## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

H.B. 847 Apr 11, 2017 HOUSE PRINCIPAL CLERK

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## **HOUSE BILL DRH30347-SV-14** (02/21)

Short Title: Exempt Manufacturing Equip. From Tax & Study. (Public)

Sponsors: Representative S. Martin.

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO EXEMPT MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT FROM TAX AND TO DIRECT THE REVENUE LAWS STUDY COMMITTEE TO STUDY WAYS IN WHICH TO CLARIFY THE SCOPE OF THE EXEMPTION BY MODERNIZING AND FURTHER DEFINING THE STATUTORY LANGUAGE AND BY INCORPORATING THE ADMINISTRATIVE INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.(a)** Article 5F of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes and G.S. 105-164.13(5a) are repealed.

**SECTION 1.(b)** G.S. 105-164.4I(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) Exemptions. The tax imposed by this section does not apply to the sales price of or the gross receipts derived from a service contract applicable to any of the following items:
  - (1) An item exempt from tax under this Article.
  - (2) A transmission, distribution, or other network asset contained on utility-owned land, right-of-way, or easement.
  - (3) A transmission, an engine, rear-end gears, and any other item purchased by a professional motorsports racing team or a related member of a team for which the team may receive a sales tax refund under G.S. 105-164.14A(a)(5). This subdivision expires January 1, 2020.
  - (4) An item subject to tax under Article 5F of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes.
  - (5) A qualified aircraft or a qualified jet engine."

**SECTION 2.(a)** G.S. 105-164.13 is amended by adding the following new subdivisions to read:

## "§ 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:

...

- (5e) Sales of mill machinery or mill machinery parts or accessories to any of the following:
  - a. A manufacturing industry or plant. A manufacturing industry or plant does not include (i) a delicatessen, cafe, cafeteria, restaurant, or another similar retailer that is principally engaged in the retail sale of foods prepared by it for consumption on or off its premises or (ii) a production company.



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- suitable for delivery to and use by manufacturing facilities.
- Parts, accessories, or attachments used to maintain, repair, replace, b. upgrade, improve, or otherwise modify such machinery and equipment.
- (5k)Sales of equipment, or an attachment or repair part for equipment, that meets all of the following requirements:
  - Is sold to a person that gathers and obtains ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, and items that have served their original economic purpose and that converts them by processes, including sorting, cutting, classifying, cleaning, baling, wrapping, shredding, or shearing into a new or different product for sale consisting of prepared grades.

past sales and use taxes avoided as a result of the forfeiture, computed at the applicable State and local rates from the date the taxes would otherwise have been due, plus interest at the rate established under G.S. 105-241.21. Interest is computed from the date the sales or use tax would otherwise have been due. The past taxes and interest are due 30 days after the date of forfeiture. A taxpayer that fails to pay the past taxes and interest by the due date is subject to the provisions of G.S. 105-236. This subdivision expires for sales occurring on or after July 1, 2018.

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**SECTION 2.(b)** G.S. 105-164.3 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read: "(16f) Large manufacturing and distribution facility. – A facility that satisfies both

- 16f) <u>Large manufacturing and distribution facility</u>. A facility that satisfies both of the following conditions:
  - <u>a.</u> The facility is used primarily for manufacturing or assembling products and distributing finished products.
  - b. The Secretary of Commerce has certified that an investment of private funds of at least eighty million dollars (\$80,000,000) has been or will be made in real and tangible personal property for the facility within five years after the date on which the first property investment is made and that the facility will achieve an employment level of at least 550 within five years after the date the facility is placed into service and maintain that minimum level of employment throughout its operation."

**SECTION 3.** Sales of mill machinery to manufacturers and certain industrial processors have historically enjoyed preferential tax treatment, whether in the form of a reduced wholesale tax, a preferential rate of sales and use tax, or a one-percent (1%) privilege tax with an eighty-dollar (\$80.00) cap per article. Despite the nature of the tax, the operational language has remained virtually unchanged for over 60 years and lacks clear guidance with regard to its application. Specifically, Article 5F of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, and its predecessors, did not define "manufacturing industry or plant" or "mill machinery." This lack of guidance has resulted in a substantial body of administrative interpretation being developed over the years by the Department of Revenue. These interpretations are not included in the statutes and may not necessarily comport with the traditional definition of manufacturing, but they may be consistent with the General Assembly's intent to provide preferential tax treatment to certain industrial equipment.

This act repeals the one-percent (1%) privilege tax on mill machinery and mill machinery parts and accessories and substitutes a sales and use tax exemption for same said items. However, the General Assembly recognizes that, once this transition has occurred, efforts need to be made to provide more guidance and specificity to taxpayers and the Department of Revenue with respect to the treatment of manufacturing and industrial processing equipment. Therefore, the Revenue Laws Study Committee is directed to study ways in which to clarify the scope of the sales and use tax exemption for mill machinery, as enacted by this act, by modernizing and further defining the statutory language and by incorporating existing administrative interpretations of the Department of Revenue, to the extent the General Assembly desires to maintain those interpretations.

The Committee may report its findings, together with any recommended legislation, to the 2018 Regular Session of the 2017 General Assembly upon its convening. The study may include an examination of the following:

- (1) The criteria that had to be met under prior law to qualify for the preferential rate under Article 5F of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes and whether that criteria should be incorporated into or otherwise clarified in the corresponding sales and use tax exemption, as enacted by this act, including the following:
  - a. What constitutes an eligible manufacturer or industrial processor.
  - b. The extent to which a business's activities must consist of manufacturing or processing items for sale in order for the sales and use tax exemption, as enacted by this act, to apply.
  - c. The types of activities that qualify as manufacturing or industrial processing.

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1	d. The types of machinery, parts, accessories, and other supplies that
2	are eligible for the exemption and the degree to which they must be
3	used in that process to qualify.
4	(2) A review of the Department's administrative interpretations of the mill
5	machinery statute, in all its forms, and whether and how to incorporate those
6	interpretations into the statutes.
7	(3) Terminology used by surrounding states in their statutory provisions that
8	provide a sales and use tax exemption for manufacturing equipment.
9	(4) Any other issues the Committee deems relevant.
10	<b>SECTION 4.</b> Sections 1 and 2 of this act become effective July 1, 2017, and apply
11	to sales made on or after that date. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.