

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2019

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SENATE BILL 526

Short Title: Agricultural Manufacturing Tax Incentive. (Public)

Sponsors: Senator Burgin (Primary Sponsor).

Referred to: Rules and Operations of the Senate

April 3, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO INCENTIVIZE AGRICULTURAL MANUFACTURING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Article 3J of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, with the exception of G.S. 105-129.80, 105-129.82, 105-129.87, 105-129.88, and 105-129.89, is reenacted as it existed immediately before its repeal and reads as rewritten:

"Article 3J.

"Tax Credits for ~~Growing Businesses.~~ Agrimanufacturing.

§ 105-129.81. (See notes) Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

(1) ~~Agrarian growth zone.~~ — ~~Defined in G.S. 143B-437.010.~~

(1a) Agrimanufacturing. — The subset of manufacturing that processes raw materials and intermediate products derived from the agricultural sector to make it usable as food, feed, fiber, fuel, or industrial raw material.

(2) ~~Air courier services.~~ — ~~Defined in G.S. 143B-437.01.~~

(3) ~~Aircraft maintenance and repair.~~ — ~~The provision of specialized maintenance or repair services for commercial aircraft or the rebuilding of commercial aircraft.~~

(4) Business property. — Tangible personal property that is used in a business and capitalized by the taxpayer for tax purposes under the Code.

(5) ~~Company headquarters.~~ — ~~Defined in G.S. 143B-437.01.~~

(6) Cost. — In the case of property owned by the taxpayer, cost is determined pursuant to regulations adopted under section 1012 of the Code. In the case of property the taxpayer leases from another, cost is value as determined pursuant to G.S. 105-130.4(j)(2).

(7) ~~Customer service call center.~~ — ~~The provision of support service by a business to its customers by telephone or other electronic means to support products or services of the business. For the purposes of this definition, an establishment is primarily engaged in providing support services by telephone or other electronic means only if at least sixty percent (60%) of its calls are incoming or at least sixty percent (60%) of its other electronic communications are initiated by its customers.~~

(8) Development tier. — The classification assigned to an area pursuant to G.S. 143B-437.08.



- 1 ~~(9) Electronic shopping and mail order houses. — An industry in electronic~~
2 ~~shopping and mail order houses industry group 4541 as defined by NAICS.~~
3 (9a) Environmental disqualifying event. – Any of the following occurrences:
4 a. During the tax year in which the activity occurred for which a credit is
5 being claimed, a civil penalty was assessed against the taxpayer by the
6 Department of Environmental Quality for failure to comply with an
7 order issued by an agency of the Department to abate or remediate a
8 violation of any program administered by the agency.
9 b. During the tax year in which the activity occurred for which a credit is
10 being claimed or in the prior two tax years, any of the following:
11 1. A finding was made by the Department of Environmental
12 Quality that the taxpayer knowingly and willfully, as defined
13 in G.S. 143-215.6B, including all limitations thereto,
14 committed a violation of any program implemented by an
15 agency of the Department.
16 2. An assessment for damages to fish or wildlife pursuant to
17 G.S. 143-215.3(a)(7) was made against the taxpayer.
18 3. A judicial order for injunctive relief was issued against the
19 taxpayer in connection with a violation of any program
20 implemented by an agency of the Department of
21 Environmental Quality.
22 c. During the tax year in which the activity occurred for which the credit
23 is being claimed or in the prior four tax years, a criminal penalty was
24 imposed on the taxpayer in connection with a violation of any program
25 implemented by an agency of the Department of Environmental
26 Quality.
27 (10) ~~Establishment. — Defined in 29 C.F.R. § 1904.46, as it existed on January 1,~~
28 ~~2002.~~
29 (11) Full-time job. – A position that requires at least 1,600 hours of work per year
30 and is intended to be held by one employee during the entire year. A full-time
31 employee is an employee who holds a full-time job.
32 (12) ~~Hub. — Defined in G.S. 105-164.3.~~
33 (13) ~~Information technology and services. — Defined in G.S. 143B-437.01.~~
34 (14) Long-term unemployed worker. – An individual that has been totally
35 unemployed for at least the preceding 26 consecutive weeks as evidenced by
36 records maintained by the Division of Employment Security (DES) of the
37 Department of Commerce.
38 (15) Manufacturing. – Defined in G.S. 143B-437.01.
39 (16) ~~Motorsports facility. — A motorsports racetrack classified in the United States~~
40 ~~racetrack national industry 711212, as defined by NAICS.~~
41 (17) ~~Motorsports racing team. — A professional racing team primarily engaged in~~
42 ~~the research and development, design, manufacture, repair, maintenance, and~~
43 ~~operation of motor vehicles used in live motorsports racing events before a~~
44 ~~paying audience.~~
45 (18) NAICS. – Defined in G.S. 105-228.90.
46 (19) New job. – A full-time job that represents a net increase in the number of the
47 taxpayer's employees statewide. A new employee is an employee who holds
48 a new job. The term does not include a job currently located in this State that
49 is transferred to the business from a related member of the business.
50 (20) Overdue tax debt. – Defined in G.S. 105-243.1.
51 (20a) ~~Port enhancement zone. — Defined in G.S. 143B-437.013.~~

1 (21) Purchase. – Defined in section 179 of the Code.

2 (21a) Qualifying agrimanufacturer. – A taxpayer primarily engaged in
 3 agrimanufacturing at one or more locations for which the Secretary of
 4 Commerce has made a written determination of the amount of private funds
 5 that has been invested by the taxpayer on or after January 1, 2019, and that
 6 amount is in excess of one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000).
 7 Investments in real or business property made prior to January 1, 2019, may
 8 not be included in the investment required by this subdivision.

9 (22) Related member. – Defined in G.S. 105-130.7A.

10 ~~(23) Research and development. — An industry in scientific research and~~
 11 ~~development services industry group 5417 as defined by NAICS.~~

12 ~~(24) Urban progress zone. — The classification assigned to an area pursuant to~~
 13 ~~G.S. 143B-437.09.~~

14 ~~(25) Warehousing. — Defined in G.S. 143B-437.01.~~

15 ~~(26) Wholesale trade. — Defined in G.S. 143B-437.01.~~

16 **"§ 105-129.83. Eligibility; forfeiture.**

17 (a) Eligible Business. – A taxpayer is eligible for a credit under this Article only with
 18 respect to activities occurring at an establishment whose primary activity is ~~listed in this~~
 19 ~~subsection, agrimanufacturing.~~ The primary activity of an establishment is determined based on
 20 the establishment's principal product or group of products produced or distributed, or services
 21 rendered.

22 ~~(1) Air courier services hub.~~

23 ~~(2) Aircraft maintenance and repair.~~

24 ~~(3) Company headquarters, but only if the additional eligibility requirements of~~
 25 ~~subsection (b) of this section are satisfied.~~

26 ~~(4) Customer service call centers.~~

27 ~~(5) Electronic shopping and mail order houses.~~

28 ~~(6) Information technology and services.~~

29 ~~(7) Manufacturing.~~

30 ~~(8) Motorsports facility.~~

31 ~~(9) Motorsports racing team.~~

32 ~~(10) Research and development.~~

33 ~~(11) Warehousing.~~

34 ~~(12) Wholesale trade.~~

35 ~~(b) Company Headquarters Eligibility. — A taxpayer is eligible for a credit under this~~
 36 ~~Article with respect to a company headquarters only if the taxpayer creates at least 75 new jobs~~
 37 ~~at the company headquarters within a 24-month period. A taxpayer that meets this job creation~~
 38 ~~requirement is eligible for credits under this Article with respect to the company headquarters for~~
 39 ~~three taxable years beginning with the year in which the job creation requirement is satisfied. A~~
 40 ~~taxpayer that creates an additional 75 new jobs at the company headquarters in a 24-month period~~
 41 ~~during a three-year eligibility period does not qualify for any extended eligibility period.~~
 42 ~~However, a taxpayer that creates an additional 75 new jobs at the company headquarters in a~~
 43 ~~24-month period after the completion of a three-year eligibility period is eligible for credits with~~
 44 ~~respect to the company headquarters for an additional three taxable years beginning in the year~~
 45 ~~in which the additional job creation requirement is satisfied.~~

46 (c) Wage Standard. – A taxpayer is eligible for a credit under this Article in a
 47 development tier two ~~or three~~ area only if the taxpayer satisfies a wage standard. The taxpayer is
 48 not required to satisfy a wage standard if the activity occurs in a development tier one area. Jobs
 49 that are located within an urban progress zone, a port enhancement zone, or an agrarian growth
 50 zone ~~but not in a development tier one~~ two area satisfy the wage standard if they pay an average
 51 weekly wage that is at least equal to ninety percent (90%) of the lesser of the average wage for

1 all insured private employers in the State and the average wage for all insured private employers
2 in the county. All other jobs satisfy the wage standard if they pay an average weekly wage that
3 is at least equal to the lesser of one hundred ten percent (110%) of the average wage for all
4 insured private employers in the State and ninety percent (90%) of the average wage for all
5 insured private employers in the county. The Department of Commerce shall annually publish
6 the wage standard for each county.

7 In making the wage calculation, the taxpayer shall include any jobs that were filled for at
8 least 1,600 hours during the calendar year the taxpayer engages in the activity that qualifies for
9 the credit even if those jobs are not filled at the time the taxpayer claims the credit. For a taxpayer
10 with a taxable year other than a calendar year, the taxpayer shall use the wage standard for the
11 calendar year in which the taxable year begins. Only full-time jobs are included when making
12 the wage calculation.

13 (d) Health Insurance. – A taxpayer is eligible for a credit under this Article only if the
14 taxpayer provides health insurance for all of the full-time jobs at the establishment with respect
15 to which the credit is claimed when the taxpayer engages in the activity that qualifies for the
16 credit. For the purposes of this subsection, a taxpayer provides health insurance if it pays at least
17 fifty percent (50%) of the premiums for health care coverage that equals or exceeds the minimum
18 ~~provisions of the basic health care plan of coverage recommended by the Small Employer Carrier~~
19 ~~Committee pursuant to G.S. 58-50-125 requirements for small group health benefit plans under~~
20 State or federal law.

21 Each year that a taxpayer claims a credit ~~or carryforward of a credit~~ allowed under this
22 Article, the taxpayer shall provide with the tax return the taxpayer's certification that the taxpayer
23 continues to provide health insurance for all the jobs at the establishment with respect to which
24 the credit was claimed. If the taxpayer ceases to provide health insurance for the jobs during a
25 taxable year, the credit ~~expires, and the taxpayer may not take any remaining installment or~~
26 ~~carryforward of the credit, expires.~~

27 (e) Environmental Impact. – A taxpayer is eligible for a credit allowed under this Article
28 only if the taxpayer certifies that, at the time the taxpayer claims the credit, there has not been a
29 final determination unfavorable to the taxpayer with respect to an environmental disqualifying
30 event. For the purposes of this section, a "final determination unfavorable to the taxpayer" occurs
31 when there is no further opportunity for the taxpayer to seek administrative or judicial appeal,
32 review, certiorari, or rehearing of the environmental disqualifying event and the disqualifying
33 event has not been reversed or withdrawn. No later than January 31 of each year, the Secretary
34 of Environmental Quality shall provide an annual report to the Department listing all
35 environmental disqualifying events for which a final determination unfavorable to the taxpayer
36 was made in the prior calendar year and shall provide the name of the taxpayer involved and the
37 date that the disqualifying event occurred.

38 (f) Safety and Health Programs. – A taxpayer is eligible for a credit allowed under this
39 Article only if the taxpayer certifies that, as of the time the taxpayer claims the credit, at the
40 establishment with respect to which the credit is claimed, the taxpayer has no citations under the
41 Occupational Safety and Health Act that have become a final order within the past three years
42 for willful serious violations or for failing to abate serious violations. For the purposes of this
43 subsection, "serious violation" has the same meaning as in G.S. 95-127. The Commissioner of
44 Labor shall notify the Department of Revenue annually of all employers who have had these
45 citations become final orders within the past three years.

46 (g) Overdue Tax Debts. – A taxpayer is not eligible for a credit allowed under this Article
47 if, at the time the taxpayer claims the ~~credit or an installment or carryforward of the credit~~, the
48 taxpayer has received a notice of an overdue tax debt and that overdue tax debt has not been
49 satisfied or otherwise resolved.

50 (h) Expiration. – If, during the period that installments of a credit under this Article
51 accrue, the taxpayer is no longer engaged in one of the ~~types of~~ business described in subsection

1 (a) of this section at the establishment for which the credit was claimed, the credit expires. ~~If,~~
2 ~~during the period that installments of a credit under this Article accrue, the number of jobs of an~~
3 ~~eligible company headquarters falls below the minimum number required under subsection (b)~~
4 ~~of this section, any credit associated with that company headquarters expires.~~ When a credit
5 expires, the taxpayer may not take any remaining installments of the credit. The taxpayer may,
6 however, take the portion of an installment that accrued in a previous year and was carried
7 forward to the extent permitted under G.S. 105-129.84. A change in the development tier
8 designation of the location of an establishment does not result in expiration of a credit under this
9 Article.

10 (i) Forfeiture. – A taxpayer forfeits a credit allowed under this Article if the taxpayer was
11 not eligible for the credit for the calendar year in which the taxpayer engaged in the activity for
12 which the credit was claimed. A taxpayer forfeits a credit previously allowed under this Article
13 if a final determination unfavorable to the taxpayer with respect to an environmental
14 disqualifying event is made that is applicable to the year in which the activity occurred for which
15 the credit was claimed. In addition, a taxpayer forfeits a credit ~~for investment in real property~~
16 ~~under G.S. 105-129.89~~ if the taxpayer fails to timely create the number of required new jobs or
17 to timely make the required level of ~~investment under G.S. 105-129.89(b)~~ investment. A taxpayer
18 that forfeits a credit under this Article is liable for all past taxes avoided as a result of the credit
19 plus interest at the rate established under G.S. 105-241.21, computed from the date the taxes
20 would have been due if the credit had not been allowed. The past taxes and interest are due 30
21 days after the date the credit is forfeited; a taxpayer that fails to pay the past taxes and interest by
22 the due date is subject to the penalties provided in G.S. 105-236.

23 (j) Change in Ownership of Business. – As used in this subsection, the term "business"
24 means a taxpayer or an establishment. The sale, merger, consolidation, conversion, acquisition,
25 or bankruptcy of a business, or any transaction by which an existing business reformulates itself
26 as another business, does not create new eligibility in a succeeding business with respect to
27 credits for which the predecessor was not eligible under this Article. A successor business may,
28 however, take any credit or carried-over portion of a credit that its predecessor could have taken
29 if it had a tax liability. The acquisition of a business is a new investment that creates new
30 eligibility in the acquiring taxpayer under this Article if any of the following conditions are met:

- 31 (1) The business closed before it was acquired.
- 32 (2) The business was required to file a notice of plant closing or mass layoff under
33 the federal Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, 29 U.S.C. §
34 2101, before it was acquired.
- 35 (3) The business was acquired by its employees directly or indirectly through an
36 acquisition company under an employee stock option transaction or another
37 similar mechanism. For the purpose of this subdivision, "acquired" means that
38 as part of the initial purchase of a business by the employees, the purchase
39 included an agreement for the employees through the employee stock option
40 transaction or another similar mechanism to obtain one of the following:
 - 41 a. Ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the business.
 - 42 b. Ownership of not less than forty percent (40%) of the business within
43 seven years if the business has tangible assets with a net book value in
44 excess of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) and has the
45 majority of its operations located in a development tier one area.

46 (k) Advisory Ruling. – A taxpayer may request in writing from the Secretary of Revenue
47 specific advice regarding eligibility for a credit under this Article. G.S. 105-264 governs the
48 effect of this advice. A taxpayer may not legally rely upon advice offered by any other State or
49 local government official or employee acting in an official capacity regarding eligibility for a
50 credit under this Article.

1 (l) Planned Expansion. – A taxpayer that signs a letter of commitment with the
2 Department of Commerce, after the Department has calculated the development tier designations
3 for the next year but before the beginning of that year, to undertake specific activities at a specific
4 site within the next two years may calculate the credit for which it qualifies based on the
5 establishment's development tier designation ~~and urban progress zone, port enhancement zone,~~
6 ~~or agrarian growth zone designation~~ in the year in which the letter of commitment was signed by
7 the taxpayer. If the taxpayer does not engage in the activities within the two-year period, the
8 taxpayer does not qualify for the credit; however, if the taxpayer later engages in the activities,
9 the taxpayer qualifies for the credit based on the development tier ~~and urban progress zone, port~~
10 ~~enhancement zone, or agrarian growth zone designations~~ designation in effect at that time.

11 (m) ~~Qualified Capital Intensive Corporations. – A corporation that is a qualified capital~~
12 ~~intensive corporation under G.S. 105-130.4(s1) is not eligible for any credit under this Article~~
13 ~~with respect to the facility that satisfies the condition of subdivision (2) of that subsection.~~

14 **"§ 105-129.84. (See notes) Tax election; liability eligibility; cap; carryforwards; limitations.**

15 (a) ~~Tax Election. Liability Eligibility. – The credits provided in this Article are allowed~~
16 ~~against the franchise tax levied in Article 3 of this Chapter, the income taxes levied in Article 4~~
17 ~~of this Chapter, and the gross premiums tax levied in Article 8B of this Chapter. The taxpayer~~
18 ~~may divide a credit between the taxes against which it is allowed. Carryforwards of a credit may~~
19 ~~be divided between the taxes against which it is allowed without regard to the original election~~
20 ~~regarding the division of the credit.~~

21 (b) Cap. – The credits allowed under this Article may not exceed ~~fifty percent (50%)~~ of
22 the cumulative amount of taxes against which they may be claimed for the taxable year, reduced
23 by the sum of all other credits allowed against those taxes, except tax payments made by or on
24 behalf of the taxpayer. This limitation applies to the cumulative amount of ~~credit, including~~
25 ~~carryforwards, credit~~ claimed by the taxpayer under this Article for the taxable year.

26 (c) ~~Carryforward. – Unless a longer carryforward period applies, any unused portion of~~
27 ~~a credit allowed under G.S. 105-129.87 or G.S. 105-129.88 may be carried forward for the~~
28 ~~succeeding five years, and any unused portion of a credit allowed under G.S. 105-129.89 may be~~
29 ~~carried forward for the succeeding 15 years. If the Secretary of Commeree makes a written~~
30 ~~determination that the taxpayer is expected to purchase or lease, and place in service in~~
31 ~~connection with an eligible business within a two-year period, at least one hundred fifty million~~
32 ~~dollars (\$150,000,000) worth of business and real property, any unused portion of a credit under~~
33 ~~this Article with respect to the establishment that satisfies that condition may be carried forward~~
34 ~~for the succeeding 20 years. If the taxpayer does not make the required level of investment, the~~
35 ~~taxpayer shall apply the standard carryforward period rather than the 20-year carryforward~~
36 ~~period.~~

37 (d) Statute of Limitations. – Notwithstanding Article 9 of this Chapter, a taxpayer shall
38 claim a credit under this Article within six months after the date set by statute for the filing of the
39 return, including any extensions of that date.

40 (e) Credit Treated as Tax Payment. – The owner of a pass-through entity that claims a
41 credit under this Article may treat some or all of the credit claimed as a tax payment made by or
42 on behalf of the taxpayer. A credit claimed that is treated as a tax payment is subject to all
43 provisions of this section. A credit claimed that is treated as a tax payment does not accrue interest
44 under G.S. 105-241.21 if the payment is determined to be an overpayment. A taxpayer that elects
45 to have a credit claimed under this Article treated as a tax payment must make this election when
46 the return is filed.

47 **"§ 105-129.85. (See notes) Fees and reports.**

48 (a) Fee. – When filing a return for a taxable year in which the taxpayer engaged in activity
49 for which the taxpayer is eligible for a credit under this Article, the taxpayer shall pay the
50 Department of Revenue a fee of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for ~~each type of the~~ credit the
51 taxpayer claims or intends to claim with respect to an establishment. The fee is due at the time

1 the return is due for the taxable year in which the taxpayer engaged in the activity for which the
 2 taxpayer is eligible for a credit. No credit is allowed under this Article for a taxable year until all
 3 outstanding fees have been paid. Fees collected under this section shall be credited to the General
 4 Fund.

5 (b) Report. – The Department must include in the economic incentives report required by
 6 G.S. 105-256 the following information itemized by credit and by taxpayer:

- 7 (1) The number and amount of credits generated and taken for each credit allowed
 8 in this Article.
- 9 (2) The number and development tier area of new jobs with respect to which
 10 credits were generated and to which credits were taken.
- 11 (3) The cost and development tier area of business property with respect to which
 12 credits were generated and to which credits were taken.
- 13 (4) The cost and development tier area of real property investment with respect
 14 to which credits were generated and to which credits were taken.

15 **"§ 105-129.86. (See notes) Substantiation.**

16 (a) Records. – To claim a credit allowed by this Article, the taxpayer shall provide any
 17 information required by the Secretary of Revenue. Every taxpayer claiming a credit under this
 18 Article shall maintain and make available for inspection by the Secretary of Revenue any records
 19 the Secretary considers necessary to determine and verify the amount of the credit to which the
 20 taxpayer is entitled. The burden of proving eligibility for the credit and the amount of the credit
 21 shall rest upon the taxpayer, and no credit shall be allowed to a taxpayer that fails to maintain
 22 adequate records or to make them available for inspection.

23 (b) Documentation. – Each taxpayer shall provide with the tax return qualifying
 24 information for each credit claimed under this Article. The qualifying information shall be in the
 25 form prescribed by the Secretary and shall be signed and affirmed by the individual who signs
 26 the taxpayer's tax return. The information required by this subsection is information
 27 demonstrating that the taxpayer has met the conditions for qualifying for a credit ~~and any~~
 28 ~~carryforwards~~ and includes the following:

- 29 (1) The physical location of the jobs and investment with respect to which the
 30 credit is claimed, including the street address and the development tier
 31 designation of the establishment.
- 32 (2) ~~The type of business with respect to which the credit is claimed and the~~
 33 ~~average weekly wage at the establishment with respect to which the credit is~~
 34 ~~claimed.~~
- 35 (3) Any other qualifying information related to a specific credit allowed under
 36 this Article.

37 **"§ 105-129.90. Credit for agrimanufacturing.**

38 (a) Credit. – A qualifying agrimanufacturer that (i) meets the eligibility requirements set
 39 out in G.S. 105-129.83 and (ii) satisfies in a development tier one or two area in this State the
 40 threshold requirements for new job creation and investment under this subsection during the
 41 taxable year is allowed a credit for agrimanufacturing. The amount of the credit is equal to the
 42 qualifying agrimanufacturer's cumulative amount of income taxes for the taxable year for a
 43 number of years, as follows:

<u>Job Threshold</u>	<u>Investment Threshold</u>	<u>Years of Credit</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>\$1,500,000</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>\$2,500,000</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>\$5,000,000</u>	<u>10</u>

44 (b) Job Calculation Provisions. – The following provisions apply to the job threshold
 45 provided in subsection (a) of this section:

- 46 (1) If the taxpayer creates new jobs at more than one eligible establishment in the
 47 State during the taxable year, the threshold applies to the aggregate number of
 48

- 1 new jobs created at all eligible establishments within the eligible counties
2 during that year.
- 3 (2) A job is located in a county if more than fifty percent (50%) of the employee's
4 duties are performed in the county. The number of new jobs a taxpayer creates
5 during the taxable year is determined by subtracting the average number of
6 full-time employees the taxpayer had in this State during the 12-month period
7 preceding the beginning of the taxable year from the average number of
8 full-time employees the taxpayer has in this State during the taxable year.
- 9 (3) Jobs transferred from one area in the State to another area in the State are not
10 considered new jobs for purposes of this section. Jobs that were located in this
11 State and that are transferred to the taxpayer from a related member of the
12 taxpayer are not considered new jobs for purposes of this section. If the job
13 with respect to which the credit was claimed is moved to a development tier
14 three area, the remaining installments of the credit are not allowed.
- 15 (4) For the purposes of this section, a taxpayer satisfies the wage standard
16 requirement of G.S. 105-129.83 only if the taxpayer satisfies the requirement
17 with respect to both the new jobs, considered collectively, for which a credit
18 is claimed and all of the jobs at the establishment, considered collectively,
19 with respect to which a credit is claimed.
- 20 (c) Investment Provisions. – The following provisions apply to the investment threshold
21 provided in subsection (a) of this section:
- 22 (1) The investment threshold with private funds invested in the form of (i)
23 purchasing or leasing business property and placing it in service in this State
24 during the taxable year or (ii) purchasing or leasing real property in this State
25 and beginning to use the property during the taxable year.
- 26 (2) Business property is eligible if it is not leased to another party. The eligible
27 investment amount is the lesser of (i) the cost of the eligible business property
28 and (ii) the amount by which the cost of all of the taxpayer's eligible business
29 property that is in service in this State on the last day of the taxable year
30 exceeds the cost of all of the taxpayer's eligible business property that was in
31 service in this State on the last day of the base year. The base year is that year,
32 of the three immediately preceding taxable years, in which the taxpayer had
33 the most eligible business property in service in this State. If the taxpayer
34 places eligible business property in service at establishments in different
35 counties and some of the establishments are in development tier three areas,
36 the investment calculation will be reduced proportionately. If the taxpayer
37 places eligible business property in service at an establishment over the course
38 of more than one year, the applicable threshold for each subsequent taxable
39 year is reduced by the eligible investment amount for the previous taxable
40 years.
- 41 (3) Real property is located in the development tier area applicable to the county
42 at the time the taxpayer made a written application for the determination
43 required under this Article. The eligible investment amount is the lesser of (i)
44 the cost of the property and (ii) the amount by which the cost of all of the real
45 property the taxpayer is using in this State in an eligible business on the last
46 day of the taxable year exceeds the cost of all of the real property the taxpayer
47 was using in this State in an eligible business on the last day of the base year.
48 The base year is that year, of the three immediately preceding taxable years,
49 in which the taxpayer was using the most real property in this State in an
50 eligible business. In the case of property that is leased, the cost of the property
51 is considered to be the taxpayer's lease payments for the years for which the

1 credit is given, plus any expenditures made by the taxpayer to improve the
2 property before it is used by the taxpayer if the expenditures are not
3 reimbursed or credited by the lessor. When part of the property is first used in
4 one year and part is first used in a later year, separate credits may be claimed
5 for the amount of property first used in an eligible business in each year. The
6 basis in any real property for which a credit is allowed under this section shall
7 be reduced by the amount of credit allowable. If the taxpayer uses only part
8 of the property in agrimanufacturing, the amount of the credit allowed under
9 this section is reduced by multiplying it by a fraction, the numerator of which
10 is the square footage of the property used in agrimanufacturing and the
11 denominator of which is the total square footage of the property.

12 (4) If, in one of the years in which the credit remains, the property with respect to
13 which the credit was claimed is no longer used in agrimanufacturing, the credit
14 expires, and the taxpayer is not allowed the credit in any years remaining. If,
15 in one of the years in which the credit remains, a part of the property with
16 respect to which the credit was claimed is no longer used in agrimanufacturing
17 and that amount reduces the number of years calculated for the credit, only
18 remaining years for the lower calculation may be claimed."

19 **SECTION 2.** This act is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1,

20 2019.