

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Session 2005

Legislative Fiscal Note

BILL NUMBER: Senate Bill 540 (First Edition)

SHORT TITLE: Franchise Tax Loophole Closing.

SPONSOR(S): Senator Clodfelter

| FISCAL IMPACT | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes () | No () | No Estimate Available (x) | | |
| | <u>FY 2005-06</u> | <u>FY 2006-07</u> | <u>FY 2007-08</u> | <u>FY 2008-09</u> | <u>FY 2009-10</u> |
| REVENUES: | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURES: | | | | | |
| POSITIONS (cumulative): | | | | | |
| PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT(S) & PROGRAM(S) AFFECTED: The franchise tax is administered by the Department of Revenue. The enactment of the bill is not expected to affect the Department's budget requirements. | | | | | |
| EFFECTIVE DATE: Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006. | | | | | |

ISSUE BACKGROUND: Under North Carolina law, limited liability companies (LLCs) are not subject to the franchise tax. In 1997 single-member LLCs were authorized in North Carolina. This allowed a corporation the opportunity to set up an LLC and transfer assets to the LLC in a tax-free transfer. The assets then held by the LLC would not be subject to the franchise tax.

The 2001 General Assembly attempted to correct this situation by requiring a corporation to pay tax on assets owned by the LLC if the corporation, including its affiliated corporations, indirectly owned at least 70% of the LLC's assets. However, tax planners found that the tax could still be avoided by using an additional paper transaction. For example, if the corporation interposed a partnership between itself and the LLC holding its assets, the assets would continue to escape the franchise tax.

In 2002, the General Assembly addressed this issue by including "related members" (other entities and individuals) who may partner with one or more corporate entities to own the LLC to which the corporate assets are transferred. If a corporation and its related members together indirectly

own at least 70% of an LLC's assets, each corporation would pay the franchise tax on its relative share of the LLC's assets.

After the enactment of the 2002 session change, it was discovered that there are other paper transactions that can be interposed between the corporation and the LLC to avoid the franchise tax. One example is a business trust. The tax does not apply in this situation because the trust is not considered a “related member”. In addition, the 2002 legislation also had the effect of extending the tax to situations that did not involve corporate control of LLC assets.

The 2004 General Assembly attempted to address these issues by providing that for purposes of determining the ownership of an LLC’s assets, any membership interest of a business trust would be attributed to the owners of the beneficial interest in the business trust, according to their interests in the trust, and the trust itself would be disregarded as a separate entity. In addition, the 2002 bill limits the tax to only those assets that a corporation controls and exempts small LLC’s.

BILL SUMMARY: Applies the corporate franchise tax to limited liability companies (LLCs) that elect to be taxed as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes and makes conforming changes regarding attribution of certain LLC assets to controlling corporations for franchise tax purposes.

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY: Discussions with the Department of Revenue indicate that the practical effect of the legislation is to continue to address the issue of the potential avoidance of franchise tax liability by tax planning arrangements. The current concern has to do with corporations domiciled in other states but having a North Carolina subsidiary. Under some corporate structuring arrangements the franchise tax would not apply, even though the taxpayer has income tax liability, because the company does not have nexus (taxable connection to the State) for franchise tax purposes.

The Department has no data on whether any companies have established such arrangements. Thus, the proposed legislation is similar in purpose to the 2004 legislative fix in that it attempts to prevent the potential tax avoidance. In addition, it could be argued that the fiscal impact of the bill’s concept has been captured in the estimates used for the 2001 legislation that attempted to close the original franchise tax loophole.

SOURCES OF DATA: Discussions with Department of Revenue.

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: None

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