

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

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1

HOUSE BILL 368\*

Short Title: Amend Bill Lee Act/AB.

(Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Owens; and H. Hunter.

Referred to: Commerce, if favorable, Finance.

March 3, 1997

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO AMEND THE WILLIAM S. LEE QUALITY JOBS AND BUSINESS  
EXPANSION ACT.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. Article 3A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads as  
rewritten:

**"ARTICLE 3A.  
TAX INCENTIVES FOR NEW AND EXPANDING BUSINESSES.  
"§ 105-129.2. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002 – see note) Definitions.**

The following definitions apply in this Article:

- (1) ~~Cost. — Defined in section 179 of the Code.~~
- (2) Data processing. – Defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the United States Bureau of the Census.
- (3) Enterprise tier. – The classification assigned to an area pursuant to G.S. 105-129.3.
- (4) Full-time job. – A position that requires at least 1,600 hours of work per year and is intended to be held by one employee during the entire year. A full-time employee is an employee who holds a full-time job.
- (5) Machinery and equipment. – Engines, machinery, tools, and implements that are capitalized by the taxpayer ~~for tax purposes under the Code and~~

1 are used or designed to be used in manufacturing or processing,  
2 warehousing and distribution, or data processing. Machinery and  
3 equipment purchased by the taxpayer must be capitalized for tax  
4 purposes under the Code; machinery and equipment leased by the  
5 taxpayer must be capitalized on the taxpayer's books and records in  
6 accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The term  
7 does not include real property as defined in G.S. 105-273 or rolling  
8 stock as defined in G.S. 105-333.

9 (6) Manufacturing and processing. – Defined in the Standard Industrial  
10 Classification Manual issued by the United States Bureau of the Census.

11 ~~(7) Purchase. — Defined in section 179 of the Code.~~

12 (8) Warehousing and distribution. – Defined in the Standard Industrial  
13 Classification Manual issued by the United States Bureau of the Census.

14 **"§ 105-129.3. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Enterprise tier designation.**

15 (a) Tiers Defined. – An enterprise tier one area is a county whose enterprise factor  
16 is one of the 10 highest in the State. An enterprise tier two area is a county whose  
17 enterprise factor is one of the next 15 highest in the State. An enterprise tier three area is  
18 a county whose enterprise factor is one of the next 25 highest in the State. An enterprise  
19 tier four area is a county whose enterprise factor is one of the next 25 highest in the State.  
20 An enterprise tier five area is any area that is not in a lower-numbered enterprise tier.

21 (b) Annual Designation. – Each year, on or before December 31, the Secretary of  
22 Commerce shall assign to each county in the State an enterprise factor that is the sum of  
23 the following:

24 (1) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by average rate of  
25 unemployment from lowest to ~~highest~~ highest, for the preceding three  
26 years.

27 (2) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by average per capita income  
28 from highest to ~~lowest~~ lowest, for the preceding three years.

29 (3) The county's rank in a ranking of counties by percentage growth in  
30 population from highest to lowest.

31 The Secretary of Commerce shall then rank all the counties within the State according  
32 to their enterprise factor from highest to lowest, identify all the areas of the State by  
33 enterprise tier, and provide this information to the Secretary of Revenue. An enterprise  
34 tier designation is effective only for the calendar year following the designation.

35 In measuring rates of unemployment and per capita income, the Secretary shall use  
36 the latest available data published by a State or federal agency generally recognized as  
37 having expertise concerning the data. In measuring population growth, the Secretary shall  
38 use the most recent estimates of population certified by the State Planning Officer.

39 (c) Exception for Enterprise Tier One Areas. – Notwithstanding the provisions of  
40 this section, an enterprise tier one area may not be redesignated as a higher-numbered  
41 enterprise tier area until it has been an enterprise tier one area for at least two consecutive  
42 years.

43 **"§ 105-129.4. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Eligibility; forfeiture.**

1 (a) Type of Business. – A taxpayer is eligible for a credit allowed by this Article if  
2 the taxpayer engages in manufacturing or processing, warehousing or distributing, or data  
3 processing, and the jobs with respect to which a credit is claimed are created in that  
4 business, the machinery and equipment with respect to which a credit is claimed are used  
5 in that business, and the research and development for which a credit is claimed are  
6 carried out as part of that business.

7 (b) Wage Standard. – A taxpayer is eligible for the credit for creating jobs or the  
8 credit for worker training if the jobs for which the credit is claimed are located in an  
9 enterprise tier one area or meet the wage standard at the time the taxpayer applies for the  
10 credit. A taxpayer is eligible for the credit for investing in machinery and equipment or  
11 the credit for research and development if the jobs at the location with respect to which  
12 the credit is claimed are located in an enterprise tier one area or meet the wage standard  
13 at the time the taxpayer applies for the credit. Jobs meet the wage standard if they pay an  
14 average weekly wage that is at least ten percent (10%) above the average weekly wage paid  
15 in the county in which the jobs will be located. In calculating the average weekly wage of jobs,  
16 positions that pay a wage or salary at a rate that exceeds one hundred thousand dollars  
17 (\$100,000) a year shall be excluded. For the purpose of this subsection, the average wage in a  
18 county is the average wage for all insured industries in the county as computed by the  
19 Employment Security Commission for the most recent period for which data are available.  
20 applicable average weekly wage for the county in which the jobs will be located, as  
21 computed by the Secretary of Commerce from data compiled by the Employment  
22 Security Commission for the most recent period for which data are available. The  
23 applicable average weekly wage is the lowest of the following: (i) the average wage for  
24 all insured private employers in the county, (ii) the average wage for all insured private  
25 employers in the State, and (iii) the average wage for all insured private employers in the  
26 county multiplied by the county per capita income ratio. The county per capita income  
27 ratio is average per capita income in the county for the preceding three years divided by  
28 average per capita income in the State for the preceding three years.

29 (c) Worker Training. – A taxpayer is eligible for the tax credit for worker training  
30 only for training workers who occupy jobs for which the taxpayer is eligible to claim an  
31 installment of the credit for creating jobs or which are full-time positions at a location  
32 with respect to which the taxpayer is eligible to claim an installment of the credit for  
33 investing in machinery and equipment for the taxable year.

34 The credit for worker training is allowed only with respect to employees in positions  
35 not classified as exempt under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 213(a)(1) and  
36 for expenditures for training that would be eligible for expenditure or reimbursement  
37 under the Department of Community Colleges' New and Expanding Industry Program, as  
38 determined by guidelines adopted by the State Board of Community Colleges. To  
39 establish eligibility, the taxpayer must obtain as part of the application process under G.S.  
40 105-129.6 the certification of the Department of Community Colleges that the taxpayer's  
41 planned worker training would satisfy the requirements of this paragraph. A taxpayer  
42 shall apply to the Department of Community Colleges for this certification. The  
43 application must be on a form provided by the Department of Community Colleges, must

1 provide a detailed plan of the worker training to be provided, and must contain any  
2 information required by the Department of Community Colleges to determine whether  
3 the requirements of this paragraph will be satisfied. If the Department of Community  
4 Colleges determines that the planned worker training meets the requirements of this  
5 paragraph, the Department of Community Colleges shall issue a certificate describing the  
6 location with respect to which the credit is claimed and stating that the planned worker  
7 training meets the requirements of this paragraph. The State Board of Community  
8 Colleges may adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 150B of the General Statutes that  
9 are needed to carry out its responsibilities under this paragraph.

10 (d) Forfeiture. – A taxpayer forfeits a credit allowed under this Article if the  
11 taxpayer was not eligible for the credit at the time the taxpayer applied for the credit. A  
12 taxpayer that forfeits a credit under this Article is liable for all past taxes avoided as a  
13 result of the credit plus interest at the rate established under G.S. 105-241.1(i), computed  
14 from the date the taxes would have been due if the credit had not been allowed. The past  
15 taxes and interest are due 30 days after the date the credit is forfeited; a taxpayer that fails  
16 to pay the past taxes and interest by the due date is subject to the penalties provided in  
17 G.S. 105-236. If a taxpayer forfeits the credit for creating jobs or the credit for investing  
18 in machinery and equipment, the taxpayer also forfeits any credit for worker training  
19 claimed for the jobs for which the credit for creating jobs was claimed or the jobs at the  
20 location with respect to which the credit for investing in machinery and equipment was  
21 claimed.

22 (e) Change in Ownership of Business. – The sale, merger, acquisition, or  
23 bankruptcy of a business, or any other transaction by which an existing business  
24 reformulates itself as another business, does not create new eligibility in a succeeding  
25 business with respect to credits for which the predecessor was not eligible under this  
26 Article. A successor business may, however, take any installment of or carried-over  
27 portion of a credit that its predecessor could have taken if it had a tax liability.

28 **"§ 105-129.5. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Tax election; cap.**

29 (a) Tax Election. – The credits provided in this Article are allowed against the  
30 franchise tax levied in Article 3 of this Chapter and the income taxes levied in Article 4  
31 of this Chapter. The taxpayer shall elect the tax against which a credit will be claimed  
32 when ~~filing the application for the credit.~~ filing the return on which the first installment of  
33 the credit is claimed. This election is binding. Any carryforwards of the credit must be  
34 claimed against the same tax elected in the application.

35 (b) Cap. – The credits allowed under this Article may not exceed fifty percent  
36 (50%) of the tax against which they are claimed for the taxable year, reduced by the sum  
37 of all other credits allowed against that tax, except tax payments made by or on behalf of  
38 the taxpayer. This limitation applies to the cumulative amount of credit, including  
39 carryforwards, claimed by the taxpayer under this Article against each tax for the taxable  
40 year. Any unused portion of the credit may be carried forward for the succeeding five  
41 years.

42 **"§ 105-129.6. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Application; reports.**

1 (a) Application. – To claim the credits allowed by this Article, the taxpayer must  
 2 provide with the tax return the certification of the Secretary of Commerce that the  
 3 taxpayer meets all of the eligibility requirements of G.S. 105-129.4 with respect to each  
 4 credit. A taxpayer shall apply to the Secretary of Commerce for certification of  
 5 eligibility. The application must be on a form provided by the Secretary of ~~Commer~~  
 6 ~~must specify the credit and the tax against which it will be claimed,~~ Commerce and must  
 7 contain any information necessary for the Secretary of Commerce to determine whether  
 8 the taxpayer meets the eligibility requirements. If the Secretary determines that the  
 9 taxpayer meets all of the eligibility requirements of G.S. 105-129.4 with respect to a  
 10 credit, the Secretary shall issue a certificate describing the location with respect to which  
 11 the credit is claimed, ~~specifying the tax against which the credit will be claimed,~~ outlining the  
 12 eligibility requirements for the credit, and stating that the taxpayer meets the eligibility  
 13 requirements. If the Secretary determines that the taxpayer does not meet all of the  
 14 eligibility requirements of G.S. 105-129.4 with respect to a credit, the Secretary must  
 15 advise the taxpayer in writing of the eligibility requirements the taxpayer fails to meet.  
 16 The Secretary of Commerce may adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 150B of the  
 17 General Statutes that are needed to carry out the Secretary of Commerce's responsibilities  
 18 under this section.

19 (b) Reports. – The Department of Commerce shall report to the Department of  
 20 Revenue and to the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly by May 1 of each  
 21 year the following information for the 12-month period ending the preceding April 1:

- 22 (1) The number of applications for each credit allowed in this Article.
- 23 (2) The number and enterprise tier area of new jobs with respect to which  
 24 credits were applied for.
- 25 (3) The cost of machinery and equipment with respect to which credits were  
 26 applied for.

27 **"§ 105-129.7. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Substantiation.**

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

35 **"§ 105-129.8. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Credit for creating jobs.**

36 (a) Credit. – A taxpayer that meets the eligibility requirements set out in G.S. 105-  
 37 129.4, has five or more employees for at least 40 weeks during the taxable year, and hires  
 38 an additional full-time employee during that year to fill a position located in this State is  
 39 allowed a credit for creating a new full-time job. The amount of the credit for each new  
 40 full-time job created is set out in the table below and is based on the enterprise tier of the  
 41 area in which the position is located:

42 Area Enterprise Tier	Amount of Credit
43 Tier One	\$12,500

1	Tier Two	4,000
2	Tier Three	3,000
3	Tier Four	1,000
4	Tier Five	500

5 A position is located in an area if more than fifty percent (50%) of the employee's  
6 duties are performed in the area. The credit may not be taken in the taxable year in which  
7 the additional employee is hired. Instead, the credit shall be taken in equal installments  
8 over the four years following the taxable year in which the additional employee was hired  
9 and shall be conditioned on the continued employment by the taxpayer of the number of  
10 full-time employees the taxpayer had upon hiring the employee that caused the taxpayer  
11 to qualify for the credit.

12 If, in one of the four years in which the installment of a credit accrues, the number of  
13 the taxpayer's full-time employees falls below the number of full-time employees the  
14 taxpayer had in the year in which the taxpayer qualified for the credit, the credit expires  
15 and the taxpayer may not take any remaining installment of the credit. The taxpayer may,  
16 however, take the portion of an installment that accrued in a previous year and was  
17 carried forward to the extent permitted under G.S. 105-129.5.

18 Jobs transferred from one area in the State to another area in the State shall not be  
19 considered new jobs for purposes of this section. If, in one of the four years in which the  
20 installment of a credit accrues, the position filled by the employee is moved to an area in  
21 a higher- or lower-numbered enterprise tier, the remaining installments of the credit shall  
22 be calculated as if the position had been created initially in the area to which it was  
23 moved.

24 (b) Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 111, s. 1.

25 (b1), (c) Repealed by Session Laws 1996, Second Extra Session, c. 13, s. 3.3.

26 (d) Planned Expansion. – A taxpayer that signs a letter of commitment with the  
27 Department of Commerce to create at least twenty new full-time jobs in a specific area  
28 within two years of the date the letter is signed qualifies for the credit in the amount  
29 allowed by this section based on the area's enterprise tier for that year even though the  
30 employees are not hired that year. The credit shall be available in the taxable year after at  
31 least twenty employees have been hired if the hirings are within the two-year  
32 commitment period. The conditions outlined in subsection (a) apply to a credit taken  
33 under this subsection except that if the area is redesignated to a higher-numbered  
34 enterprise tier after the year the letter of commitment was signed, the credit is allowed  
35 based on the area's enterprise tier for the year the letter was signed. If the taxpayer does  
36 not hire the employees within the two-year period, the taxpayer does not qualify for the  
37 credit. However, if the taxpayer qualifies for a credit under subsection (a) in the year any  
38 new employees are hired, the taxpayer may take the credit under that subsection.

39 (e), (f) Repealed by Session Laws 1996, Second Extra Session, c. 13, s. 3.3 for  
40 taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1996.

41 **"§ 105-129.9. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Credit for investing in machinery**  
42 **and equipment.**

1 (a) Credit. —~~A~~If a taxpayer that has purchased or leased machinery and equipment  
2 ~~and~~ places it in service in this State during the taxable ~~year-year~~, the taxpayer is allowed a  
3 credit equal to seven percent (7%) of the excess of the eligible investment amount over  
4 the applicable threshold. The credit may not be taken for the taxable year in which the  
5 equipment is placed in service but shall be taken in equal installments over the seven  
6 years following the taxable year in which the equipment is placed in service.

7 (b) Eligible Investment Amount. — The eligible investment amount is the lesser of  
8 (i) the cost of the machinery and equipment and (ii) the amount by which the cost of all  
9 of the taxpayer's machinery and equipment that is in service in this State on the last day  
10 of the taxable year exceeds the cost of all of the taxpayer's machinery and equipment that  
11 was in service in this State on the last day of the base year. The base year is that year, of  
12 the three immediately preceding taxable years, in which the taxpayer had the most  
13 machinery and equipment in service in this State.

14 (c) Threshold. — The applicable threshold is the appropriate amount set out in the  
15 following table based on the enterprise tier of the area where the machinery and  
16 equipment are placed in service during the taxable year. If the taxpayer places machinery  
17 and equipment in service in more than one area during the taxable year, the threshold  
18 applies separately to the machinery and equipment placed in service in each area.

19 Area Enterprise Tier	Threshold
20 Tier One	\$ -0-
21 Tier Two	100,000
22 Tier Three	200,000
23 Tier Four	500,000
24 Tier Five	1,000,000

25 (d) Expiration. — If, in one of the seven years in which the installment of a credit  
26 accrues, the machinery and equipment with respect to which the credit was claimed are  
27 ~~sold~~ disposed of, taken out of service, or moved out of State, the credit expires and the  
28 taxpayer may not take any remaining installment of the credit. The taxpayer may,  
29 however, take the portion of an installment that accrued in a previous year and was  
30 carried forward to the extent permitted under G.S. 105-129.5.

31 If, in one of the seven years in which the installment of a credit accrues, the  
32 machinery and equipment with respect to which the credit was claimed are moved to an  
33 area in a higher-numbered enterprise tier, the remaining installments of the credit are  
34 allowed only to the extent they would have been allowed if the machinery and equipment  
35 had been placed in service initially in the area to which they were moved.

36 **"§ 105-129.10. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Credit for research and**  
37 **development.**

38 A taxpayer that claims for the taxable year a federal income tax credit under section  
39 41 of the Code for increasing research activities is allowed a credit equal to five percent  
40 (5%) of the State's apportioned share of the taxpayer's expenditures for increasing  
41 research activities. The State's apportioned share of a taxpayer's expenditures for  
42 increasing research activities is the excess of the taxpayer's qualified research expenses  
43 for the taxable year over the base amount, as determined under section 41 of the Code,

1 multiplied by a percentage equal to the ratio of the taxpayer's qualified research expenses  
2 in this State for the taxable year to the taxpayer's total qualified research expenses for the  
3 taxable year. As used in this section, the terms "qualified research expenses" and "base  
4 amount" have the meaning provided in section 41 of the Code.

5 **"§ 105-129.11. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Credit for worker training.**

6 (a) Credit. – A taxpayer that provides worker training for five or more of its  
7 eligible employees during the taxable year is allowed a credit equal to fifty percent (50%)  
8 of its eligible expenditures for the training. For positions located in an enterprise tier one  
9 area, the credit may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per employee trained  
10 during the taxable year. For other positions, the credit may not exceed five hundred  
11 dollars (\$500.00) per employee trained during the taxable year. A position is located in an  
12 area if more than fifty percent (50%) of the employee's duties are performed in the area.

13 (b) Eligibility. – The eligibility of a taxpayer's expenditures and employees is  
14 determined as provided in G.S. 105-129.4."

15 Section 2. Article 3B of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes reads as  
16 rewritten:

17 **"ARTICLE 3B.**  
18 **BUSINESS TAX CREDIT.**

19 **"§ 105-129.15. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Definitions.**

20 The following definitions apply in this Article:

21 (1) Business property. – Tangible personal property that is used by the  
22 taxpayer in connection with a business or for the production of income  
23 and is capitalized by the ~~taxpayer for tax purposes under the Code.~~  
24 taxpayer. Property purchased by the taxpayer must be capitalized for  
25 tax purposes under the Code; property leased by the taxpayer must be  
26 capitalized on the taxpayer's books and records in accordance with  
27 generally accepted accounting principles. The term does not include,  
28 however, a luxury passenger automobile taxable under section 4001 of  
29 the Code or a watercraft used principally for entertainment and pleasure  
30 outings for which no admission is charged.

31 (2) Cost. — ~~Defined in section 179 of the Code.~~

32 (3) Purchase. — ~~Defined in section 179 of the Code.~~

33 **"§ 105-129.16. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Credit for investing in business**  
34 **property.**

35 (a) Credit. — ~~A~~ If a taxpayer that has purchased or leased business property and  
36 places it in service in this State during the taxable year-year, the taxpayer is allowed a  
37 credit equal to four and one-half percent (4.5%) of the cost of the property. The  
38 maximum credit allowed a taxpayer for property placed in service during a taxable year is  
39 four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500). The entire credit may not be taken for the  
40 taxable year in which the property is placed in service but must be taken in five equal  
41 installments beginning with the taxable year in which the property is placed in service.

42 (b) Expiration. – If, in one of the five years in which the installment of a credit  
43 accrues, the business property with respect to which the credit was claimed is ~~sold~~



1 disposed of, taken out of service, or moved out of State, the credit expires and the  
2 taxpayer may not take any remaining installment of the credit. The taxpayer may,  
3 however, take the portion of an installment that accrued in a previous year and was  
4 carried forward to the extent permitted under G.S. 105-129.17.

5 (c) No Double Credit. – A taxpayer that claims the credit allowed under Article  
6 3A of this Chapter with respect to business property may not take the credit allowed in  
7 this section with respect to the same property.

8 **"§ 105-129.17. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Tax election; cap.**

9 (a) Tax Election. – The credit allowed in this Article is allowed against the  
10 franchise tax levied in Article 3 of this Chapter or the income taxes levied in Article 4 of  
11 this Chapter. The taxpayer must elect the tax against which the credit will be claimed  
12 when filing the return on which the first installment of the credit is claimed. This election  
13 is binding. Any carryforwards of the credit must be claimed against the same tax.

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

21 **"§ 105-129.18. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Substantiation.**

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

29 **"§ 105-129.19. (Repealed effective January 1, 2002) Reports.**

30 The Department of Revenue shall report to the Legislative Research Commission and  
31 to the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly by May 1 of each year the  
32 following information for the 12-month period ending the preceding April 1:

- 33 (1) The number of taxpayers that claimed the credit allowed in this Article.
- 34 (2) The cost of business property with respect to which credits were  
35 claimed.
- 36 (3) The total cost to the General Fund of the credits claimed."

37 Section 3. G.S. 105-129.3(c), as enacted by this act, is effective when this act  
38 becomes law and, notwithstanding G.S. 105-129.3(b), applies retroactively to  
39 designations for the 1997 and later calendar years; the other amendments to G.S. 105-  
40 129.3 made by this act are effective when this act becomes law and apply to designations  
41 for the 1998 and later calendar years. The amendments to G.S. 105-129.5 and G.S. 105-  
42 129.6 made by this act are effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1,

- 1 1996. The remainder of this act is effective for taxable years beginning on or after
- 2 January 1, 1997.