GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA **SESSION 2001**

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SENATE BILL 242

Short Title: Make Franchise Tax More Equitable. (Public)

Senators Dalton, Hartsell, Hoyle, and Kerr. **Sponsors:**

Referred to: Finance.

February 26, 2001

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO EQUALIZE THE FRANCHISE TAX TREATMENT OF ENTITIES ORGANIZED CORPORATIONS AS AND **ENTITIES TAXED** AS THE CORPORATIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW AND TO CLARIFY FRANCHISE TAX LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS THAT OWN ENTITIES THAT ARE DISREGARDED FOR TAX PURPOSES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 105-114(b)(2) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) Definitions. -- The following definitions apply in this Article:
 - Corporation. -- A domestic corporation, a foreign corporation, an (2) electric membership corporation organized under Chapter 117 of the General Statutes or doing business in this State, or an association that is organized for pecuniary gain, has capital stock represented by shares, whether with or without par value, and has privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships. The term includes an entity that is treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, or a mutual or capital stock savings and loan association or building and loan association chartered under the laws of any state or of the United States. The term does not include a limited liability company. company that is treated as a partnership for income tax purposes."

SECTION 2. G.S. 105-122(b) reads as rewritten:

Every such corporation taxed under this section shall determine the total amount of its issued and outstanding capital stock, surplus and undivided profits; no reservation or allocation from surplus or undivided profits shall be allowed other than for definite and accrued legal liabilities, except as herein provided; taxes accrued, dividends declared and reserves for depreciation of tangible assets as permitted for income tax purposes shall be treated as deductible liabilities. There shall also be treated as a deductible liability reserves for the entire cost of any air-cleaning device or sewage

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or waste treatment plant, including waste lagoons, and pollution abatement equipment 1 2 purchased or constructed and installed which reduces the amount of air or water 3 pollution resulting from the emission of air contaminants or the discharge of sewage and 4 industrial wastes or other polluting materials or substances into the outdoor atmosphere 5 or streams, lakes, or rivers, upon condition that the corporation claiming such deductible 6 liability shall furnish to the Secretary a certificate from the Department of Environment 7 and Natural Resources or from a local air pollution control program for air-cleaning 8 devices located in an area where the Environmental Management Commission has 9 certified a local air pollution control program pursuant to G.S. 143-215.112 certifying 10 that the Environmental Management Commission or local air pollution control program has found as a fact that the air-cleaning device, waste treatment plant or pollution 11 12 abatement equipment purchased or constructed and installed as above described has 13 actually been constructed and installed and that such plant or equipment complies with 14 the requirements of the Environmental Management Commission or local air pollution 15 control program with respect to such devices, plants or equipment, that such device, 16 plant or equipment is being effectively operated in accordance with the terms and 17 conditions set forth in the permit, certificate of approval, or other document of approval 18 issued by the Environmental Management Commission or local air pollution control 19 program and that the primary purpose thereof is to reduce air or water pollution 20 resulting from the emission of air contaminants or the discharge of sewage and waste 21 and not merely incidental to other purposes and functions. The cost of purchasing and installing equipment or constructing facilities for the purpose of recycling or resource 22 23 recovering of or from solid waste or for the purpose of reducing the volume of 24 hazardous waste generated shall be treated as deductible for the purposes of this section 25 upon condition that the corporation claiming such deductible liability shall furnish to the Secretary a certificate from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources 26 27 certifying that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources has found as a fact that the equipment or facility has actually been purchased, installed or constructed, 28 29 that it is in conformance with all rules and regulations of the Department of 30 Environment and Natural Resources, and the recycling or resource recovering is the primary purpose of the facility or equipment. The cost of constructing facilities of any 31 32 private or public utility built for the purpose of providing sewer service to residential 33 and outlying areas shall be treated as deductible for the purposes of this section; the deductible liability allowed by this section shall apply only with respect to such 34 35 pollution abatement plants or equipment constructed or installed on or after January 1, 1955. Treasury stock shall not be considered in computing the capital stock, surplus and 36 undivided profits as the basis for franchise tax, but shall be excluded proportionately 37 38 from said capital stock, surplus and undivided profits as the case may be upon the basis 39 and to the extent of the cost thereof. In the case of an international banking facility, the capital base shall be reduced by the excess of the amount as of the end of the taxable 40 year of all assets of an international banking facility which are employed outside the 41 42 United States over liabilities of the international banking facility owed to foreign persons. For purposes of such reduction, foreign persons shall have the same meaning 43 as defined in G.S. 105-130.5(b)(13)d. 44

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Every corporation doing business in this State which is a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of another corporation shall add to its capital stock, surplus and undivided profits all indebtedness owed to a parent, subsidiary or affiliated corporation as a part of its capital used in its business and as a part of the base for franchise tax under this section. The term "indebtedness" as used in this paragraph includes all loans, credits, goods, supplies, or other capital of whatsoever nature furnished by a parent, subsidiary, or affiliated corporation, other than indebtedness endorsed, guaranteed, or otherwise supported by one of these corporations. The terms "parent," "subsidiary," and "affiliate" as used in this paragraph shall have the meaning specified in G.S. 105-130.6. If any part of the capital of the creditor corporation is capital borrowed from a source other than a parent, subsidiary or affiliate, the debtor corporation, which is required under this paragraph to include in its tax base the amount of debt by reason of being a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the said creditor corporation, may deduct from the debt thus included a proportionate part determined on the basis of the ratio of such borrowed capital as above specified of the creditor corporation to the total assets of the said creditor corporation. Further, in case the creditor corporation as above specified is also taxable under the provisions of this section, such creditor corporation shall be allowed to deduct from the total of its capital, surplus and undivided profits the amount of any debt owed to it by a parent, subsidiary or affiliated corporation to the extent that such debt has been included in the tax base of said parent, subsidiary or affiliated debtor corporation reporting for taxation under the provisions of this section.

If a corporation is the sole shareholder or sole member of an entity that is disregarded for federal income tax purposes, the corporation and the disregarded entity are considered the same corporation under this Article. In this circumstance, any income, assets, liabilities, and equity of the disregarded entity are attributed to that corporation and must be included in the corporation's computation of tax under this Article."

SECTION 3. Section 1 of this act is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.