application is otherwise consistent with the purposes of this Subpart. Before entering into an agreement, the Committee must find that all the following conditions are met:

(5) The total benefits of the project to the State outweigh its costs and render the grant appropriate for the project. If the total costs of the project to the State outweigh the benefits as a result of an award from the Job Catalyst Fund under Subpart B of this Part, the Committee may disregard the Job Catalyst Fund award in determining whether a grant is appropriate for the project."

SECTION 4.(e) Section 4(d) of this act becomes effective July 1, 2015.

PART V. CROWD FUNDING

SECTION 5.(a) G.S. 78A-17 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(20) Any offer or sale of a security by an issuer if the offer or sale is conducted in accordance with G.S. 78A-17.1."

SECTION 5.(b) Article 3 of Chapter 78A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 78A-17.1. Invest NC exemption.

1 Exemption. – Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, an offer or sale of a (a) 2 security by an issuer is exempt from G.S. 78A-24 and G.S. 78A-49(d) if the offer or sale is 3 conducted in accordance with each of the following requirements: 4 The issuer of the security is a business entity formed under the laws of the (1) 5 State and registered with the Secretary of State. 6 The transaction meets the requirements of the federal exemption for <u>(2)</u> 7 intrastate offerings in section 3(a)(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 8 U.S.C. § 77c(a)(11), and SEC rule 147, 17 C.F.R. § 230.147. 9 The sum of all cash and other consideration to be received for all sales of the (3) 10 security in reliance upon this exemption does not exceed the cap provided in 11 this subdivision. One million dollars (\$1,000,000), less the aggregate amount received 12 a. 13 for all sales of securities by the issuer within the 12 months before 14 the first offer or sale made in reliance upon this exemption, if the 15 issuer has not undergone and made available to each prospective 16 investor and the Administrator the documentation resulting from a 17 financial audit with respect to its most recently completed fiscal year and meeting generally accepted accounting principles. 18 19 Two million dollars (\$2,000,000), less the aggregate amount received <u>b.</u> 20 for all sales of securities by the issuer within the 12 months before 21 the first offer or sale made in reliance upon this exemption, if the 22 issuer has undergone and made available to each prospective investor 23 and the Administrator the documentation resulting from a financial 24 audit with respect to its most recently completed fiscal year and 25 meeting generally accepted accounting principles. 26 <u>(4)</u> The issuer has not accepted more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) from 27 any single purchaser unless the purchaser is an accredited investor as defined 28 by rule 501 of SEC regulation D, 17 C.F.R. § 230.501. 29 Not less than 10 days prior to the commencement of an offering of securities <u>(5)</u> 30 in reliance on this exemption or the use of any publicly available Web site in 31 connection with any such offering, the issuer shall file a notice with the 32 Administrator, in writing or in electronic form as specified by the 33 Administrator, containing the following: 34 A notice of claim of exemption from registration, specifying that the <u>a.</u> 35 issuer will be conducting an offering in reliance upon this exemption, 36 accompanied by the filing fee as specified in this section. A copy of the disclosure statement to be provided to prospective 37 <u>b.</u> 38 investors in connection with the offering, containing the following: 39 A description of the company, its type of entity, the address 1. 40 and telephone number of its principal office, its history, its 41 business plan, and the intended use of the offering proceeds, 42 including any amounts to be paid, as compensation or 43 otherwise, to any owner, executive officer, director, 44 managing member, or other person occupying a similar status 45 or performing similar functions on behalf of the issuer. The identity of all persons owning more than ten percent 46 2. 47 (10%) of the ownership interests of any class of securities of 48 the company. 49 <u>3.</u> The identity of the executive officers, directors, managing

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members, and other persons occupying a similar status or

1 performing similar functions in the name of and on behalf of 2 the issuer, including their titles and their prior experience. 3 The terms and conditions of the securities being offered and <u>4.</u> 4 of any outstanding securities of the company, the minimum 5 and maximum amount of securities being offered, if any, and 6 either the percentage ownership of the company represented 7 by the offered securities or the valuation of the company 8 implied by the price of the offered securities. 9 <u>5.</u> The identity of any person who has been or will be retained 10 by the issuer to assist the issuer in conducting the offering 11 and sale of the securities, including any Web sites, but excluding persons acting solely as accountants or attorneys 12 13 and employees whose primary job responsibilities involve the 14 operating business of the issuer rather than assisting the issuer 15 in raising capital, and for each person identified in response 16 to this paragraph, a description of the consideration being 17 paid to such person for such assistance. A description of any litigation or legal proceedings involving 18 <u>6.</u> 19 the company or its management. The names and addresses, including URL, of any Web sites 20 <u>7.</u> 21 that will be used in connection with the offering. 22 An escrow agreement with a bank or other depository institution <u>c.</u> 23 located within this State in which the investor funds will be 24 deposited, providing that all offering proceeds will be released to the 25 issuer only when the aggregate capital raised from all investors is 26 equal to or greater than the minimum target offering amount 27 specified in the business plan as necessary to implement the business 28 plan and that all investors may cancel their commitments to invest if 29 that target offering amount is not raised by the time stated in the 30 disclosure document. 31 The issuer is not, either before or as a result of the offering, an investment (6) company, as defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, 32 33 15 U.S.C. § 8a-3, or an entity that would be an investment company but for 34 the exclusions provided in section 3(c) of the act, or subject to the reporting 35 requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 36 15 U.S.C. § 78m and 78o(d). 37 The issuer shall inform all prospective purchasers under this section that the (7) 38 securities have not been registered under federal or State securities law and 39 that the securities are subject to limitations on resale. The issuer shall display 40 the following legend conspicuously on the cover page of the disclosure 41 document: 42 "IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE 43 44 ISSUER AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING 45 THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR 46 47 STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY 48 AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE **FOREGOING** 49 AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR 50 DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL 51

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and, if applicable, an accredited investor.

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The Web site operator shall register with the Administrator by filing <u>c.</u> a statement that it is a business entity that is organized under North Carolina law and that it is authorized to do business within the State and that it is being utilized to offer and sell securities pursuant to this exemption. As part of the registration, the Web site shall notify the Administrator of its and the issuer's identity, location, and contact information.

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The issuer and the Web site must keep and maintain records of the <u>d.</u> offers and sales of securities effected through the Web site and must provide ready access to the records to the Administrator, upon request. The Administrator may access, inspect, and review any Web site and its records.

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- All payments for purchase of securities must be directed to and held by the bank or depository institution subject to the provisions of sub-subdivision (a)(5)c. of this section. The bank or depository institution shall notify the Administrator of the receipt of payments for securities and the identity and residence of the investors. The information shall be confidential and considered trade secrets within the scope of G.S. 132-1.2 while in the possession of the Administrator.
- (11) No offers or sales of a security shall be made through an Internet Web site unless the Web site is registered with the Administrator pursuant to sub-subdivision (a)(9)c. of this section. The Web site shall not be subject to the registration provisions of G.S. 78A-36, provided that all of the following apply:
 - <u>a.</u> <u>It does not offer investment advice or recommendations.</u>
 - <u>b.</u> <u>It does not solicit purchases, sales, or offers to buy the securities offered or displayed on the Web site.</u>
 - c. It does not compensate employees, agents, or other persons for the solicitation or based on the sale of securities displayed or referenced on the Web site.
 - d. It is not compensated based on the amount of securities sold, and it does not hold, manage, possess, or otherwise handle investor funds or securities.
 - e. <u>It does not engage in such other activities as the Administrator, by rule, determines appropriate.</u>
- An executive officer, director, managing member, or person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions in the name of and on behalf of the issuer shall be exempt from the registration provisions of G.S. 78A-36, provided that the person does not receive, directly or indirectly, any commission or remuneration for offering and selling securities of the issuer pursuant to this exemption.
- (13) The issuer must provide a copy of the disclosure document provided to the Administrator pursuant to sub-subdivision (a)(5)b. of this section to each prospective investor at the time the offer of securities is made to the prospective investor. In addition to the information described in sub-subdivision (a)(5)b. of this section, the disclosure document provided to the Administrator and to prospective investors should include additional information material to the offering, including, where appropriate, a discussion of significant factors that make the offering speculative or risky. This discussion must be concise and organized logically and should not present risks that could apply to any issuer or any offering.
- (b) Indexing. The dollar limitations provided in subdivision (a)(3) of this section shall be cumulatively adjusted every fifth year by the Administrator to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, setting each dollar limitation to the nearest fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (c) Report. An issuer of a security, the offer and sale of which is exempt under this section, shall provide a quarterly report to the issuer's investors until no securities issued under this section are outstanding. The report required by this subsection shall be free of charge. An issuer may satisfy the reporting requirement of this subsection by making the information available on an Internet Web site address if the information is made available within 45 days of the end of each fiscal quarter and remains available until the succeeding quarterly report is issued. An issuer shall file each such quarterly report with the Administrator and must provide

a written copy of the report to any investor upon request. The report must contain each of the following:

- (1) Compensation received by each director and executive officer, including cash compensation earned since the previous report and on an annual basis and any bonuses, stock options, other rights to receive securities of the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer, or other compensation received.
- (2) An analysis by management of the issuer of the business operations and financial condition of the issuer.
- (d) Offers and Sales to Controlling Persons. The exemption provided in this section shall not be used in conjunction with any other exemption under this Chapter, except offers and sales to controlling persons shall not count toward the limitation in subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section. A controlling person is an officer, director, partner, trustee, or individual occupying similar status or performing similar functions with respect to the issuer or to a person owning ten percent (10%) or more of the outstanding shares of any class or classes of securities of the issuer.
- (e) Disqualification. The exemption allowed by this section shall not apply if an issuer or person affiliated with the issuer or offering is subject to any disqualification contained in 18 NCAC 06A .1207(a)(1) through (a)(6) or contained in Rule 262 as promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 (17 C.F.R. § 230.262). The provisions of this subsection shall not apply if (i) upon a showing of good cause and without prejudice to any other action by the Administrator, the Administrator determines that it is not necessary under the circumstances that an exemption be denied and (ii) the issuer establishes that it made factual inquiry into whether any disqualification existed under this subsection but did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, that a disqualification existed under this subsection. The nature and scope of the requisite inquiry will vary based on the circumstances of the issuer and the other offering participants.
- (f) Rules. The Administrator may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section and to protect investors who purchase securities under this section.
- (g) Fee. The Administrator shall charge a nonrefundable filing fee of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00) for filing an exemption notice required by subsection (a) of this section. The fees paid to the Administrator pursuant to this subsection shall be used to pay the costs incurred in administering and enforcing this Chapter. The revenue derived from the fee shall be credited to a nonreverting agency revenue account."

SECTION 5.(c) G.S. 78A-49(d) reads as rewritten:

- "(d) The Administrator may by rule or order require the filing of any prospectus, pamphlet, circular, form letter, advertisement, or other sales literature or advertising communication addressed or intended for distribution to prospective investors, unless the security or transaction is exempted by G.S. 78A-16 or 78A-17 (except 78A-17(9), (17), and (19))G.S. 78A-16 and G.S. 78A-17 (except G.S. 78A-17(9), (17), (19), and (20)) and such exemption has not been denied or revoked under G.S. 78A-18 or the security is a security covered under federal law."
- **SECTION 5.(d)** Notwithstanding any provision of Article 2A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, within 12 months of the effective date of this act, the Secretary of State shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this act in accordance with the following procedure:
 - (1) At least 15 business days prior to adopting a rule, submit the rule and a notice of public hearing to the Codifier of Rules. The Codifier of Rules shall publish the proposed rule and the notice of public hearing on the Internet within five business days.

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- (2) At least 15 business days prior to adopting a rule, notify persons on the mailing list maintained pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.2(d) and any other interested parties of the Secretary's intent to adopt a rule and of the public hearing.
- (3) Accept written comments on the proposed rule for at least 15 business days prior to adoption of the rule.
- Hold at least one public hearing on the proposed rule no less than five days after the rule and notice have been published.

A rule adopted in accordance with this section becomes effective on the first day of the month following the month the Secretary adopts the rule and submits the rule to the Codifier of Rules for entry into the North Carolina Administrative Code. Any rule adopted more than 12 months after the effective date of this act shall comply with the requirement of Article 2A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

SECTION 5.(e) Subsection (d) of this section is effective when it becomes law and expires 12 months after the effective date of this act. The remainder of this section is effective when it becomes law and expires on July 1, 2017.

PART. VI. CONFIDENTIALITY OF UC INFORMATION

SECTION 6.(a) G.S. 96-4(x) reads as rewritten:

''(x)Confidentiality of Records, Reports, and Information Obtained from Claimants, Employers, and Units of Government. - Disclosure For purposes of this Chapter, the term "confidential information" means any unemployment compensation information in the records of the Division of Employment Security that pertains to the administration of the Employment Security Law that is required to be kept confidential under 20 C.F.R. Part 603, including claim information and any information that reveals the name or any identifying particular about any individual or any past or present employer or employing unit, or that could foreseeably be combined with other publicly available information to reveal any such particulars.

Confidential information is exempt from the public records disclosure requirements of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes. Confidential information may be disclosed only as permitted in this subsection. Any disclosure and redisclosure of confidential information shall must be consistent with 20 C.F.R. Part 603 and any written guidance promulgated and issued by the U.S. Department of Labor consistent with this regulation and any successor regulation. To the extent a disclosure or redisclosure of confidential information is permitted or required by this federal regulation, the Department's authority to disclose or redisclosure the information includes the following:

> (1) Confidentiality of Information Contained in Records and Reports. – (i) Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, it shall be unlawful for any person to obtain, disclose, or use, or to authorize or permit the use of any information which is obtained from an employer, individual, or unit of government pursuant to the administration of this Chapter or G.S. 108A-29. (ii) Any claimant or employer or their legal representatives shall be supplied with information from the records of the Division to the extent necessary for the proper presentation of claims or defenses in any proceeding under this Chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any claimant may be supplied, subject to restrictions as the Division may by regulation prescribe, with any information contained in his payment record or on his most recent monetary determination, and any individual, as well as any interested employer, may be supplied with information as to the individual's potential benefit rights from claim records. (iii) Subject to restrictions as the Secretary may by regulation provide, information from the records of the Division may be made available to any agency or public official for any purpose for which

disclosure is required by statute or regulation. (iv) The Division may, in its sole discretion, permit the use of information in its possession by public officials in the performance of their public duties. (v) The Division shall release the payment and the amount of unemployment compensation benefits upon receipt of a subpoena in a proceeding involving child support. (vi) The Division shall furnish to the State Controller any information the State Controller needs to prepare and publish a comprehensive annual financial report of the State or to track debtors of the State. (vii) The Secretary may disclose or authorize redisclosure of any confidential information to an individual, agency, or entity, public or private, consistent with the requirements enumerated in 20 C.F.R. Part 603 or any successor regulation and any written guidance promulgated and issued by the U.S. Department of Labor consistent with 20 C.F.R. Part 603. (viii) The Division may disclose final decisions and the records of the hearings that led to those decisions only after the expiration of the appeal rights as provided under G.S. 96-15.

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SECTION 6.(b) G.S. 132-1.1 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

Employment Security Information. – Confidential information obtained, compiled, "(h) or maintained by the Division of Employment Security may not be disclosed except as provided in G.S. 96-4. As used in this subsection, the term "confidential information" has the same meaning as in G.S. 96-4(x)."

SECTION 6.(c) The Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security, shall immediately take any action necessary to implement this section. On or before September 1, 2014, the Division of Employment Security shall report to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Unemployment Insurance on the status of the implementation of this act.

SECTION 6.(d) This section is effective when it becomes law.

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REVENUE LAWS TECHNICAL CHANGES PART VII.

SECTION 7.1.(a) Section 7.2(a) of S.L. 2014-3 reads as rewritten:

"SECTION 7.2.(a) This act shall not be construed to affect the interpretation of any statute that is the subject of a State tax audit pending as of the effective date of this act for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2015, or litigation that is a direct result of such audit."

SECTION 7.1.(b) Section 7.3 of S.L. 2014-3 reads as rewritten:

"SECTION 7.3. This Part becomes effective January 1, 2015, and applies to withdrawals of items from inventory for contracts entered into on or after that date, sales on or after that date date, and contracts entered into on or after that date."

SECTION 7.2.(a) Section 8.1(c) of S.L. 2014-3 reads as rewritten:

"SECTION 8.1.(c) With respect to the change in this section regarding the rental of a private residence, cottage, or similar accommodation that is rented for fewer than 15 days in a calendar year and that is listed with a real estate broker or agent, the following provisions apply:

- A retailer is not-liable for an overcollection or undercollection of sales tax or (1) occupancy tax for the rental of such an accommodation that is occupied or available to be occupied for nights beginning June 14, 2012, and ending June 30, 2014, and must remit the tax collected.
- A retailer is not liable for an undercollection of sales tax or occupancy tax <u>(2)</u> for the rental of such an accommodation that is occupied or available to be occupied for nights beginning June 1, 2014, and ending June 30, 2014, if the retailer has-made a good-faith effort to comply with the law and collect the proper amount of tax and has, due to the change under this section,

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overcollected or undercollected the amount of sales tax or occupancy tax 1 2 that is due. This subsection applies only to the period beginning June 14, 3 2012, and ending July 1, 2014.tax." 4

SECTION 7.2.(b) This section becomes effective June 1, 2014.

SECTION 7.3. Section 14.26 of S.L. 2014-3 is repealed.

SECTION 7.4.(a) G.S. 105-113.35(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Manufacturer's Option. – A manufacturer who is not a retail dealer and who ships tobacco products other than cigarettes to either a wholesale dealer or retail dealer licensed under this Part may apply to the Secretary to be relieved of paying the tax imposed by this section on the tobacco products. A manufacturer who ships vapor products to either a wholesale dealer or retail dealer licensed under this Part may apply to the Secretary to be relieved of paying the tax imposed by this section on the vapor products shipped to either a wholesale dealer or retail dealer. Once granted permission, a manufacturer may choose not to pay the tax until otherwise notified by the Secretary. To be relieved of payment of the tax imposed by this section, a manufacturer must comply with the requirements set by the Secretary.

Permission granted under this subsection to a manufacturer to be relieved of paying the tax imposed by this section applies to an integrated wholesale dealer with whom the manufacturer is an affiliate. A manufacturer must notify the Secretary of any integrated wholesale dealer with whom it is an affiliate when the manufacturer applies to the Secretary for permission to be relieved of paying the tax and when an integrated wholesale dealer becomes an affiliate of the manufacturer after the Secretary has given the manufacturer permission to be relieved of paying the tax.

If a person is both a manufacturer of cigarettes and a wholesale dealer of tobacco products other than cigarettes and the person is granted permission under G.S. 105-113.10 to be relieved of paying the cigarette excise tax, the permission applies to the tax imposed by this section on tobacco products other than cigarettes. A cigarette manufacturer who becomes a wholesale dealer after receiving permission to be relieved of the cigarette excise tax must notify the Secretary of the permission received under G.S. 105-113.10 when applying for a license as a wholesale dealer."

> **SECTION 7.4.(b)** This section becomes effective June 1, 2015. **SECTION 7.5.** G.S. 105-129.16A reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-129.16A. Credit for investing in renewable energy property.

Credit. – If a taxpayer that has constructed, purchased, or leased renewable energy property places it in service in this State during the taxable year, the taxpayer is allowed a credit equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the cost of the property. A taxpayer that has constructed, purchased, or leased renewable energy property is allowed a credit equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the cost of the property if the property is placed in service in this State during the taxable year. In the case of renewable energy property that serves a nonbusiness purpose, the credit must be taken for the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. For all other renewable energy property, the entire credit may not be taken for the taxable year in which the property is placed in service but must be taken in five equal installments beginning with the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. Upon request of a taxpayer that leases renewable energy property, the lessor of the property must give the taxpayer a statement that describes the renewable energy property and states the cost of the property. No credit is allowed under this section to the extent the cost of the renewable energy property was provided by public funds. For the purposes of this section, "public funds" does not include grants made under section 1603 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009.

SECTION 7.6. Section 1.1(a) of S.L. 2014-3 is rewritten to read:

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rewritten:

"(b) The following deductions from federal taxable income shall be made in determining State net income: \dots

"SECTION 1.1.(a) G.S. 105-130.5(b), as amended by Section 14.3 of this act, reads as

- (4) Losses in the nature Any unused portion of a net economic loss as allowed under G.S. 105-130.8A(e) losses sustained by the corporation in any or all of the 15 preceding years pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 105-130.8. A corporation required to allocate and apportion its net income under the provisions of G.S. 105-130.4 shall deduct its allocable and apportionable net economic loss only from total income allocable and apportionable to this State pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 105-130.8 This subdivision expires for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2030.
- (4a) A State net loss as allowed under G.S. 105-130.8A. A corporation may deduct its allocable and apportionable State net loss only from total income allocable and apportionable to this State.

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SECTION 7.7.(a) G.S. 105-134.6A, as amended by S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten:

- "(h) Definitions. For purposes of this section, a "transferor" is an The following definitions apply in this section:
 - (1) <u>Transferor. An individual, partnership, corporation, S Corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust that does not fully distribute income to its beneficiaries, and an "owner in a transferor" is a beneficiaries.</u>
 - (2) Owner in a transferor. One or more of the following of a transferor:
 - <u>a.</u> <u>A partner, shareholder, member, or beneficiary or member.</u>
 - <u>b.</u> <u>A beneficiary</u> subject to tax under Part 2 or 3 of Article 4 of this <u>Chapter of a transferor.Chapter."</u>

SECTION 7.7.(b) G.S. 105-153.6, as amended by S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten:

- "(h) Definitions. For purposes of this section, a "transferor" is an The following definitions apply in this section:
 - (1) <u>Transferor. An</u> individual, partnership, corporation, S Corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust that does not fully distribute income to its beneficiaries, and an "owner in a transferor" is a beneficiaries.
 - (2) Owner in a transferor. One or more of the following of a transferor:
 - <u>a.</u> <u>A partner, shareholder, member, or beneficiary or member.</u>
 - <u>b.</u> <u>A beneficiary</u> subject to tax under Part 2 or 3 of Article 4 of this <u>Chapter of a transferor.Chapter."</u>

SECTION 7.7.(c) Subsection (a) of this section is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Subsection (b) of this section is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The remainder of this section is effective when it becomes law.

SECTION 7.8.(a) Notwithstanding G.S. 105-163.15, the Secretary of Revenue may not impose interest with respect to an underpayment of income tax to the extent the underpayment was created or increased by the changes made in Section 2.2 of S.L. 2014-3. Notwithstanding G.S. 105-163.8, a withholding agent is not liable for the amount of tax the agent fails to withhold to the extent the amount of tax not withheld was created or increased by the changes made in Section 2.2 of S.L. 2014-3.

SECTION 7.8.(b) This section is effective when it becomes law and applies to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2015, and to payroll periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2015.

SECTION 7.9. G.S. 105-164.3(35), as amended by Section 14.7 of S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-164.3. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

- (35) Retailer. A person engaged in business of any of the following: Any of the following persons:
 - a. Making—A person engaged in business of making sales at retail, offering to make sales at retail, or soliciting sales at retail of tangible personal property, digital property, or services for storage, use, or consumption in this State. When the Secretary finds it necessary for the efficient administration of this Article to regard any sales representatives, solicitors, representatives, consignees, peddlers, or truckers as agents of the dealers, distributors, consignors, supervisors, employers, or persons under whom they operate or from whom they obtain the items sold by them regardless of whether they are making sales on their own behalf or on behalf of these dealers, distributors, consignors, supervisors, employers, or persons, the Secretary may so regard them and may regard the dealers, distributors, consignors, supervisors, employers, or persons as "retailers" for the purpose of this Article.
 - b. Delivering, A person engaged in business of delivering, erecting, installing, or applying tangible personal property for use in this State, regardless of whether the property is permanently affixed to real property or other tangible personal property.
 - c. <u>Making A person engaged in business of making a remote sale, if</u> one of the conditions listed in G.S. 105-164.8(b) is met.
 - d. A person, other than a facilitator, required to collect the tax levied under G.S. 105-164.4(a)."

SECTION 7.10. G.S. 105-164.4G, as enacted by S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten: "§ 105-164.4G. Entertainment activity.

- (f) Exemptions. The <u>sale at retail and the use, storage, or consumption in this State of the following gross receipts derived from an admission charge to an entertainment activity are specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this Article:</u>
- (g) Sourcing. Admission An admission charge to an entertainment activity is sourced to the location where admission to the entertainment activity may be gained by a person. When the location where admission may be gained is not known at the time of the receipt of the gross receipts for an admission charge, the sourcing principles in G.S. 105-164.4B(a) apply."

SECTION 7.11. G.S. 105-164.13, as amended by Section 6.1(f) of S.L. 2014-3, reads rewritten:

"§ 105-164.13. Retail sales and use tax.

The sale at retail and the use, storage, or consumption in this State of the following tangible personal property, digital property, and services are specifically exempted from the tax imposed by this Article:

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(8a) Sales to a small power production facility, as defined in 16 U.S.C. § 796(17)(A), of fuel and piped natural gas used by the facility to generate electricity.

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- (10) Sales of the following to commercial laundries or to pressing and dry cleaning establishments:
 - Articles or materials used for the identification of garments being laundered or dry cleaned, wrapping paper, bags, hangers, starch, soaps, detergents, cleaning fluids and other compounds or chemicals applied directly to the garments in the direct performance of the laundering or the pressing and cleaning service.
 - b. Laundry and dry-cleaning machinery, parts and accessories attached to the machinery, and lubricants applied to the machinery.
 - c. Fuel, other than electricity, Fuel and piped natural gas used in the direct performance of the laundering or the pressing and cleaning service. The exemption does not apply to electricity.
- (57) Fuel and Fuel, piped natural gas, and electricity sold to a manufacturer for use in connection with the operation of a manufacturing facility. The exemption does not apply to electricity used at a facility at which the primary activity is not manufacturing.

SECTION 7.12.(a) G.S. 105-164.13E, as amended by S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-164.13E. Exemption for farmers.

(a) Exemption. – A qualifying farmer is a person who has an annual gross income for the preceding taxable year of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more from farming operations or who has an average annual gross income for the three preceding taxable years of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more from farming operations. A qualifying farmer includes a dairy operator, a poultry farmer, an egg producer, a livestock farmer, a farmer of crops, and a farmer of an aquatic species, as defined in G.S. 106-758. A qualifying farmer may apply to the Secretary for an exemption certificate number under G.S. 105-164.28A. The exemption certificate expires when a person fails to meet the income threshold for three consecutive taxable years or ceases to engage in farming operations.

The following tangible personal property, digital property, and services are exempt from sales and use tax if purchased by a qualifying farmer and for use by the farmer in farming operations. For purposes of this section, an item is used by a farmer for farming operations if it is used for the planting, cultivating, harvesting, or curing of farm crops or in the production of dairy products, eggs, or animals:

- (1) Fuel and Fuel, piped natural gas, and electricity that is are measured by a separate meter or another separate device and used for a purpose other than preparing food, heating dwellings, and other household purposes.
- (c) <u>Definition. For purposes of this section, the term "taxable year" has the same meaning as defined in G.S. 105-153.3."</u>

SECTION 7.12.(b) Section 3.1(d) of S.L. 2014-3 reads as rewritten:

"SECTION 3.1.(d) A person who has an agricultural exemption certificate number issued prior to July 1, 2014, that meets the requirements of G.S. 105-164.13E for a qualifying farmer should apply for a new agricultural exemption certificate number before July 1, 2014, for use for qualifying purchases made on or after October 1, 2014. January 1, 2015. A person that meets the requirements of G.S. 105-164.13E for a qualifying farmer and who has an agricultural exemption certificate number issued prior to July 1, 2014, may continue to use that agricultural exemption certificate number for qualifying purchases made prior to October 1, 2014. January 1, 2015."

SECTION 7.13. G.S. 105-164.16A, as enacted by S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten:

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"§ 105-164.16A. Reporting option for prepaid meal plans.

(a) Reporting Option. — This section subsection provides a taxpayer retailer that offers to sell a prepaid meal plan plan subject to the tax imposed by G.S. 105-164.4 with an option concerning the method by which the sales tax will be remitted to the Secretary and a return filed under G.S. 105-164.16. When the retailer enters into an agreement with a food service contractor by which the food service contractor agrees to provide food or prepared food under a prepaid meal plan, and the food service contractor with whom the retailer contracts is also a retailer under this Article, the retailer may include in the agreement that the food service contractor is liable for collecting reporting and remitting the sales tax due on the gross receipts derived from the prepaid meal plan on behalf of the retailer. The agreement must provide that the tax applies to the allocated sales price of the prepaid meal plan paid by or on behalf of the person entitled to the food or prepaid food under the plan and not the amount charged by the food service contractor to the retailer under the agreement for the food and prepared food for the person.

A retailer who elects this option must report to the food service contractor with whom it has an agreement the gross receipts a person pays to the retailer for a prepaid meal plan. The retailer must send the food service contractor the tax due on the gross receipts derived from a prepaid meal plan. Tax payments received by a food service contractor from a retailer are held in trust by the food service contractor for remittance to the Secretary. A food service contractor that receives a tax payment from a retailer must remit the amount received to the Secretary. A food service contractor is not liable for tax due but not received from a retailer. A retailer that does not send the food service contractor the tax due on the gross receipts derived from a prepaid meal plan is liable for the amount of tax the retailer fails to send to the food service contractor.

(b) Basis of Reporting. – A retailer must report gross receipts derived from a prepaid meal plan on an accrual basis of accounting for purposes of this Article, notwithstanding that the retailer reports tax on the cash basis for other sales at retail and notwithstanding that the revenue has not been recognized for accounting purposes."

SECTION 7.14. G.S. 105-164.20 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-164.20. Cash or accrual basis of reporting.

Any retailer, except a retailer who sells electricity or telecommunications service, Except as otherwise provided in this section, a retailer may report sales for purposes of this Article on either the cash or accrual basis of accounting upon making application to the Secretary for permission to use the basis selected. Permission granted by the Secretary to report on a selected basis continues in effect until revoked by the Secretary or the taxpayer receives permission from the Secretary to change the basis selected. A retailer who sells electricity or telecommunications service A retailer of the following must report its sales on an accrual basis. A sale of electricity or telecommunications service basis for purposes of this Article and the tax on the sales price or gross receipts derived from the sale is considered to accrue when the retailer bills its customer for the sale-sale or gross receipts:

- (1) Electricity.
- (2) Telecommunications service.
- (3) Piped natural gas.
- (4) Prepaid meal plans."

SECTION 7.15. G.S. 105-164.29(a), as amended by Section 14.9(b) of S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten:

"(a) Requirement and Application. – Before a person may engage in business as a retailer or a wholesale merchant or when a facilitator is liable for tax under G.S. 105-164.4F, the person must obtain a certificate of registration. To obtain a certificate of registration, a person must register with the Department. A person who has more than one business is required

to obtain only one certificate of registration for each legal entity to cover all operations of each business throughout the State. An application for registration must be signed as follows:

- (1) By the owner, if the owner is an individual.
- (2) By a manager, member, or <u>company official</u>, partner, if the owner is an association, a partnership, a limited liability company.
- (2a) By a manager, member, or partner, if the owner is a partnership.
- (3) By an executive officer or some other person specifically authorized by the corporation to sign the application, if the owner is a corporation. If the application is signed by a person authorized to do so by the corporation, written evidence of the person's authority must be attached to the application."

SECTION 7.16. G.S. 105-241.6(b)(5) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) Exceptions. The exceptions to the general statute of limitations for obtaining a refund of an overpayment are as follows:
 - (5) Contingent Event. The period to request a refund of an overpayment may be extended as provided in this subdivision if an event or condition prevents the taxpayer from possessing the information necessary to file an accurate and definite request for a refund of an overpayment under this Chapter:
 - a. If a taxpayer is subject to a contingent event and files <u>written</u> notice with the Secretary, the period to request a refund of an overpayment is six months after the contingent event concludes.
 - b. For purposes of this subdivision, For purposes of this subdivision, a "contingent event" means litigation or a State state tax audit initiated prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations under subsection (a) of this section, the pendency of which prevents the taxpayer from possessing the information necessary to file an accurate and definite request for a refund of an overpayment under this Chapter.
 - e. For purposes of this subdivision, "notice to the Secretary" means written notice The written notice to the Secretary must be filed with the Secretary prior to expiration of the statute of limitations under subsection (a) of this section for a return or payment in which a contingent event prevents a taxpayer from filing a definite request for a refund of an overpayment. The notice must identify and describe the contingent event, identify the type of tax, list the return or payment affected by the contingent event, and state in clear terms the basis for and an estimated amount of the overpayment.
 - d.b. A—If a taxpayer who—contends that an event or condition other than litigation or a State tax audit a contingent event, as defined in this subdivision, has occurred that prevents the taxpayer from filing an accurate and definite request for a refund of an overpayment within the period under subsection (a) of this sectionsection, the taxpayer may submit a written request to the Secretary seeking an extension of the statute of limitations allowed under this subdivision. The request must establish by clear, convincing proof that the event or condition is beyond the taxpayer's control and that it prevents the taxpayer's timely filing of an accurate and definite request for a refund of an overpayment. The request must be filed within the period under subsection (a) of this section. The Secretary's decision on the request is final and is not subject to administrative or judicial review.

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SECTION 7.17.(a) G.S. 105-338(c), as amended by Section 11.1(e) of S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten:

Certain Property of Bus Line, Motor Freight Carrier, Airline, and Mobile Telecommunications and Airline Companies. –

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(4)The appraised valuation of the tangible personal property of a mobile telecommunications company (excluding towers) that is appraised in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 105-336(c) is allocated among the local taxing units in which the property of the company is situated on January 1 in the proportion that the original cost of the property in the taxing unit bears to the original cost of all such property in this State."

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SECTION 7.17.(b) G.S. 105-339, as amended by Section 11.1(f) of S.L. 2014-3, reads as rewritten:

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"§ 105-339. Certification of appraised valuations of nonsystem property and locally assigned rolling stock, tangible personal property of tower aggregator eertain—tangible companies, and personal property of mobile telecommunications companies.

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Having determined the appraised valuations of the nonsystem properties of public service companies in accordance with subdivisions (b)(2) and (b)(3) of G.S. 105-335 and the appraised valuations of locally assigned rolling stock in accordance with subdivision (c)(1) of G.S. 105-335, the appraised valuations of the tangible personal property of tower aggregator companies in accordance with G.S. 105-336(d) and the appraised valuations of towers of the tangible personal property of mobile telecommunications companies in accordance with G.S. 105-336(d), G.S. 105-336(c) and (d), the Department of Revenue shall assign those appraised valuations to the taxing units in which such properties are situated by certifying the valuations to the appropriate counties and municipalities. Each local taxing unit receiving such certified valuations shall assess them at the figures certified and shall tax the assessed valuations at the rate of tax levied against other property subject to taxation therein."

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SECTION 7.17.(c) Section 11.1(g) of S.L. 2014-3 is repealed.

SECTION 7.17.(d) Subsection (c) of this section is effective when it becomes law. The remainder of this section is effective for taxes imposed for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2015.

SECTION 7.18.(a) G.S. 160A-206 reads as rewritten: "§ 160A-206. General power to impose taxes.

- Authority. A city shall have power to impose taxes only as specifically authorized by act of the General Assembly. Except when the statute authorizing a tax provides for penalties and interest, the power to impose a tax shall include the power to impose reasonable penalties for failure to declare tax liability, if required, or to impose penalties or interest for failure to pay taxes lawfully due within the time prescribed by law or ordinance. In determining the liability of any taxpayer for a tax, a city may not employ an agent who is compensated in whole or in part by the city for services rendered on a contingent basis or any other basis related to the amount of tax, interest, or penalty assessed against or collected from the taxpayer. The power to impose a tax shall also include the power to provide for its administration in a manner not inconsistent with the statute authorizing the tax.
- Prohibition. A city may not impose a license, franchise, or privilege tax on a (b) person engaged in any of the businesses listed in this subsection. These businesses are subject to sales tax at the combined general rate for which the city receives a share of the tax revenue or they are subject to the local sales tax:
 - (1) Supplying piped natural gas.
 - Providing telecommunications service taxed under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(4c). (2)
 - Providing video programming taxed under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(6). (3)

(4) <u>Providing electricity.</u>"

SECTION 7.18.(b) G.S. 153A-146 reads as rewritten:

"§ 153A-146. General power to impose taxes.

- (a) Authority. A county may impose taxes only as specifically authorized by act of the General Assembly. Except when the statute authorizing a tax provides for penalties and interest, the power to impose a tax includes the power to impose reasonable penalties for failure to declare tax liability, if required, and to impose penalties or interest for failure to pay taxes lawfully due within the time prescribed by law or ordinance. In determining the liability of any taxpayer for a tax, a county may not employ an agent who is compensated in whole or in part by the county for services rendered on a contingent basis or any other basis related to the amount of tax, interest, or penalty assessed against or collected from the taxpayer. The power to impose a tax also includes the power to provide for its administration in a manner not inconsistent with the statute authorizing the tax.
- (b) Prohibition. A county may not impose a license, franchise, or privilege tax on a person engaged in any of the businesses listed in this subsection:
 - (1) Supplying piped natural gas.
 - (2) Providing telecommunications service taxed under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(4c).
 - (3) Providing video programming taxed under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(6).
 - (4) Providing electricity."

SECTION 7.19. The Department of Revenue may draw the funds needed to make the following distributions from the sales and use tax collections under Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes:

- (1) The September 15, 2014, distribution of the franchise tax to cities under G.S. 105-116.1 for the calendar quarter than begins April 1, 2014.
- (2) The September 15, 2014, distribution of the excise tax to cities under G.S. 105-187.44 for the calendar quarter than begins April 1, 2014.

SECTION 7.20.(a) G.S. 105-153.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-153.3. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Part:

. .

(18) Surviving spouse. – Defined in section 2(a) of the Code.

(18)(19) Taxable year. – Defined in section 441(b) of the Code.

(19)(20) Taxpayer. – An individual subject to the tax imposed by this Part.

(20)(21) This State. – The State of North Carolina."

SECTION 7.20.(b) G.S. 105-153.5(a)(1) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) Deduction Amount. In calculating North Carolina taxable income, a taxpayer may deduct from adjusted gross income either the standard deduction amount provided in subdivision (1) of this subsection or the itemized deduction amount provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection that the taxpayer claimed under the Code. In the case of a married couple filing separate returns, a taxpayer may not deduct the standard deduction amount if the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse claims the itemized deductions amount:
 - (1) Standard deduction amount. An amount equal to the amount listed in the table below based on the taxpayer's filing status:

Filing StatusStandard DeductionMarried, filing jointly/surviving spouse\$15,000Head of Household12,000Single7,500Married, filing separately7,500."

SECTION 7.20.(c) G.S. 105-134.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-134.1. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Part:

(15a) Surviving spouse. – Defined in section 2(a) of the Code.

....'

SECTION 7.20.(d) G.S. 105-134.6(a2) reads as rewritten:

"(a2) Deduction Amount. – In calculating North Carolina taxable income, a taxpayer may deduct either the North Carolina standard deduction amount for that taxpayer's filing status or the itemized deductions amount claimed under the Code. The North Carolina standard deduction amount is the lesser of the amount shown in the table below or the amount allowed under the Code. In the case of a married couple filing separate returns, a taxpayer may not deduct the standard deduction amount if the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse claims itemized deductions for State purposes.

A taxpayer that deducts the standard deduction amount under this subsection and is entitled to an additional deduction amount under section 63(f) of the Code for the aged or blind may deduct an additional amount under this subsection. The additional amount the taxpayer may deduct is six hundred dollars (\$600.00) in the case of an individual who is married and seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) in the case of an individual who is not married and is not a surviving spouse. The taxpayer is allowed the same number of additional amounts that the taxpayer claimed under the Code for the taxable year.

Filing Status Married, filing jointlyjointly/ surviving spouse Head of Household Single Married, filing separately Standard Deduction \$6,000 4,400 3,000 3,000

SECTION 7.20.(e) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section are effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Subsections (c) and (d) of this section are effective retroactively for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, and before January 1, 2014. The remainder of this section is effective when it becomes law.

SECTION 7.21. G.S. 105-164.13B(a)(4) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) State Exemption. Food is exempt from the taxes imposed by this Article unless the food is included in one of the subdivisions in this subsection. The following food items are subject to tax:
 - (4) Prepared food, other than bakery items sold without eating utensils by an artisan bakery. The term "bakery item" includes bread, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, donuts, danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, and tortillas. An artisan bakery is a bakery that meets all of the following requirements:
 - a. It derives over eighty percent (80%) of its gross receipts from bakery items.
 - b. Its annual gross receipts, combined with the gross receipts of all related persons as defined in G.S. 105-163.010, persons, do not exceed one million eight hundred thousand dollars (\$1,800,000). For purposes of this subdivision, the term "related person" means a person described in one of the relationships set forth in section 267(b) or 707(b) of the Code."

SECTION 7.22. Except as otherwise provided, this Part is effective when it becomes law. If any provision of this Part or its application is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this Part that can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this Part are severable.

1 PART VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE

2 **SECTION 8.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes

3 law.