GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1989

H 4

HOUSE BILL 399*

Committee Substitute Favorable 4/7/89 Committee Substitute #2 Favorable 5/30/89 Fourth Edition Engrossed 6/1/89

	Short Title: North Carolina Highway Trust Fund. (Public)			
	Sponsors:			
Referred to:				
	February 28, 1989			
1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED			
2	AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAY TRUST FUND,			
3	TO PROVIDE REVENUE FOR THE FUND, AND TO DESIGNATE HOW			
4	REVENUE IN THE FUND IS TO BE USED.			
5	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:			
6	CONTENTS			
7	I. NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAY TRUST FUND			
8	II. INCREASE CERTAIN VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND			
9	REPEAL ROAD TAX REGISTRATION FEE			
10	III. HIGHWAY USE TAX			
11	IV. MOTOR FUEL TAX INCREASE			
12	V. EFFECTIVE DATE			
13	PART I HIGHWAY TRUST FUND			
14 15				
16	Section 1. Chapter 136 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:			
17	"ARTICLE 14.			
18	"NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.			
19	"§ 136-175. Definitions.			
20	The following definitions apply in this Article:			

- Intrastate System. The network of major, multi-lane arterial highways composed of those projects listed in G.S. 136-178, I-240, I-277, US-29 from I-85 to the Virginia line, the bridge over Currituck Sound, and any other route added by the Department of Transportation under G.S. 136-177(a).
 - (2) <u>Transportation Improvement Program. The schedule of major transportation improvement projects required by G.S. 143B-350(f)(4).</u>
 - (3) Trust Fund. The North Carolina Highway Trust Fund.

"§ 136-176. Creation, revenue sources, and purpose of North Carolina Highway Trust Fund.

- (a) A special account, designated the North Carolina Highway Trust Fund, is created within the State treasury. The Trust Fund consists of funds transferred from the Highway Fund under G.S 136-182, funds deposited in the Trust Fund under G.S. 105-173, and interest and income earned by the Trust Fund. Funds in the Trust Fund are annually appropriated to the Department of Transportation to be allocated and used as follows:
 - (1) Sixty and five hundredths percent (60.05%) to plan, design, and construct the projects of the Intrastate System described in G.S. 136-178.
 - (2) Twenty-four and six hundredths percent (24.06%) to plan, design, and construct the urban loops described in G.S. 136-179.
 - (3) Nine and thirty-nine hundredths percent (9.39%) to supplement the Transportation Improvement Program as provided in G.S. 136-180.
 - (4) Six and one-half percent (6.5%) for secondary road construction as provided in G.S. 136-181.
- (b) If funds are received under 23 U.S.C. Chapter 1, Federal-Aid Highways, for a project for which funds in the Trust Fund are allocated, an amount equal to the amount of federal funds received may be transferred by the Secretary of Transportation from the Trust Fund to the Transportation Improvement Program for projects under that Program.

"§ 136-177. Purpose of Intrastate System and timetable for System projects funded from Trust Fund.

(a) The Intrastate System is established to provide high-speed, safe travel service throughout the State. It connects major population centers both inside and outside the State and provides safe, convenient, through-travel for motorists. It is designed to support statewide growth and development objectives and to connect to major highways of adjoining states. All segments of the routes in the Intrastate System shall have at least four travel lanes and, when warranted, shall have vertical separation or interchanges at crossings, more than four travel lanes, or bypasses. Access to a route in the Intrastate System is determined by travel service and economic considerations.

The Department of Transportation may add a route to the Intrastate System if the route is a multi-lane route and has been designed and built to meet the construction criteria of the Intrastate System projects. No funds may be expended from the Trust Fund on routes added by the Department.

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- The projects listed in G.S. 136-178 shall be a top priority of the Department 1 2 of Transportation; all the projects shall be under construction by the 2000-01 fiscal year 3 and shall be completed by the 2003-04 fiscal year. If the funds allocated from the Trust Fund for the Intrastate System are insufficient for all the projects listed in G.S. 136-178 4 5 to be under construction by the 2000-01 fiscal year, the Department of Transportation 6 shall supplement those funds with funds allocated to the Transportation Improvement Program under G.S. 136-176(3) to ensure that all the projects are under construction by that date. If the funds allocated from the Trust Fund for the Intrastate System are 9 insufficient for all the projects listed in G.S. 136-178 to be completed by the 2003-04 10 fiscal year, the Department of Transportation shall supplement those funds with funds allocated for the Transportation Improvement Program under G.S. 136-176(3) to ensure 11 12 that all the projects are completed by that date.
 - (c) No contracts may be let for projects funded from the Trust Fund in anticipation of revenues under G.S. 143-28.1.

"§ 136-178. Projects of Intrastate System funded from Trust Fund.

<u>Funds allocated from the Trust Fund for the Intrastate System may be used only for the following projects of the Intrastate System:</u>

18	Route	Improvements	Affected Counties
19		-	
20	<u>I-40</u>	Widening	Buncombe, Haywood,
21			Guilford, Wake, Durham
22			
23	<u>I-77</u>	Widening	Mecklenburg
24			
25	<u>I-85</u>	Widening	Durham, Orange, Alamance,
26			Guilford, Cabarrus,
27			Mecklenburg, Gaston
28	1.05	XX7:1 ·	11.1.0
29	<u>I-95</u>	Widening	<u>Halifax</u>
30	LIC CA	Complete Allewine from	Edmands Ditt
31 32	<u>US-64</u>	Complete 4-laning from	Edgecombe, Pitt,
33		Raleigh to Coast (including freeway	Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare
34		construction from I-95	Tyllen, Dare
35		to US-17)	
36		<u>10 05 17)</u>	
37	US-264	Complete 4-laning from	Wilson, Greene,
38	<u> </u>	US-64 to Washington	Pitt
39		(including Wilson and	
40		Greenville Bypasses)	
41		(including freeway	
42		construction from I-95	
43		to Greenville)	
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1 2 3 4 5 6	<u>US-70</u>	Complete 4-laning from Raleigh to Morehead City (including Clayton, Goldsboro, Kinston, Smithfield-Selma, and Havelock Bypasses)	Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, Craven
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	<u>NC-24</u>	Complete 4-laning from Charlotte to Morehead City	Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore, Harnett, Cumberland, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow, Carteret
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<u>US-74</u>	Complete 4-laning from Charlotte to US-17 (including multi-laning of Independence Blvd. in Charlotte, and Bypasses of Monroe, Rockingham, and Hamlet)	Mecklenburg, Union, Richmond, Robeson, Columbus
23 24 25	<u>US-74</u>	Complete 4-laning from I-26 to I-85	Polk, Rutherford
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	<u>US-158</u>	Complete 4-laning from Winston-Salem to Whalebone	Forsyth, Guilford, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Vance, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Dare
36 37 38		New bridge over Currituck Sound	<u>Currituck</u>
39 40 41	<u>US-64</u>	Complete 4-laning from Lexington to Raleigh	Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, Wake
42 43 44	<u>US-421</u>	Complete 4-laning from Tennessee Line to I-40	Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin

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1 2 3 4	<u>US-421</u>	Complete 4-laning from Greensboro to Sanford (including Bypass of Sanford)	Chatham, Lee
5 6 7 8 9	<u>NC-87</u>	Complete 4-laning from Sanford to US-74	Lee, Harnett, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus
10 11 12	<u>US-13</u>	Connector from I-95 to NC-87	Cumberland
13 14 15 16	<u>US-19/</u> <u>US-19E</u>	Complete 4-laning from US-23 to NC 194 in Ingalls	Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Avery
17 18 19	<u>NC-194</u>	Complete 4-laning from US-19E to US-221	Avery
20 21 22	<u>US-19</u>	Complete 4-laning	<u>Cherokee, Macon,</u> <u>Swain</u>
23 24 25	<u>US-23-441</u>	Complete 4-laning from US-19/US-74 to Georgia Line	Macon
26 27 28 29 30 31	<u>US-23</u>	Complete 4-laning and upgrading existing 4-lanes from Tennessee Line to I-240	Madison, Buncombe
32 33 34	<u>NC-105</u>	Complete 4-laning from Boone to Linville	Watauga, Avery
35 36 37 38	<u>US-221</u>	Complete 4-laning from Linville to South Carolina	Avery, McDowell, Rutherford
39 40 41 42	<u>US-321</u>	Complete 4-laning from Boone to South Carolina Line	Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston
42 43 44	<u>US-52</u>	Complete 4-laning from I-77 to Lexington	Surry, Davidson

1 2 3		(including Connector)			
4 5	<u>US-220/NC-68</u>	Complete 4 Virginia Line	4-laning from e to I-40	Rockingham	<u>Guilford</u>
6 7 8 9	<u>US-220</u>	Complete 4	4-laning from -1	Guilford, Ran Montgomery	-
10 11 12 13 14 15	<u>US-1</u>	Complete 4 Henderson Carolina L (including 6- Raleigh Belt	<u>ine</u> laning of	Vance, Frank Wake, Chath Moore, Rich	am, Lee,
16 17 18	<u>US-13</u>	_	4-laning from ine to US-17	Gates, Hertfo Bertie	ord,
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	US-17 Brunswic	Virginia Li Carolina L Washingto and Jackso Bypasses)	4-laning from ine to South ine (including n, New Bern, nville	Camden, Pas Perquimans, Bertie, Marti Beaufort, Cra Jones, Onsloy Pender, New	<u>Chowan,</u> n, aven, w,
27 28 29	<u>NC-168</u>	Complete in from Virginia to US-158	multi-laning a Line	<u>Currituck</u>	
30 31	" <u>§ 136-179. Url</u> Funds alloca		Trust Fund for urban	ı loops may l	be used only for the
32	following urban			· ·	·
333435	Loop		<u>Description</u>		Affected Counties
36 37 38 39	Charlotte Outer new locat City of C	ion encircling	Multi-lane facility on		Mecklenburg
40 41 42	Raleigh Outer Long new locat southwest	tion from US-	Multi-lane facility on 1		Wake
43 44		<u>-</u>	northerly to US-64 in eastern Wake County		

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2	Greensboro Loop	Multi-lane facility on new	<u>Guilford</u>
3	location encircling Cit	<u>y</u>	
4	of Greensboro		
5			
6	Winston-Salem	Multi-lane facility on	<u>Forsyth</u>
7	Northbelt	new location from I-40 west	
8		of Winston-Salem northerly	
9		to I-40 in eastern Forsyth	
10		County	
11			
12	Durham Northern Loop	Multi-lane facility on new	Durham, Orange
13	location from I-85 wes		
14	Durham to US-70 east	<u>; of</u>	
15	<u>Durham</u>		
16	A 1 211 337 .	N. 1.: 1 C :1::	D 1
17	Asheville Western	Multi-lane facility on new	<u>Buncombe</u>
18	Loop	location from I-26 west of	
19		Asheville to US-19/23	
20		north of Asheville	
21	Wilming A. D. D. C.	NA 14: 1 C:1:4	NI. II
22	Wilmington Bypass	Multi-lane facility on new	New Hanover
23		location from US-17	
24		northeast of Wilmington	
25		to US-17 southwest	
26	We 137 100 C	of Wilmington	
27	§ 136-180. Supplement for	Transportation Improvement Pro	gram.

§ 136-180. Supplement for Transportation Improvement Program.

Funds allocated to supplement the Transportation Improvement Program may be used for any purpose under that Program. Funds allocated for the Transportation Improvement Program may be required for the Intrastate State System, as provided in G.S. 136-177(b). Of the funds allocated to supplement the Transportation Improvement Program, the sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) may be used annually by the Department to develop economical transit alternatives to highway construction. These alternatives may include high occupancy vehicle lanes and rail routes.

"§ 136-181. Supplement for secondary road construction.

Funds are allocated from the Trust Fund to increase allocations for secondary road construction made under G.S. 136-44.2A so that all State-maintained unpaved secondary roads with a traffic vehicular equivalent of at least 50 vehicles a day can be paved by the 1998-99 fiscal year. This supplement shall be discontinued when the Department of Transportation certifies that, with funds available from sources other than the Trust Fund, all State-maintained unpaved secondary roads, regardless of their traffic vehicular equivalent, can be paved during the following six years. If the supplement is discontinued before the 2003-04 fiscal year, the funds that would otherwise be allocated under this section shall be added to the allocation from the Trust
 Fund for projects of the Intrastate System.

"§ 136-182. Transfer of revenue from Highway Fund.

Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, the State Treasurer shall transfer from the Highway Fund and deposit to the credit of the Trust Fund a sum equal to twenty-four and seven-tenths percent (24.7%) of the net revenue credited to the Highway Fund during that quarter, including interest or income earned by the Highway Fund during that quarter. Beginning with the 1994-95 fiscal year, the State Treasurer shall transfer additional amounts of revenue on a quarterly basis from the Highway Fund to the Trust Fund in accordance with the following schedule:

11 Fiscal Year Yearly Amount To Transfer
12 1994-95 \$9,600,000
13 1995-96 12,100,000
14 1996-97 32,300,000
15 1997-98 through 2003-04 38,000,000.

These additional amounts represent increased revenue resulting from the retirement of refunding bonds issued to repay highway construction bonds. The State Treasurer shall deduct the additional amounts to be credited to the Highway Fund from the net revenue in the Highway Fund before determining the percentage amount to be transferred to the Trust Fund.

"§ 136-183. Reports by Department of Transportation.

- (a) The Department of Transportation shall develop, and update annually, a report containing a completion schedule for all projects to be funded from the Trust Fund. The report shall include a separate schedule for the Intrastate System projects, the urban loop projects, and the paving of unpaved State-maintained secondary roads that have a traffic vehicular equivalent of at least 50 vehicles a day. The annual update shall indicate the projects, or portions thereof, that were completed during the preceding fiscal year, any changes in the original completion schedules, and the reasons for the changes. The Department shall submit the report and the annual updates to the Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee.
- (b) The Department of Transportation shall make quarterly reports to the Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee containing any information requested by the Committee. The Department shall provide the Committee with all information needed to determine if funds available under the Trust Fund and the Transportation Improvement Program are being spent in accordance with G.S. 136-17.2A."
- Sec. 2. Chapter 120 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"ARTICLE 12E.

"JOINT LEGISLATIVE HIGHWAY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE.

"§ 120-70.50. Creation and membership of Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee.

<u>The Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee is established. The Committee</u> consists of 16 members as follows:

- 1 (1) Eight members of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; and
 - (2) Eight members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Terms on the Committee are for two years and begin on January 15 of each odd-numbered year, except the terms of the initial members, which begin on appointment. Members may complete a term of service on the Committee even if they do not seek reelection or are not reelected to the General Assembly, but resignation or removal from service in the General Assembly constitutes resignation or removal from service on the Committee.

A member continues to serve until his successor is appointed. A vacancy shall be filled within 30 days by the officer who made the original appointment.

"§ 120-70.51. Purpose and powers of Committee.

- (a) The Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee shall:
 - (1) Review reports prepared by the Department of Transportation under G.S. 136-183.
 - (2) Monitor the funds deposited in and expenditures from the North Carolina Highway Trust Fund and the Highway Fund.
 - (3) Determine whether funds in the Trust Fund are spent in accordance with G.S. 136-17.2A and Article 14 of Chapter 136.
 - (4) Determine whether any revisions are needed in the funding for the programs for which funds in the Trust Fund may be used to meet the statutory timetable for the programs.
 - (5) Report to the General Assembly at the beginning of each regular session concerning its determinations of needed changes in the funding for programs funded from the Trust Fund.
- (b) The Committee may make interim reports to the General Assembly on matters for which it may report to a regular session of the General Assembly. A report to the General Assembly may contain any legislation needed to implement a recommendation of the Committee.

"§ 120-70.52. Organization of Committee.

- (a) The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each designate a cochair of the Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee. The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter and may meet at other times upon the joint call of the cochairs.
- (b) A quorum of the Committee is nine members. No action may be taken except by a majority vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present. While in the discharge of its official duties, the Committee has the powers of a joint committee under G.S. 120-19 and G.S. 120-19.1 through 120-19.4.
- (c) The Committee shall be funded by appropriations made to the Legislative Services Commission. Members of the Committee receive subsistence and travel expenses as provided in G.S. 120-3.1. The Committee may contract for consultants or hire employees in accordance with G.S. 120-32.02. The Legislative Services Commission, through the Legislative Administrative Officer, shall assign professional

staff to assist the Committee in its work. Upon the direction of the Legislative Services Commission, the Supervisors of Clerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives shall assign clerical staff to the Committee. The expenses for clerical employees shall be borne by the Committee."

Sec. 3. G.S. 136-12 reads as rewritten.

"§ 136-12. Reports to General Assembly—; Transportation Improvement Program submitted to members and staff of General Assembly.

- (a) The Department of Transportation shall, on or before the tenth day after the convening of each regular session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, make a full printed, detailed report to the General Assembly, showing the construction and maintenance work and the cost of the same, receipts of license fees, and disbursements of the Department of Transportation, and such other data as may be of interest in connection with the work of the Department of Transportation. A full account of each road project shall be kept by and under the direction of the Department of Transportation or its representatives, to ascertain at any time the expenditures and the liabilities against all projects; also records of contracts and force account work. The account records, together with all supporting documents, shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Governor or road authorities of any county, or their authorized representatives, and copies thereof shall be furnished such officials upon request.
- (b) At least 30 days before it approves a Transportation Improvement Program in accordance with G.S. 143B-350(f)(4) or approves interim changes to a Transportation Improvement Program, the Department shall submit the proposed Transportation Improvement Program or proposed interim changes to a Transportation Improvement Program to the following members and staff of the General Assembly:
 - (1) The Chairs of the House Appropriations Committee, the Highway Fund Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the Senate Base Budget Committee;
 - (2) The Chairs of the Senate Transportation Committee and the Highways Subcommittee of the House Infrastructure Committee;
 - (3) The Chairs of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Finance Committee;
 - (4) The Speaker and the Speaker Pro Tempore of the House of Representatives;
 - (5) The Lieutenant Governor and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate;
 - (6) The Fiscal Research Division of the Legislative Services Commission; and
 - (7) Each member of the Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee." Sec. 4. G.S. 136-14.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 136-14.1. Highway engineering divisions.

For purposes of administering the highway activities, the Department of Transportation shall have authority to designate boundaries of highway engineering

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- 1 divisions for the proper administration of its duties State is divided into 14 highway 2 engineering divisions and each county in the State is assigned to a division.
- Division 1 consists of the following counties: Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck,
 Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell,
 and Washington.
- 6 <u>Division 2 consists of the following counties:</u> Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Greene, 7 <u>Jones, Lenoir, Pamlico, and Pitt.</u>
- 8 <u>Division 3 consists of the following counties:</u> Brunswick, Duplin, New Hanover, 9 <u>Onslow, Pender, and Sampson.</u>
- Division 4 consists of the following counties: Edgecombe, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Wayne, and Wilson.
- Division 5 consists of the following counties: Durham, Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Wake, and Warren.
- Division 6 consists of the following counties: Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, and Robeson.
- Division 7 consists of the following counties: Alamance, Caswell, Guilford, Orange, and Rockingham.
- Division 8 consists of the following counties: Chatham, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, and Scotland.
- Division 9 consists of the following counties: Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Rowan, and Stokes.
- Division 10 consists of the following counties: Anson, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Stanly, and Union.
- Division 11 consists of the following counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Caldwell,
 Surry, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yadkin.
 - <u>Division 12 consists of the following counties: Alexander, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, and Lincoln.</u>
- Division 13 consists of the following counties: Buncombe, Burke, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Rutherford, and Yancey.
 - <u>Division 14 consists of the following counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood,</u> Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania."
- Sec. 5. Article 2 of Chapter 136 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 136-17.2A. Distribution formula for funds expended on Intrastate System and Transportation Improvement Program.

- (a) Funds expended for the Intrastate System projects listed in G.S. 136-178 and both State and federal-aid funds expended under the Transportation Improvement Program, other than funds expended on an urban loop project listed in G.S. 136-179, shall be distributed throughout the State in accordance with this section. For purposes of this distribution, the 14 highway engineering divisions are grouped into seven distribution regions as follows:
 - (1) <u>Distribution Region A consists of Highway Divisions 1 and 4.</u>
 - (2) <u>Distribution Region B consists of Highway Divisions 2 and 3.</u>
 - (3) <u>Distribution Region C consists of Highway Divisions 5 and 6.</u>

- 1 (4) Distribution Region D consists of Highway Divisions 7 and 9.
 - (5) <u>Distribution Region E consists of Highway Divisions 8 and 10.</u>
 - (6) <u>Distribution Region F consists of Highway Divisions 11 and 12.</u>
 - (7) <u>Distribution Region G consists of Highway Divisions 13 and 14.</u>
 - (b) Until ninety percent (90%) of the mileage of the Intrastate System projects listed in G.S. 136-178 is completed, the Secretary of Transportation shall, on or before October 1 of each year, calculate the estimated amount of funds subject to this section that will be available for the next seven program years beginning that October 1. The Secretary shall then calculate a tentative percentage share for each distribution region by multiplying the total estimated amount by a factor that is based:
 - (1) Twenty-five percent (25%) on the percentage proportion that the estimated number of miles to complete the Intrastate System projects in that region bears to the estimated number of miles to complete the Intrastate System in the State;
 - (2) Fifty percent (50%) on the percentage proportion that the estimated population of the region bears to the estimated population of the State; and
 - (3) Twenty-five percent (25%) on the fraction one-seventh, which provides an equal share based on the number of distribution regions.
 - (c) When ninety percent (90%) of the mileage of the Intrastate System projects listed in G.S. 136-178 is completed, the Secretary of Transportation shall, on or before October 1 of each year, calculate the estimated amount of funds subject to this section that will be available for the next seven program years beginning that October 1. The Secretary shall then calculate a tentative percentage share for each distribution region by multiplying the total estimated amount by a factor that is based:
 - (1) Sixty-six percent (66%) on the percentage proportion that the estimated population of the region bears to the estimated population of the State; and
 - (2) Thirty-four percent (34%) on the fraction one-seventh, which provides an equal share based on the number of distribution regions.
 - (d) In each fiscal year, the Department shall, as nearly as practicable, expend in a distribution region an amount equal to that region's tentative percentage share of the funds that are subject to this section and are available for that fiscal year. In any consecutive seven-year period, the amount expended in a distribution region must be between ninety percent (90%) and one hundred ten percent (110%) of the sum of the amounts established under this subsection as the target amounts to be expended in the region for those seven years.
 - (e) <u>In making the calculation under this section, the Secretary shall use the most recent estimates of population certified by the State Budget Officer.</u>
 - (f) In developing the schedules of improvements to be funded from the Trust Fund and of improvements to be made under the Transportation Improvement Program, the Board of Transportation shall consider the highway needs of every county in a distribution region and shall make every reasonable effort to schedule the construction

of highway improvements in a manner that addresses the needs of every county in the region in an equitable and timely manner."

Sec. 6. G.S. 136-28.4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 136-28.4. State policy; cooperation in promoting the use of policy concerning participation by small, minority, physically handicapped and women minority contractors.

- (a) It is the policy of this State to encourage and promote the use of small, minority, physically handicapped and women—minority contractors in the construction, alteration and maintenance of State roads, streets, highways, and bridges and in the procurement of materials for such projects. All State agencies, institutions and political subdivisions shall cooperate with the Department of Transportation and all other State agencies, institutions and political subdivisions in efforts to encourage and promote the use of small, minority, physically handicapped and women—minority contractors in such State construction, alteration, maintenance and procurement.
- (b) A ten percent (10%) goal for participation by minority businesses in road or bridge construction, alteration, or maintenance projects is established. The Department of Transportation shall endeavor to award to minority businesses at least ten percent (10%), by value, of the contracts it lets for the construction, alteration, or maintenance of roads and bridges. The Department shall adopt written procedures specifying the steps it will take to achieve this goal, provided that the Department shall give equal opportunity for contracts it lets without regard to race, religion, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, or handicapping condition, as defined in G.S. 168A-3, to all contractors and businesses otherwise qualified.
- (c) As used in this section, the term 'minority' has the same meaning as in 49 C.F.R. § 23.5."

Sec. 7. G.S. 136-41.1(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) There is hereby annually appropriated out of the State Highway Fund a sum equal to the net amount after refunds that was produced during the fiscal year by a one and three-fourths cents (1 3/4¢) tax on each gallon of motor fuel as taxed by G.S. 105-434 and 105-435, seven and one-half percent (7 1/2%) of the annual net revenues paid into the State Highway Fund the preceding fiscal year, to be allocated in cash on or before October 1 of each year to the cities and towns of the State in accordance with the following formula:

Seventy-five percent (75%) of said funds shall be distributed among the several eligible municipalities of the State in the percentage proportion that the population of each eligible municipality bears to the total population of all eligible municipalities according to the most recent annual estimates of population as certified to the Secretary of Revenue by the State Budget Officer. This annual estimation of population shall include increases in the population within the municipalities caused by annexations accomplished through July 1 of the calendar year in which these funds are distributed. Twenty-five percent (25%) of said fund shall be distributed among the several eligible municipalities of the State in the percentage proportion that the mileage of public streets in each eligible municipality which does not form a part of the State highway system

 bears to the total mileage of the public streets in all eligible municipalities which do not constitute a part of the State highway system.

It shall be the duty of the mayor of each municipality to report to the Department of Transportation such information as it may request for its guidance in determining the eligibility of each municipality to receive funds by virtue of G.S. 136-41.1 and 136-41.2 and in determining the amount of allocation to which each is entitled. Upon failure of any municipality to make such report within the time prescribed by the Department of Transportation, the Department of Transportation may disregard such defaulting unit in making said allotment.

The funds to be allocated under this section shall be paid in cash to the various eligible municipalities on or before October 1 of each year—after March 15, 1951. Provided that eligible municipalities are authorized within the discretion of their governing bodies to enter into contracts for the purpose of maintenance, repair, construction, reconstruction, widening, or improving streets of such municipalities at any time after January 1 of any calendar year in total amounts not to exceed ninety percent (90%) of the amount received by such municipality during the preceding fiscal year, in anticipation of the receipt of funds under this section during the next fiscal year, to be paid for out of such funds when received.

No allocation to cities and towns shall be made under the provisions of this section from the one cent (1¢) per gallon additional tax on gasoline imposed by Chapter 46 of the Session Laws of 1965, unless and until said additional one cent (1¢) per gallon tax produces funds which are not needed for or committed by said Chapter 46 of the Session Laws of 1965, to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the secondary road bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of said Chapter 46 of the Session Laws of 1965. The Department of Transportation is hereby authorized to The Department of Transportation may withhold each year an amount not to exceed one percent (1%) of the total amount appropriated in G.S. 136-41.1 for the purpose of correcting errors in allocations: Provided, that the amount so withheld and not used for correcting errors will be carried over and added to the amount to be allocated for the following year.

The word 'street' as used in this section is hereby defined as any public road maintained by a municipality and open to use by the general public, and having an average width of not less than 16 feet. In order to obtain the necessary information to distribute the funds herein allocated, the Department of Transportation may require that each municipality eligible to receive funds under G.S. 136-41.1 and 136-41.2 submit to it a statement, certified by a registered engineer or surveyor of the total number of miles of streets in such municipality. The Department of Transportation may in its discretion require the certification of mileage on a biennial basis."

Sec. 8. G.S. 136-44.2A reads as rewritten:

"§ 136-44.2A. Secondary road construction.

There shall be annually allocated out of the State Highway Fund to the Department of Transportation for secondary road construction programs developed pursuant to G.S. 136-44.7 and 136-44.8, a sum equal to that allocation made under G.S. 136-41.1(a). Such secondary roads allocation shall be made in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 136-

44.5. The sum of sixty-eight million six hundred seventy thousand dollars (\$68,670,000) shall be allocated among the counties in accordance with G.S. 136-44.5(b). All funds for secondary road construction in excess of that amount shall be allocated among the counties in accordance with G.S. 136-44.5(c)."

Sec. 9. G.S. 136-44.5 reads as rewritten:

"§ 136-44.5. Secondary roads; mileage study; allocation of funds.

- (a) Before July 1, in each calendar year, the Department of Transportation shall make a study of all state-maintained unpaved roads in the State. The study shall determine the number of miles of unpaved state-maintained roads in each county, and the total number of miles of unpaved state-maintained roads in the State.—State, the number of miles of unpaved state-maintained roads in each county that have a traffic vehicular equivalent of at least 50 vehicles a day, and the total number of miles of unpaved state-maintained roads in the State that have a traffic vehicular equivalent of at least 50 vehicles a day. Except for federal-aid programs, the Department shall allocate all secondary road construction funds on the basis of a formula using the study figures. The allocation shall be
- (\$68,670,000) shall be allocated as follows: Each county shall receive a percentage of the total funds available for totally state funded secondary road construction, these funds, the percentage to be determined as a factor of the number of miles of unpaved statemaintained secondary roads in the county divided by the total number of miles of unpaved state-maintained secondary roads in the State.
- (c) Funds allocated for secondary road construction in excess of sixty-eight million six hundred seventy thousand dollars (\$68,670,000) shall be allocated to each county based on the percentage proportion that the number of miles in the county of state-maintained unpaved secondary roads with a traffic vehicular equivalent of at least 50 vehicles a day bears to the total number of miles in the State of state-maintained unpaved secondary roads with a traffic vehicular equivalent of at least 50 vehicles a day.
- (d) Copies of the Department study of unpaved state-maintained secondary roads and copies of the individual county allocations shall be made available to newspapers having general circulation in each county."

Sec. 10. G.S. 136-44.7 reads as rewritten:

"§ 136-44.7. Secondary roads; annual work program.

(a) The Department of Transportation shall be responsible for developing criteria for improvements and maintenance of secondary roads. The criteria shall be adopted by the Board of Transportation before it shall become effective. The Department of Transportation shall be responsible for developing annual work programs for both construction and maintenance of secondary roads in each county in accordance with criteria developed. It shall reflect the long-range and immediate goals of the Department of Transportation. Projects on the annual construction program for each county shall be rated according to their priority based upon the secondary road criteria and standards which shall be uniform throughout the State. Tentative construction projects and estimated funding shall also be listed in accordance to priority. The annual construction

program shall be adopted by the Board of Transportation before it shall become effective.

- (b) When a secondary road in a county is listed in the first 10 secondary roads to be paved during a year on a priority list issued by the Department of Transportation under this section, the secondary road cannot be removed from the top 10 of that list or any subsequent list until it is paved. All secondary roads in a county shall be paved, insofar as possible, in the priority order of the list."
 - Sec. 11. G.S. 143B-350(f)(4) reads as rewritten:
- "(4) To approve a schedule of all major transportation improvement projects and their anticipated cost for a period of seven years into the future which shall be published in a single document along with a report of the progress accomplished in the past year and the anticipated funding sources for these projects; future. This schedule is designated the Transportation Improvement Program; it must be published and copies must be available for distribution. The document that contains the Transportation Improvement Program, or a separate document that is published at the same time as the Transportation Improvement Program, must include the anticipated funding sources for the improvement projects included in the Program, a list of any changes made from the previous year's Program, and the reasons for the changes;".
- Sec. 12. The Department of Transportation shall determine on which highways and bridges it is economically feasible to collect tolls and shall report its findings to the General Assembly at the beginning of either its 1990 or 1991 Session. If the Department finds it desirable to establish toll roads, the Department shall include in its report any legislation needed to establish toll roads and to implement the collection of tolls, including the creation of a North Carolina Toll Roads Authority.
- Sec. 12.1. The Legislative Research Commission may study the long-range transportation needs of North Carolina. In conducting the study the Commission may consider the present and future transportation needs for vehicles, trucks, and passenger vehicles, the use and availability of railroad corridors, and the use and availability of high-speed traffic lanes. In addition the Commission may study alternative methods of transportation within a locality, such as a bike way or sidewalk. The Commission shall further consider the impact that the Highway Trust Fund has on potential revenue sources for alternative transportation and whether the needs of alternative transportation can be met by either the Highway Fund or the Highway Trust Fund.

PART II

INCREASE CERTAIN VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND REPEAL ROAD TAX REGISTRATION FEE

Sec. 13. G.S. 20-85 reads as rewritten:

"§ 20-85. Schedule of fees.

- (a) Except as provided in G.S. 20-68, there shall be paid to the Division for the issuance of certificates of title, transfer of registration and replacement of registration plates fees according to the following schedules:
 - (1) Each application for certificate of title \$5.00-\$40.00
 - (2) Each application for duplicate

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- or corrected certificate of title 7.00—10.00 1 2 **(3)** Each application of repossessor for 3 certificate of title 5.00 10.00 Each transfer of registration 4 (4) 4.00—10.00 Each set of replacement registration 5 (5) 6 plates 9.00—10.00 7 Each application for duplicate registration (6) 8 certificate 3.00—10.00 9 **(7)** Each application for recording supplementary 10 lien 3.00—10.00 Each application for removing a lien from a 11 (8) certificate of title 4.00 – 10.00.
 - (b) The fees in this section are in addition to the tax imposed by Article 5A of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes."

Sec. 14. G.S. 20-85.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 20-85.1. Registration by mail; one-day title service; fees.

- The owner of a vehicle registered in North Carolina may renew that vehicle registration by mail. A postage and handling fee of one dollar (\$1.00) per vehicle to be registered shall be charged for this service.
- The Commissioner and such employees of the Division as he may designate are hereby authorized to may prepare and deliver upon request a certificate of title, charging a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) fifty dollars (\$50.00) for one-day title service, in lieu of the title fee required by G.S. 20-85. subsection (a). The fee for oneday title service must be paid by cash or by certified check."

Sec. 15. G.S. 20-87(7) reads as rewritten:

- Manufacturers and Motor Vehicle Dealers.-Manufacturers and dealers in motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers for license and for one set of dealer's plates for each place of business licensed under Article 12 of Chapter 20 of the General Statutes shall pay the sum of thirty-eight dollars (\$38.00) and for each additional set of dealer's plates the sum of three dollars (\$3.00) shall pay a fee of one-half the amount that would otherwise be payable under this section for each set of plates.
- Driveaway Companies. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in (8) the business of driving new motor vehicles from the place of manufacture to the place of sale in this State for compensation shall pay as a registration fee and for one set of plates one hundred twenty-eight dollars (\$128.00) and for each additional set of plates six dollars (\$6.00) one-half of the amount that would otherwise be payable under this section for each set of plates."

Sec. 16. Effective July 1, 1993, G.S. 20-87 reads as rewritten:

"§ 20-87. Passenger vehicle registration fees.

There shall be paid to the Division annually, as of the first day of January, for the registration and licensing of passenger vehicles, fees according to the following classifications and schedules:

- (1) Common Carrier, Contract Carriers and Exempt For-Hire Passenger Carrier Vehicles. - For-hire passenger vehicles shall be taxed at the rate of seventy-eight dollars (\$78.00) eighty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$85.50) per year for each vehicle of fifteen-passenger capacity or less and vehicles of over fifteen-passenger capacity shall be classified as buses and shall be taxed at a rate of one dollar and forty cents (\$1.40)-one dollar and fifty-five cents (\$1.55) per hundred pounds of empty weight per year for each vehicle; provided, however, no license shall be issued for the operation of any taxicab until the governing body of the city or town in which such taxicab is principally operated, if the principal operation is in a city or town, has issued a certificate showing:
 - a. That the operator of such taxicab has provided liability insurance or other form of indemnity for injury to person or damage to property resulting from the operation of such taxicab, in such amount as required by the city or town, and
 - b. That the convenience and necessity of the public requires the operation of such taxicab.

All persons operating taxicabs on January 1, 1945, shall be entitled to a certificate of necessity and convenience for the number of taxicabs operated by them on such date, unless since said date the license of such person or persons to operate a taxicab or taxicabs has been revoked or their right to operate has been withdrawn or revoked; provided that all persons operating taxicabs in Edgecombe, Lee, Nash and Union Counties on January 1, 1945, shall be entitled to certificates of necessity and convenience only with the approval of the governing authority of the town or city involved.

A taxicab shall be defined as any motor vehicle, seating nine or fewer passengers, operated upon any street or highway on call or demand, accepting or soliciting passengers indiscriminately for hire between such points along streets or highways as may be directed by the passenger or passengers so being transported, and shall not include motor vehicles or motor vehicle carriers as defined in Article 17 of this Chapter. Such taxicab shall not be construed to be a common carrier nor its operator a public service corporation.

(2) U-Drive-It Passenger Vehicles. – U-drive-it passenger vehicles shall pay the following tax:

Motorcycles:	1-passenger capacity	\$ 18.00 - <u>19.80</u>
•	2-passenger capacity	<u>22.00-24.20</u>
	3-passenger capacity	<u>26.00-28.60</u>

Automobiles: Forty-one dollars (\$41.00) Forty-five dollars and ten cents (\$45.10) per year for each vehicle of fifteen-passenger capacity or less, and vehicles of over fifteen-passenger capacity shall be classified as buses and shall pay one dollar and forty cents (\$1.40) one dollar and fifty-five cents (\$1.55) per hundred pounds empty weight of each vehicle.

(3) Repealed by Session Laws 1981, c. 976, s. 3, effective January 1, 1982.

Limousine Vehicles. – For-hire passenger vehicles on call or demand **(4)** 1 2 which do not solicit passengers indiscriminately for hire between 3 points along streets or highways, shall be taxed at the same rate as forhire passenger vehicles under G.S. 20-87(1) but shall be issued 4 5 appropriate registration plates to distinguish such vehicles from 6 taxicabs. 7 Private Passenger Vehicles. – There shall be paid to the Division (5) 8 annually, as of the first day of January, for the registration and 9 licensing of private passenger vehicles, fees according to the following 10 classifications and schedules: Private passenger vehicles of not more than 11 12 13 Private passenger vehicles over 14 fifteen passengers 23.00-25.30 Provided, that a fee of only one dollar (\$1.00) shall be charged for any vehicle given 15 by the federal government to any veteran on account of any disability suffered during 16 17 war so long as such vehicle is owned by the original donee or other veteran entitled to 18 receive such gift under Title 38, section 252, United States Code Annotated. 19 Private Motorcycles. – The tax on private passenger motorcycles shall 20 be nine dollars (\$9.00) nine dollars and ninety cents (\$9.90); except that 21 when a motorcycle is equipped with an additional form of device 22 designed to transport persons or property, the tax shall be sixteen dollars (\$16.00) seventeen dollars and sixty cents (\$17.60). 23 24 Manufacturers and Motor Vehicle Dealers.-Manufacturers and dealers **(7)** in motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers for license shall pay a fee of 25 one-half the amount that would otherwise be paid under this section 26 27 for each set of plates. Driveaway Companies. - Any person, firm or corporation engaged in 28 (8) 29 the business of driving new motor vehicles from the place of 30 manufacture to the place of sale in this State for compensation shall 31 pay one-half of the amount that would otherwise by payable under this 32 section for each set of plates. (9) House Trailers. – In lieu of other registration and license fees levied on 33 34 house trailers under this section or G.S. 20-88, the registration and 35 license fee on house trailers shall be seven dollars (\$7.00)-seven dollars 36 and seventy cents (\$7.70) for the license year or any portion thereof. Special Mobile Equipment. – The tax for special mobile equipment 37 (10)38 shall be seven dollars (\$7.00) seven dollars and seventy cents (\$7.70) for 39 the license year or any portion thereof; provided, that vehicles on which are permanently mounted feed mixers, grinders and mills and on 40 which are also transported molasses or other similar type feed 41 42 additives for use in connection with the feed mixing, grinding or

milling process shall be taxed an additional sum of thirty-three dollars

(\$33.00) thirty-six dollars and thirty cents (\$36.30) for the license year

or any portion thereof, in addition to the basic four dollars (\$4.00) four dollars and forty cents (\$4.40) tax provided for herein.

(11) Any vehicle fee determined under this section according to the weight of the vehicle shall be increased by the sum of three dollars (\$3.00) to arrive at the total fee "

Sec. 17. G.S. 20-88 reads as rewritten:

"§ 20-88. Property-hauling vehicles.

- Determination of Weight. For the purpose of licensing, the weight of selfpropelled property-carrying vehicles shall be the empty weight and heaviest load to be transported, as declared by the owner or operator; provided, that any determination of weight shall be made only in units of 1,000 pounds or major fraction thereof, weights of over 500 pounds counted as 1,000 and weights of 500 pounds or less disregarded. The declared gross weight of self-propelled property-carrying vehicles operated in conjunction with trailers or semitrailers shall include the empty weight of the vehicles to be operated in the combination and the heaviest load to be transported by such combination at any time during the registration period, except that the gross weight of a trailer or semitrailer is not required to be included when the operation is to be in conjunction with a self-propelled property-carrying vehicle which is licensed for 6,000 pounds or less gross weight and the gross weight of such combination does not exceed 9,000 pounds, except wreckers as defined under G.S. 20-4.01(50). Those propertyhauling vehicles registered for 4,000 pounds shall be permitted a tolerance of 500 pounds above the weight permitted under the table of weights and rates appearing in subsection (b) of this section.
- (b) There shall be paid to the Division annually, as of the first day of January, for the registration and licensing of self-propelled property-carrying vehicles, fees according to the following classification and schedule and upon the following conditions:

SCHEDULE OF WEIGHTS AND RATES

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RATES PER HUNDRED POUND GROSS WEIGHT

31		Farmer
32	Not over 4,500 pounds	\$0. 23 <u>28</u>
33	4,501 to 8,500 pounds inclusive	. 29 <u>34</u>
34	8,501 to 12,500 pounds inclusive	. 37 <u>42</u>
35	12,501 to 16,500 pounds inclusive	. 51 <u>55</u>
36	Over 16,500 pounds 16, 501 pounds to	
37	26,000 pounds inclusive	. 58 <u>68</u>
38	Over 26,000 pounds	.73

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SCHEDULE OF WEIGHTS AND RATES

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RATES PER HUNDRED POUND GROSS WEIGHT

Private Hauler,

1		Contract Carriers,	
2		Flat Rate Common	
3	Carriers and Exempt for-Hire Carriers		
4	Not over 4,500 pounds	\$ 0.46 - <u>0.56</u>	
5	4,501 to 8,500 pounds inclusive	.58 <u>.68</u>	
6	8,501 to 12,500 pounds inclusive	.73 – <u>.83</u>	
7	7 12,501 to 16,500 pounds inclusive 1.01–1.11		
8	Over 16,500 pounds 16,501 pounds		
9	to 26,000 pounds inclusive	1.15 <u>1.35</u>	
10	Over 26,000 pounds	<u>1.45</u>	
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13	(1) The minimum fee for a vehicle licensed u	nder this subsection shall be	
14	seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) t	wenty-one dollars and fifty	

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- seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) twenty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$21.50) at the farmer rate and twenty one dollars and fifty cents (\$21.50) twenty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$26.50) at the private hauler, contract carrier and common carrier rates.
- (2) The term 'farmer' as used in this subsection means any person engaged in the raising and growing of farm products on a farm in North Carolina not less than 10 acres in area, and who does not engage in the business of buying products for resale.
- License plates issued at the farmer rate shall be placed upon trucks and (3) truck-tractors that are operated exclusively in the carrying or transportation of applicant's farm products, raised or produced on his farm, and farm supplies and not operated in hauling for hire.
- 'Farm products' means any food crop, livestock, poultry, dairy **(4)** products, flower bulbs, or other nursery products and other agricultural products designed to be used for food purposes, including in the term 'farm products' also cotton, tobacco, logs, bark, pulpwood, tannic acid wood and other forest products grown, produced, or processed by the farmer.
- (5) The Division shall issue necessary rules and regulations providing for the recall, transfer, exchange or cancellation of 'farmer' plates, when vehicle bearing such plates shall be sold or transferred.
- (5a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, license plates issued pursuant to this subsection at the farmer rate may be purchased for any three-month period at one fourth of the annual fee.
- (6) There shall be paid to the Division annually as of the first of January. the following fees for 'wreckers' as defined under G.S. 20-4.01(50): a wrecker fully equipped weighing 7,000 pounds or less, seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) one hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$112.50); wreckers weighing in excess of 7,000 pounds shall pay one hundred forty-eight dollars (\$148.00) two hundred twenty-two dollars (\$222.00). Fees to be prorated quarterly. Provided, further, that nothing herein

shall prohibit a licensed dealer from using a dealer's license plate to tow a vehicle for a customer.

- (c) There shall be paid to the Division annually, as of the first day of January, for the registration and licensing of trailers or semitrailers, ten dollars (\$10.00) fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for any part of the license year for which said license is issued.
- (d) Rates on trucks, trailers and semitrailers wholly or partially equipped with solid tires shall be double the above schedule.
 - (e) Repealed by Session Laws 1981, c. 976, s. 6, effective January 1, 1982.
- (f) Nonresident motor vehicle carriers which do not operate in intrastate commerce in this State, and the title to whose vehicles are not required to be registered under the provisions of this Article, shall be taxed for the use of the roads in this State and shall pay the same fees therefor as are required with reference to like vehicles owned by residents of this State: Provided, that if any such fees as applied to nonresidents shall at any time become inoperative, such carriers shall be taxed for the use of the roads of this State as common carriers of property as provided above: Provided, further, that this provision shall not prevent the extension to vehicles of other states of the benefits of the reciprocity provisions provided by law.
 - (g) Repealed by Session Laws 1969, c. 600, s. 17.
 - (h) Repealed by Session Laws 1979, c. 419.
- (i) Any vehicle fee determined under this section according to the weight of the vehicle shall be increased by the sum of three dollars (\$3.00) to arrive at the total fee.
- (j) No heavy vehicle subject to the use tax imposed by Section 4481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 4481) may be registered or licensed pursuant to G.S. 20-88 without proof of payment of the use tax imposed by that law. The proof of payment shall be on a form prescribed by the United States Secretary of Treasury pursuant to the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 141 (d)."

Sec. 18. G.S. 20-88.01 reads as rewritten:

"\$ 20-88.01. Registration of certain vehicles for road tax-Revocation of registration for failure to register for or comply with road tax.

Owners of passenger vehicles with seating capacity for more than 20 passengers, road tractors, tractor trucks, or trucks with more than two axles shall, in addition to all other registration fees imposed by this Article, pay a registration fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) to register for purposes of the road tax imposed by Article 36B of Chapter 105. This fee shall be paid to the Commissioner at the same time as the fees imposed by G.S. 20-87 or G.S. 20-88 are paid. All vehicles licensed for more than 32,000 pounds are presumed to have more than two axles. When registering a vehicle under this section, the owner of a vehicle that is leased to another shall report the name of the lessee to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner shall report all vehicles registered under this section to the Secretary of Revenue. No registration plate or registration renewal sticker shall be issued for a motor vehicle required to be registered under this section if the owner or lessee of that vehicle is not in compliance with Articles 36A or 36B of Chapter 105. The registration plate or registration renewal sticker issued for a motor vehicle under G.S. 20-87 or 20-88 signifies registration in accordance with this section. The Commissioner

may revoke the registration plate for a motor vehicle registered under this section whenever the owner or lessee of the vehicle fails to comply with Articles 36A or 36B of Chapter 105.

This section does not apply to vehicles owned by the United States, the State or its political subdivisions, special mobile equipment as defined in G.S. 20-4.01(44), and vehicles owned by nonprofit religious, educational, charitable, or benevolent organizations. The Secretary of Revenue shall notify the Commissioner of all motor vehicles that are required to be registered with the Secretary under G.S. 105-449.47 and all vehicles that are registered under that statute but whose owners or lessees are not in compliance with Article 36A or 36B of Chapter 105. The Commissioner may not register a vehicle under this Article that is required to be registered, but is not registered, under G.S. 105-449.47 or a vehicle whose owner or lessee, as appropriate, is not in compliance with Article 36A or 36B of Chapter 105. In addition, upon notification by the Secretary, the Commissioner may revoke the registration plate for a motor vehicle registered under G.S. 105-449.47 whenever the owner or lessee of the vehicle, as appropriate, fails to comply with Articles 36A or 36B of Chapter 105."

Sec. 19. G.S. 105-449.47 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-449.47. Registration of vehicles.

A motor carrier may not operate or cause to be operated in this State any vehicle listed in the definition of motor carrier unless the motor carrier has registered the vehicle for purposes of the tax imposed by this Article with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles or the Secretary, as appropriateSecretary. All vehicles required to be registered under this section that are registered in this State under G.S. 20-87 or G.S. 20-88 shall be registered with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles pursuant to G.S. 20-88.01 for the purposes of the tax imposed by this Article. All other vehicles required to be registered under this section shall be registered with the Secretary.

Upon application—and payment of a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00), the Secretary shall issue a registration card and identification marker for a vehicle. The registration card shall be carried in the vehicle for which it was issued when the vehicle is in this State. The identification marker shall be clearly displayed at all times and shall be affixed to the vehicle for which it was issued in the place and manner designated by the Secretary. Every identification marker issued shall bear a number that corresponds to the number on the registration card issued for the same vehicle. Registration cards and identification markers required by this section shall be issued on a calendar year basis. The Secretary may renew registration cards and identification markers without issuing new cards and markers. All identification markers issued by the Secretary remain the property of the State. The Secretary may withhold or revoke a registration card and identification marker when a motor carrier fails to comply with this Article or Article 36A of this Subchapter."

PART III. HIGHWAY USE TAX.

Sec. 20. Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"ARTICLE 5A.

"NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAY USE TAX.

"§ 105-165. Definitions.

The following definitions and the definitions in G.S. 105-164.3 apply to this Article:

- (1) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.
- (2) 'Division' means the Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Transportation.

"§ 105-166. Highway use tax imposed.

A tax is imposed on the privilege of using the highways of this State. This tax is in addition to all other taxes and fees imposed.

"§ 105-167. Rate of tax.

- (a) The rate of the use tax imposed by this Article is three percent (3%) of the retail value of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued. The tax is payable as provided in G.S. 105-168. The tax may not be less than forty dollars (\$40.00), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued.
- (b) The retail value of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued because of a sale of the motor vehicle by a retailer is the sales price of the motor vehicle, less the amount of any allowance given by the retailer for a motor vehicle taken in trade as a partial payment for the purchased motor vehicle. The retail value of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued because of a sale of the motor vehicle by a seller who is not a retailer is the value of the vehicle set in a schedule of values adopted by the Commissioner, less the amount of any allowance given by the seller for a motor vehicle taken in trade as a partial payment for the purchased motor vehicle. The retail value of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued because of a reason other than the sale of the motor vehicle is the value of the vehicle set in a schedule of values adopted by the Commissioner.
- (c) In adopting a schedule of values for motor vehicles, the Commissioner shall adopt a schedule whose values do not exceed the wholesale values of motor vehicles as published in a recognized automotive reference manual.

"§ 105-168. Payment of tax.

- (a) The tax imposed by this Article must be paid to the Commissioner when applying for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle. The Commissioner may not issue a certificate of title for a vehicle until the tax imposed by this Article has been paid. The tax may be paid in cash or by check.
- (b) When a certificate of title for a motor vehicle is issued because of a sale of the motor vehicle by a retailer, the applicant for the certificate of title must attach the bill of sale for the motor vehicle to the application. A retailer who sells a motor vehicle may collect from the purchaser of the vehicle the tax payable upon the issuance of a certificate of title for the vehicle, apply for a certificate of title on behalf of the purchaser, and remit the tax due on behalf of the purchaser.

"§ 105-169. Alternate tax for those who rent or lease motor vehicles.

(a) A retailer who is engaged in the business of leasing or renting motor vehicles may elect not to pay the tax imposed by this Article at the rate set in G.S. 105-167 when applying for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle purchased by the retailer for lease

- or rental. A retailer who makes this election shall pay a tax on the gross receipts of the lease or rental of the vehicle at a rate of six percent (6%) of the gross receipts. Like the tax imposed by G.S. 105-167, this alternate tax is a tax on the privilege of using the highways of this State. The maximum tax in G.S. 105-167(a) does not apply to the lease or rental of motor vehicles under this section.
 - (b) A retailer who elects to pay tax on the gross receipts of the lease or rental of a motor vehicle shall make this election when applying for a certificate of title for the vehicle. To make the election, the retailer shall complete a form provided by the Division giving information needed to collect the tax based on gross receipts. Once made, an election is irrevocable.
 - (c) The Division shall notify the Secretary of Revenue of a retailer who makes the election under this section. A retailer who makes this election shall report and remit to the Secretary the tax on the gross receipts of the lease or rental of the motor vehicle as if the gross receipts were taxable under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(2).

"§ 105-170. Partial exemptions from highway use tax.

- (a) Only the minimum tax imposed by this Article applies when a certificate of title is issued as a result of the transfer of a motor vehicle:
 - (1) By a gift between a husband and wife or a parent and child.
 - (2) By will or intestacy.
 - (3) To one of the following for the purpose of resale: a motor vehicle retailer or a secured party who has filed a security interest in the motor vehicle with the Department of the Secretary of State.
 - (4) To a partnership or corporation as an incident to the formation of the partnership or corporation and no gain or loss arises on the transfer under Section 351 or Section 721 of the Internal Revenue Code, or to a corporation by merger or consolidation in accordance with G.S. 55-110.
 - (5) To the same owner to reflect a change in the owner's name.
 - (6) To an insurance company to settle a claim concerning a motor vehicle.
 - (7) That is a wrecked motor vehicle for which a salvage title is issued.
- (b) A maximum tax of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) applies when a certificate of title is issued for a motor vehicle that, at the time of applying for a certificate of title, is and has been titled in another state for at least 90 days.

"§ 105-171. Credit for tax paid in another state.

A person who, within 90 days before applying for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle on which the tax imposed by this Article is due, has paid a sales tax, an excise tax, or a tax substantially equivalent to the tax imposed by this Article on the vehicle to a taxing jurisdiction outside this State is entitled to a credit against the tax due under this Article for the amount of tax paid to the other jurisdiction. The credit may not reduce the person's liability under this Article below the minimum forty-dollar (\$40.00) tax.

"§ 105-172. Refund for return of purchased motor vehicle.

When a purchaser of a motor vehicle returns the motor vehicle to the seller of the motor vehicle within 90 days after the purchase and receives a vehicle replacement for the returned vehicle or a refund of the price paid the seller, whether from the seller or

the manufacturer of the vehicle, the purchaser may obtain a refund of the privilege tax paid on the returned motor vehicle, less the minimum tax of forty dollars (\$40.00). To obtain a refund, the purchaser must apply to the Division for a refund within 30 days after receiving the replacement vehicle or refund of the purchase price. The application must be made on a form prescribed by the Commission and must be supported by documentation from the seller of the returned vehicle.

"§ 105-173. Tax deposited in Highway Trust Fund; transfer to General Fund.

Taxes collected under this Article shall be deposited in the North Carolina Highway Trust Fund. In each fiscal year, the State Treasurer shall transfer the sum of one hundred seventy million dollars (\$170,000,000) from the Highway Trust Fund to the General Fund. The State Treasurer shall transfer one-fourth of this amount at the end of each quarter in the fiscal year.

"§ 105-174. Penalties and remedies.

- (a) The penalties applicable to a failure to pay State sales and use taxes apply to a failure to pay the tax levied by this Article. In addition, if a check offered in payment of the tax imposed by this Article is returned unpaid and the tax for which the check was offered is not paid within 30 days after the Commissioner demands its payment, the Commissioner shall cancel the certificate of title that was issued when the check was offered.
- (b) In applying the provisions of Article 9 of this Chapter to the tax levied by this Article, the Commissioner shall exercise the power conferred upon the Secretary. A taxpayer who appeals the tax imposed by this Article shall appeal to the Commissioner or his designee instead of to the Secretary."
- Sec. 21. Effective July 1, 1993, G.S. 105-167, as enacted by this act, reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-167. Rate of tax.

- (a) The rate of the use tax imposed by this Article is three percent (3%) of the retail value of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued. The tax is payable as provided in G.S. 105-168. The tax may not be less than forty dollars (\$40.00), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for each motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued.
- (b) The retail value of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued because of a sale of the motor vehicle is the sales price of the motor vehicle, less the amount of any allowance given by the seller for a motor vehicle taken in trade as a partial payment for the purchased motor vehicle. The retail value of a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is issued because of a reason other than the sale of the motor vehicle is the value of the vehicle set in a schedule of values adopted by the Commissioner.
- (c) In adopting a schedule of values for motor vehicles, the Commissioner shall adopt a schedule whose values do not exceed the wholesale values of motor vehicles as published in a recognized automotive reference manual."
 - Sec. 22. G.S. 105-164.3(8b) reads as rewritten:
 - "(8b) 'Motor vehicle' means any vehicle which is self-propelled and designed primarily for use upon the highways, any vehicle which is

propelled by electric power obtained from trolley wires but not operated upon rails, and any vehicle designed to run upon the highways which is propelled by a self-propelled vehicle, but shall not include any implement of husbandry, farm tractor, road construction or maintenance machinery or equipment, special mobile equipment as defined in G.S. 20-4.01, or—any vehicle designed primarily for use in work off the highway.—, or a manufactured home."

Sec. 23. G.S. 105-164.3 is amended by redesignating subdivisions (8) and (8a) as (7a) and (8), respectively, and by adding a new subdivision, to be inserted in that section in its proper alphabetical order, to read as follows:

- "(8a) 'Manufactured home' means a structure that is designed to be used as a dwelling and:
 - a. Is built on a permanent chassis;
 - b. Is transportable in one or more sections;
 - c. When transported, is at least eight feet wide or 40 feet long; and
 - d. When erected on a site, has at least 320 square feet."

Sec. 24. G.S. 105-164.4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-164.4. Imposition of tax; retailer. Tax imposed on retailers.

_- There is hereby levied and imposed, in addition to all other taxes of every kind now imposed by law, a privilege or license tax upon every person who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail, renting or furnishing tangible personal property or the renting and furnishing of rooms, lodgings and accommodations to transients, in this State, the same to be collected and the amount to be determined by the application of the following rates against gross sales and rentals, to wit:

At the rate of three percent (3%) of the sales price of each item or article of tangible property when sold at retail in this State, the tax to be computed on total net taxable sales as defined herein but for the purpose of computing the amount due the State each and every taxable retail sale, or retail sales upon which the tax has been collected, or the amount of tax actually collected, whichever be greater and whether or not erroneously collected, shall be included in the computation of tax due the State. Provided, however, that in the case of the sale of any aircraft, railway locomotive, railway car or the sale of any motor vehicle or boat, the tax shall be only at the rate of two percent (2%) of the sales price, but at no time shall the maximum tax with respect to any one such aircraft, railway locomotive, railway car or motor vehicle or boat, including all accessories attached thereto at the time of delivery thereof to the purchaser, be in excess of three hundred dollars (\$300.00).

The separate sale of a new motor vehicle chassis and a new motor vehicle body to be installed thereon, whether by the same retailer or by different retailers shall be subject only to the tax herein prescribed with respect to a single motor vehicle. No tax shall be imposed upon a body

mounted on the chassis of a motor vehicle which temporarily enters the State for the purpose of having such body mounted thereon by the manufacturer thereof.

Notwithstanding G.S. 105-164.3(16) and regardless whether the seller is a retailer of motor vehicles, the sales price of a motor vehicle is the gross sales price of the motor vehicle less any allowance given for a motor vehicle taken in trade as part of the consideration for the purchased motor vehicle.

The tax levied under this section applies to all retail sales of motor vehicles regardless whether the seller is engaged in business as a retailer of motor vehicles or whether a tax on the sale of the vehicle has previously been paid under this Article. A purchaser of a motor vehicle from a retailer shall pay the tax imposed under this Article to the retailer, who is liable for collecting and remitting the tax to the Secretary. A purchaser of a motor vehicle is liable for payment of the tax imposed by this Article if the seller is not a retailer. The purchaser shall pay the tax to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles when applying for a certificate of title for the vehicle. When property is transferred by an individual to a partnership or corporation, and no gain or loss arises as provided by Section 351 or Section 721 of the Code, such transfer is not a sale for the purpose of this subdivision if the transfer is incident to the organization of the partnership or corporation.

When applying for a certificate of title, a purchaser of a motor vehicle from a seller who is not a retailer shall certify in writing the sales price of the purchased motor vehicle. A purchaser who knowingly makes a false certification of the sales price is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may not issue a certificate of title for a motor vehicle sold by a seller who is not a retailer unless the tax imposed by this section is paid when the purchaser of the vehicle applies for a certificate of title. The Commissioner shall remit taxes collected by him under this subsection to the Secretary.

Persons who lease or rent motor vehicles shall collect and remit the tax imposed by this Article on the separate retail sale of a motor vehicle in addition to the tax imposed on the proceeds from the lease or rental of the motor vehicle.

- (a) A privilege tax is imposed on a retailer at the following percentage rates of the retailer's net taxable sales or gross receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property, as appropriate:
 - (1) At the rate of three percent (3%) of the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property that is sold at retail and is not subject to tax under another subdivision in this section.

<u>(1a)</u>	At the rate of two percent (2%) of the sales price of each
	manufactured home, aircraft, boat, railway car, or locomotive sold
	at retail, including all accessories attached to the item when it is
	delivered to the purchaser, not to exceed three hundred dollars
	(\$300.00). Each section of a manufactured home that is
	transported separately to the site where it is to be erected is a
	separate article.
	Provided further, the tax shall be only at
<u>(1b)</u>	At the rate of one percent (1%) of the sales price on the following
	items:
a.	Horses or mules by whomsoever sold.
b.	Semen to be used in the artificial insemination of animals.
c.	Sales of fuel, other than electricity or piped natural gas, to
	farmers to be used by them for any farm purposes other than
	preparing food, heating dwellings and other household
	purposes. The quantity of fuel purchased or used at any one
	time shall not in any manner be a determinative factor as to
	whether any sale or use of fuel is or is not subject to the one
	percent (1%) rate of tax imposed herein.
d.	Sales of fuel, other than electricity or piped natural gas, to
	manufacturing industries and manufacturing plants for use in
	connection with the operation of such industries and plants
	other than sales of fuels to be used for residential heating
	purposes. The quantity of fuel purchased used at any one time
	shall not in any manner be a determinative factor as to whether
	any sale or use of fuel is or is not subject to the one percent
	(1%) rate of tax imposed herein.
e.	Sales of fuel, other than electricity or piped natural gas, to
	commercial laundries or to pressing and dry-cleaning
	establishments for use in machinery used in the direct
	performance of the laundering or the pressing and cleaning
	service.
f.	Sales to freezer locker plants of wrapping paper, cartons and
	supplies consumed directly in the operation of such plant.
	Provided further, the tax shall be only at
(1c)	At the rate of one percent (1%) of the sales price, subject to a
**** *	maximum tax of eighty dollars (\$80.00) per article, on the
	following items:
g. a.	
	operated, and parts and accessories for such machines and
	achinery to farmers for use by them in the planting, cultivating,
	rvesting or curing of farm crops, and sales of machines and
	achinery and parts and accessories for such machines and machinery
	dairy operators, poultry farmers, egg producers, and livestock
	(1b) a. b. c. d. f. (1c) g. a. or man har man

farmers for use by them in the production of dairy products, poultry, 1 2 eggs or livestock, except such machines, machinery, equipment, parts, 3 and accessories that come within the provisions of G.S. 105-4 164.13(4c). 5 The term 'machines and machinery' as used in this 6 subdivision is defined as follows: 7 The term shall include all vehicular implements, designed 8 and sold for any use defined in this subdivision, which are 9 operated, drawn or propelled by motor or animal power, but 10 shall not include vehicular implements which are operated wholly by hand, and shall not include any motor vehicles 11 12 required to be registered under Chapter 20 of the General 13 Statutes. 14 The term shall include all nonvehicular implements and 15 mechanical devices designed and sold for any use defined in this subdivision, which have moving parts, or which require the 16 17 use of any motor or animal power, fuel, or electricity in their 18 operation but shall not include nonvehicular implements which 19 have no moving parts and are operated wholly by hand. 20 The term shall also include metal flues sold for use in curing 21 tobacco, whether such flues are attached to handfired furnaces or used in connection with mechanical burners. 22 b. Sales of mill machinery or mill machinery parts and accessories to 23 h. 24 manufacturing industries and plants, and sales to contractors and subcontractors purchasing mill machinery or mill machinery parts and 25 accessories for use by them in the performance of contracts with 26 27 manufacturing industries and plants, and sales to subcontractors purchasing mill machinery or mill machinery parts and accessories for 28 29 use by them in the performance of contracts with general contractors 30 who have contracts with manufacturing industries and plants. As used in this paragraph, the term 'manufacturing industries and plants' does 31 32 not include delicatessens, cafes, cafeterias, restaurants, and other similar retailers that are principally engaged in the retail sale of foods 33 prepared by them for consumption on or off their premises. 34 35 c. Sales of central office equipment and switchboard and private i. branch exchange equipment to telephone companies regularly engaged 36 in providing telephone service to subscribers on a commercial basis, 37 38 and sales to these companies of prewritten computer programs used in 39 providing telephone service to their subscribers. d. Sales to commercial laundries or to pressing and dry cleaning 40 j. 41 establishments of machinery used in the direct performance of the 42 laundering or the pressing and cleaning service and of parts and

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accessories thereto.

e. Sales to freezer locker plants of machinery used in the direct 1 k. 2 operation of said freezer locker plant and of parts and accessories 3 thereto. f. Sales of broadcasting equipment and parts and accessories thereto 4 1. 5 and towers to commercial radio and television companies which are 6 under the regulation and supervision of the Federal Communications 7 Commission. 8 g. Sales to farmers of bulk tobacco barns and racks and all parts and m. 9 accessories thereto and similar apparatus used for the curing and 10 drying of any farm produce. Repealed by Session Laws 1983, c. 805, s. 2, effective July 1, 11 n. 12 13 h. Sales to farmers of grain, feed or soybean storage facilities and 0. 14 accessories thereto, whether or not dryers are attached, and all similar 15 apparatus and accessories thereto for the storage of grain, feed or 16 soybeans. Repealed by Session Laws 1983, c. 805, s. 2, effective July 1, 17 p. 18 19 Sales of containers to farmers or producers for use in the planting, q. 20 producing, harvesting, curing, marketing, packaging, 21 transporting or delivery of their products when such containers do not go with and become part of the sale of their products at wholesale or 22 retail. 23 24 **(2)** At the rate of three percent (3%) of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property as defined 25 herein, where the lease or rental of such property is an established 26 27 business, or the same is incidental or germane to said business; except that whenever a rate of less than three percent (3%) is 28 29 applicable to a sale of property which is leased or rented, the lower 30 rate of tax shall be due on such lease or rental proceeds. applicable percentage rate of the gross receipts derived by a retailer who is 31 32 engaged in the business of leasing or renting tangible personal 33 property or leases or rents property of the type sold by the retailer. The applicable percentage rate is the rate and the maximum tax, if 34 35 any, that applies to a sale of the property that is leased or rented. A person who leases or rents property shall also collect the tax 36 imposed by this section on the separate retail sale of the property. 37 38 (3) Operators of hotels, motels, tourist homes, tourist camps, and 39 similar type businesses and persons who rent private residences and cottages to transients are considered retailers under this Article. 40 41 There is levied upon every such retailer a tax of three percent (3%) 42 of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room or rooms, lodgings, or accommodations furnished to transients for a 43

consideration. This tax does not apply to any private residence or

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cottage that is rented for less than 15 days in a calendar year or to any room, lodging, or accommodation supplied to the same person for a period of 90 or more continuous days.

As used in this subdivision, the term 'persons who rent to transients' means (i) owners of private residences and cottages who rent to transients and (ii) rental agents, including 'real estate brokers' as defined in G.S. 93A-2, who rent private residences and cottages to transients on behalf of the owners. If a rental agent is liable for the tax imposed by this subdivision, the owner is not liable.

- **(4)** Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of pressing club, cleaning plant, establishment, dry-cleaning plant, laundry (including wet or damp wash laundries and businesses known as launderettes and launderalls), or any similar-type business, or engaged in the business of renting clean linen or towels or wearing apparel, or any similar-type business, or engaged in the business of soliciting cleaning, pressing, hat blocking, laundering or rental business for any of the aforenamed businesses, shall be considered 'retailers' for the purposes of this Article. There is hereby levied upon every such person, firm or corporation a tax of three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived from services rendered in engaging in any of the occupations or businesses named in this subdivision, and every person, firm or corporation subject to the provisions of this subdivision shall register and secure a license in the manner hereinafter provided in this section, and, insofar as practicable, all other provisions of this Article shall be applicable with respect to the tax herein provided for. The tax imposed by this subdivision does not apply to receipts derived from coin or token-operated washing machines, extractors, and dryers. The taxes levied in this subdivision are additional privilege or license taxes for the privilege of engaging in the occupations or businesses named herein. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in cleaning, pressing, hat blocking, laundering for, or supplying clean linen or towels or wearing apparel to, another person, firm or corporation engaged in soliciting shall not be required to pay the three percent (3%) tax on its gross receipts derived through such solicitor, if the soliciting person, firm or corporation has registered with the Department, secured the license hereinafter required and has paid the tax at the rate of three percent (3%) of the total gross receipts derived from business solicited.
- (4a) At the rate of three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived by a utility from sales of electricity, piped natural gas, or local telecommunications service as defined by G.S. 105-120(a). A

- person who operates a utility is considered a retailer under this Article.
 - (4b) A person who sells tangible personal property at a flea market, other than his own household personal property, is considered a retailer under this Article. A tax is levied on that person at the rate of three percent (3%) of the sales price of each article sold by him at the flea market. A person who leases or rents space at a flea market may not lease or rent this space unless the retailer requesting to rent or lease the space furnishes evidence that he has obtained the license required by this Article. A person who leases or rents space at a flea market shall keep records of retailers to whom he has leased or rented space at the market. As used in this subdivision, the term "flea market"means a place where space is rented to a person for the purpose of selling tangible personal property.
 - (4c) At the rate of six and one-half percent (6 1/2%) of the gross receipts derived from providing toll telecommunications services or private telecommunications services as defined by G.S. 105-120(a) that both originate from and terminate in the State which are not subject to the privilege tax under G.S. 105-120. Any business entity that provides the service outlined above is considered a retailer under this Article. This subdivision shall not apply to telephone membership corporations as described in Chapter 117 of the General Statutes.

(b) (5) The said tax shall be collected from the retailer as defined herein and paid by him at the time and in the manner as hereinafter provided. Provided, however, that any person engaging or continuing in business as a retailer shall pay the tax required on the net taxable sales of such business at the rates specified when proper books are kept showing separately the gross proceeds of taxable and nontaxable sales of tangible personal property in such form as may be accurately and conveniently checked by the Secretary or his duly authorized agent. If such records are not kept separately the tax shall be paid as a retailer on the gross sales of business and the exemptions and exclusions provided by this Article shall not be allowed.

(6) The tax so levied is and shall be in addition to all other taxes whether levied in the form of excise, license or privilege or other taxes.

(c) (7) Any person who shall engage or continue in any business for which a privilege tax is imposed by this Article shall immediately after July 1, 1979, apply for and obtain from the Secretary upon payment of the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) a license to engage in and conduct such business upon the condition that such person shall pay the tax accruing to the State of North Carolina under the provisions of this Article and he shall thereby be duly licensed and registered to engage in and conduct such business. Except as hereinafter provided, a license issued under this subsection shall be a continuing license until revoked for failure to comply with the provisions of this Article. However, any person who has heretofore applied for and obtained such license, and

such license was in force and effect as of July 1, 1979, shall not be required to apply for and obtain a new license.

Any person who shall cease to be engaged in any business for which a privilege tax is imposed by this Article, and who shall remain continuously out of business for a period of five years shall apply for and obtain a new license from the Secretary upon the payment of a tax of five dollars (\$5.00), and any license previously issued under this section shall be null, void and of no effect. The burden of proof after such period shall be upon the taxpayer to show that he did engage in such activity within the period, and that no new license is required.

A retailer who sells tangible personal property at a flea market shall conspicuously display his sales tax license when making sales at the flea market."

Sec. 25. G.S. 105-164.6 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-164.6. Imposition of tax.

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_An excise tax is hereby levied and imposed on the storage, use or consumption in this State of tangible personal property purchased within and without this State for storage, use or consumption in this State, the same to be collected and the amount to be determined by the application of the following rates:

- At the rate of three percent (3%) of the cost price of each item or article of tangible personal property when the same is not sold but used, consumed, distributed or stored for use or consumption in this State; except that, whenever a rate of less than three percent (3%) is applicable under the sales tax schedule set out in G.S. 105-164.4 to the sale at retail—of an item or article of tangible personal property, the same rate, and maximum tax if any, shall be used in computing any use tax due under this subdivision. The separate sale of a new motor vehicle chassis and a new motor vehicle body to be installed thereon, whether by the same retailer or by different retailers, shall be subject only to the tax herein—prescribed with respect to a single motor vehicle.
- (a) An excise tax at the following percentage rates is imposed on the storage, use, or consumption in this State of tangible personal property purchased inside or outside the State for storage, use, or consumption in the State:
 - At the applicable percentage rate of the cost price of each item or article of tangible personal property that is stored, used, or consumed in this State. The applicable percentage rate is the rate and the maximum tax, if any, that applies to a sale of the property that is stored, used, or consumed.
 - At the rate of three percent (3%) of the monthly lease or rental price paid by the lessee or rentee, or contracted or agreed to be paid by the lessee or rentee, to the owner of the tangible personal property; except that, whenever a rate of less than three percent (3%) is applicable under the sales tax schedule set out in G.S. 105-164.4 to the sale at retail of an item or article of tangible personal property, then the same rate, and maximum tax if any, shall be used

in computing any use tax due under this subdivision. applicable percentage rate of the monthly lease or rental price paid, contracted, or agreed to be paid by the lessee or rentee to the owner of tangible personal property that is stored, used, or consumed in this State. The applicable percentage rate is the rate and the maximum tax, if any, that applies to a sale of the property that is stored, used, or consumed.

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(b) (3) There is hereby levied and there shall be collected from every person, firm, or corporation, an excise tax of three percent (3%) of the purchase price of all tangible personal property purchased or used which shall enter into or become a part of any building or other kind of structure in this State, including all materials, supplies, fixtures and equipment of every kind and description which shall be annexed thereto or in any manner become a part thereof. Said tax shall be levied against the purchaser of such property. Provided, that where the purchaser is a contractor, the contractor and owner shall be jointly and severally liable for said tax, but the liability of the owner shall be deemed satisfied if before final settlement between them the contractor furnishes to the owner an affidavit certifying that said tax has been paid. Provided further, that where the purchaser is a subcontractor, the contractor and subcontractor shall be jointly and severally liable for said tax, but the liability of the contractor shall be deemed satisfied if before final settlement between them the subcontractor furnishes to the contractor an affidavit certifying that said tax has been paid.

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Every person, firm, or corporation that purchases or acquires a motor vehicle shall pay a tax at the rate of two percent (2%) of the sales price of the vehicle, not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300.00) per vehicle. This tax shall be paid to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles when applying for a certificate of title or registration plate for the vehicle. A purchaser who furnishes to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles a certificate from a retailer of motor vehicles engaged in business in this State stating that the purchaser has paid the tax levied on the vehicle by this Article to the retailer is relieved of liability for the tax. No certificate of title, or registration and license plate or plates shall be issued for any motor vehicle purchased or acquired for use on the streets and highways of this State unless and until the tax provided for under this Article on motor vehicles has been paid. Nothing herein is intended to relieve any retailer of motor vehicles engaged in business in this State from his liability for collecting and remitting sales or use tax on his sales of motor vehicles for use by the purchasers thereof in this State and no retailer shall be absolved of this liability for his failure to collect the tax from such purchasers. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall remit use taxes collected by him under this subdivision to the Secretary.

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The tax levied under this section applies to all owners of motor vehicles, regardless whether the owner purchased or acquired the

(3a)

vehicle from a retailer of motor vehicles and regardless whether a tax has previously been paid under this Article with respect to the vehicle.

An owner of a motor vehicle acquired from a seller who is not a retailer shall certify the sales price of the vehicle as provided in G.S. 105-164.4(1).

Persons who lease or rent motor vehicles shall collect and remit the tax imposed by this Article on the separate retail—sale of a motor vehicle in addition to the tax imposed on the proceeds from the lease or rental of the motor vehicle.

(c)-(4) Where a retail sales tax has already been paid with respect to said tangible personal property in this State by the purchaser thereof, said tax shall be credited upon the tax imposed by this Part. Where a retail sales and use tax is due and has been paid with respect to said tangible personal property in another state by the purchaser thereof for storage, use or consumption in this State, said tax shall be credited upon the tax imposed by this Part. If the amount of tax paid to another state is less than the amount of tax imposed by this Part, the purchaser shall pay to the Secretary an amount sufficient to make the tax paid to the other state and this State equal to the amount imposed by this Part. The Secretary of Revenue shall require such proof of payment of tax to another state as he deems to be necessary and proper. No credit shall be given under this subdivision for sales or use taxes paid in another state if that state does not grant similar credit for sales taxes paid in North Carolina.

(d)—(5) Every person storing, using or otherwise consuming in this State tangible personal property purchased or received at retail either within or without this State shall be liable for the tax imposed by this Article and the liability shall not be extinguished until the tax has been paid to this State. Provided, however, that a receipt from a registered retailer engaged in business in this State given to the purchaser in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall be **prima facie** sufficient to relieve the purchaser from liability for the tax to which such receipt may refer and the liability of the purchaser shall be extinguished upon payment of the tax by any retailer from whom he has purchased said property.

(e) (6) Except as provided herein the tax so levied is and shall be in addition to all other taxes whether levied in the form of excise, license, privilege or other taxes.

(f)-(7) Every retailer engaged in business in this State selling or delivering tangible personal property for storage, use or consumption in this State shall immediately after July 1, 1979, apply for and obtain from the Secretary upon the payment of the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) a license to engage in and conduct such business upon the condition that such person shall pay the tax accruing to the State of North Carolina under the provisions of this Article, and he shall thereby be duly licensed and registered to engage in and conduct such business. Except as hereinafter provided, a license issued under this subsection shall be a continuing license until revoked for failure to comply with the provisions of this Article. However, any person who has heretofore applied for and obtained such license, and such license was in force and effect as of July 1, 1979, shall not be required to apply for and obtain a new license.

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Any person who shall cease to be engaged in any business for which a tax is imposed by this Article, and who shall remain continuously out of business for a period of five years shall apply for and obtain a new license from the Secretary upon the payment of a tax of five dollars (\$5.00), and any license previously issued under this section shall be null, void and of no effect. The burden of proof after such period shall be upon the taxpayer to show that he did engage in such activity within the period, and that no new license is required.

(g) (8) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article, a use tax, at the applicable use tax rate, as hereinbefore provided, is hereby levied upon the storage or use in this State of any motor vehicles, machines, machinery, tools or other equipment brought, imported or caused to be brought into this State for use in constructing, building or repairing any building, highway, street, sidewalk, bridge, culvert, sewer or water system, drainage or dredging system, railway system, reservoir or dam, hydraulic or power plant, transmission line, tower, dock, wharf, excavation, grading or other improvement or structure, or any part thereof. The owner or, if the property is leased the lessee of any such motor vehicle, machine, machinery, tools or other equipment shall be liable for the tax provided for in this paragraph, to be computed as set out below. The useful life of such motor vehicles, machines, tools or other equipment shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the experience and practices of the building and construction trades. Said use tax shall be computed on the basis of such proportion of the original purchase price of such property as the duration of time of use in this State bears to the total useful life thereof. Such tax shall become due immediately upon such property being brought into this State, and in the absence of satisfactory evidence as to the period of use intended in this State, it shall be presumed that such property will remain in this State for the remainder of its useful life.

A credit is allowed against the tax imposed on the use of property under this subsection for any retail sales or use tax paid on the property to another state. The amount of the credit allowed is the proportion of the sales or use tax paid as the time of use in this State bears to the total useful life of the property. A credit is also allowed against the local use taxes imposed in this State for any local retail sales or use tax paid on the property to a locality in another state. The amount of the credit allowed is the proportion of the local sales or use tax paid as the time of use in this State bears to the total useful life of the property. No credit is allowed, however, if the state to which, or in which a locality to which, a retail sales or use tax was paid does not allow a similar credit or grant an exemption for property brought into that state from this State. All provisions of this Article not directly in conflict with the provisions of this paragraph shall be applicable with respect to the matters herein set forth. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable with respect to sales of such property within this State or to the use, storage or consumption of such property when purchased for use in this State, and in such cases the full sales or use tax shall be paid as in all other cases, irrespective of the period of intended use in this State.

This subsection does not apply to sales of property in this State or to the use, storage, or consumption of property when purchased for use in this State. In these cases, the full sales or use tax, or the privilege tax levied by Article 5A of this Chapter, as appropriate, shall be paid. For purposes of this subsection, the use tax rate of tax on a motor vehicle

 is considered to be three percent (3%), not to exceed the maximum tax set in G.S. 105-167(a). All provisions of this Article, including the administrative provisions, apply to the tax imposed by this subsection unless they directly conflict with this subsection."

Sec. 26. G.S. 105-164.13(16) reads as rewritten:

- Sales of used articles other than motor vehicles taken in trade, or a series of trades, as a credit or part payment on the sale of a new article, provided the tax levied in this Article is paid on the gross sales price of the new article. In the interpretation of this subsection, new article shall be taken to mean article. 'New article' means the original stock in trade of the merchant, and shall is not be-limited to newly manufactured articles. The resale of articles other than motor vehicles repossessed by the vendor shall likewise be exempt from gross sales taxable under this Article."
- Sec. 27. G.S. 105-164.13(32) reads as rewritten:
 - "(32) Sales of motor vehicles, as defined in G.S. 105-164.3(8a) to nonresident purchasers for immediate transportation to and use in another state in which such vehicles are required to be registered, provided the seller obtains from the purchaser and furnishes to the Secretary of Revenue an affidavit stating the name and address of the purchaser, the state in which the vehicle will be registered and operated, the make, model, and serial number of the vehicle, and such other information as the Secretary may require, and provided further that an exemption shall be allowed unless the affidavit is filed with the seller's sales and use tax report for the month during which the sale is made and such report is timely filed. For sales made by a seller who is not a retailer, this exemption applies if the purchaser furnishes the Secretary an affidavit containing the information otherwise required from a retailer within 45 days of the date of the sale. vehicles, and sales of motor vehicle bodies that are to be mounted on motor vehicle chassis."

PART IV MOTOR FUEL TAX INCREASE

Sec. 28. G.S. 105-434(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Tax. – An excise tax is levied on motor fuel sold, distributed, or used by a distributor within this State at the rate of fourteen cents (14¢) per gallon plus three percent (3%) of the average wholesale price of motor fuel, as determined semiannually by the Secretary of Revenue from a flat rate of seventeen cents (17¢) per gallon, plus a variable rate of either three and one-half cents (3 1/2¢) per gallon or seven percent (7%) of the average wholesale price of motor fuel for the applicable base period, whichever is greater. The Secretary of Revenue shall semiannually determine the average wholesale price of motor fuel using information on refiner and gas plant operator sales prices of finished motor gasoline and No. 2 diesel fuel for resale, published by the United States Department of Energy in the 'Monthly Energy Review,' or on equivalent data. The Secretary shall determine the average wholesale price of motor fuel by computing the

average sales price of finished motor gasoline for the base period, computing the average sales price for No. 2 diesel fuel for the base period, and then computing a weighted average of the results of the first two computations based on the proportion of tax collected under this Article on motor fuel and Article 36A on fuel for the base period. The Secretary shall notify affected taxpayers of the tax rate to be in effect for each six-month period beginning January 1 and July 1.

To facilitate collection—administration of the motor fuel tax, the Secretary shall convert the percentage rate—wholesale percentage component to a cents-per-gallon rate—to be in effect during the six-month period beginning each January 1 and July 1. The rate to be in effect during—for the six-month period beginning January 1 shall be computed from data published for the six-month base period ending on the preceding September 30, and the rate to be in effect during—for the six-month period beginning July 1 shall be computed from data published for the six-month base period ending on the preceding March 31. The cents-per-gallon rate computed by the Secretary shall be rounded to the nearest one-tenth of a cent (1/10c). If the cents-per-gallon rate computed by the Secretary is exactly between two tenths of a cent, the rate shall be rounded up to the higher of the two."

Sec. 29. G.S. 105-446 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-446. Refund for tax on motor fuel used other than to propel a motor vehicle.

A person who purchases and uses motor fuel for a purpose other than to operate a licensed motor vehicle may receive an annual refund, for the tax paid during the preceding calendar year, at a rate equal to fourteen cents (14ϕ) per gallon plus the average of the two wholesale cents per-gallon rates of tax in effect during the year for which refund is elaimed, the amount of the flat cents-per-gallon rate in effect during the year for which the refund is claimed plus the average of the two variable cents-per-gallon rates in effect during that year, less one cent (1ϕ) per gallon. An application for a refund allowed under this section shall be made in accordance with G.S. 105-440."

Sec. 30. G.S. 105-446.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-446.1. Refunds of taxes paid by counties and municipalities. Refund of tax paid on motor fuel by certain governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.

The following entities shall be entitled to reimbursement for the tax levied by G.S. 105-434 upon filing a statement in writing with the Secretary of Revenue, which statement shall be made upon the oath or affirmation of the chief executive officer of said entity, showing the number of gallons of fuel purchased and used by said entity on which the tax levied by G.S. 105-434 has been paid: the Board of Transportation, counties, municipal corporations, volunteer fire departments, county fire departments, volunteer rescue squads, and "sheltered workshop"organizations recognized and approved by the Department of Human Resources. "Chief executive officer"shall mean the Director of Highways, the mayor, city manager or other municipal officer designated by the governing body of the municipality, the chairman of the board of county commissioners or other county officer designated by the board of county commissioners, or the president or other duly designated officer or agent of a volunteer fire department, county fire department, volunteer rescue squad or "sheltered

 workshop" organization. Reimbursement shall be at a rate equal to fourteen cents (14¢) per gallon plus the wholesale cents-per-gallon rate of tax in effect during the quarter for which the refund is claimed, less one cent (1¢) per gallon. An application for a refund under this section shall be made in accordance with G.S. 105-440.

- (a) A governmental entity or a nonprofit organization listed below that purchases and uses motor fuel may receive a quarterly refund, for the tax paid during the preceding quarter, at a rate equal to the amount of the flat cents-per-gallon rate plus the variable cents-per-gallon rate in effect during the quarter for which the refund is claimed, less one cent (1ϕ) per gallon. The following entities may receive a refund under this section:
 - (1) The Department of Transportation;
 - (2) A county or a municipal corporation;
 - (3) A private, nonprofit organization that transports passengers under contract with or at the express designation of a unit of local government;
 - (4) A volunteer fire department;
 - (5) A volunteer rescue squad;
 - (6) A sheltered workshop recognized by the Department of Human Resources.
- (b) An application for a refund allowed under this section must be made in accordance with G.S. 105-440 and must be signed by the chief executive officer of the entity. The chief executive officer of the Department of Transportation is the Secretary of Transportation. The chief executive officer of a county or municipal corporation is the officer designated by the governing body of the county or municipal corporation, such as the chair of a board of county commissioners or the mayor of a city. The chief executive officer of a nonprofit organization is the president of the organization or another officer of the organization designated in the charter or by-laws of the organization."
 - Sec. 31. G.S. 105-446.3 reads as rewritten:
- "§ 105-446.3. Refund of taxes paid on motor fuels used in operation of motor buses transporting fare city transit system, in operation of a taxicab transporting fareatransportation services. Refund of tax paid on motor fuel used to operate a taxicab or transit system bus.
- (a) Any person, association, firm or corporation, who shall purchase any motor fuels, as defined in this Article, for the purpose of use, and the same is actually used, in the operation of motor buses transporting fare-paying passengers, in connection with a city transit system or in the operation of a taxicab transporting fare-paying passengers, both as hereinafter defined in subsection (b) of this section, or in the operation, by private nonprofit organizations, of motor vehicles transporting passengers under contract with or at the express designation of units of local government (such transportation above and hereinafter referred to as private nonprofit transportation services) shall be entitled to reimbursement for the tax levied by this Article upon filing with the Secretary of Revenue an application upon the oath or affirmation of the applicant or his agent showing the number of gallons of motor fuel so purchased and

used. Reimbursement shall be at a rate equal to fourteen cents (14¢) per gallon plus the wholesale cents-per-gallon rate of tax in effect during the quarter for which the refund is claimed, less one cent (1¢) per gallon. An application for a refund allowed under this section shall be made in accordance with G.S. 105-440.

(b) For the purposes of this section the term "city transit system" means a system of mass public transportation authorized to operate within any municipality or within contiguous municipalities and within a zone adjacent to and commercially a part of such municipality or contiguous municipalities as defined by the North Carolina Utilities Commission under the provisions of G.S. 62-260. Any person, association, firm or corporation, who, in addition to the operation of a city transit system as herein defined, holds a certificate from the North Carolina Utilities Commission for operations outside of the municipal limits and adjacent commercial zones or who conducts exempt operations outside of the municipal limits or adjacent commercial zones shall be entitled to the refund provided by this section only on taxes levied upon motor fuels actually used in the operation of the city transit system. For the purposes of this section the term "taxicab" shall mean a taxicab as defined in G.S. 20-87(1); provided, however, that a city transit system as defined herein shall not include limousine operations.

A person who purchases and uses motor fuel in a taxicab, as defined in G.S. 20-87(1), or in a bus operated as part of a city transit system that is exempt from regulation by the North Carolina Utilities Commission under G.S. 62-260(8) may receive a quarterly refund, for the tax paid during the preceding quarter, at a rate equal to the flat cents-per-gallon rate plus the variable cents-per-gallon rate in effect during the quarter for which the refund is claimed, less one cent (1¢) per gallon. An application for a refund must be made in accordance with G.S. 105-440."

Sec. 32. G.S. 105-446.5 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-446.5. Refund of taxes paid on motor fuel used by concrete mixing vehicles, solid waste compacting vehicles, and certain agricultural vehicles.

(a) Refund.

A person who purchases and uses motor fuel in one of the vehicles listed below may receive a refund for the amount of fuel consumed by the vehicle:

- (1) A concrete mixing vehicle;
- (2) A solid waste compacting vehicle;
- (3) A bulk feed vehicle that delivers feed to poultry or livestock and uses a power take-off to unload the feed; and
- (4) A vehicle that delivers lime or fertilizer in bulk to farms and uses a power take-off to unload the lime or fertilizer.

The refund rate shall be computed by subtracting one cent (1¢) from fourteen cents (14¢) per gallon plus the average of the two wholesale cents-per-gallon rates of tax in effect during the year for which the refund is claimed, the combined amount of the flat cents-per-gallon rate in effect during the year for which the refund is claimed and the average of the two variable cents-per-gallon rates in effect during that year, and multiplying the difference by thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%). An application for a refund allowed under this section shall be made in accordance with G.S. 105-440. This refund is allowed for the amount of fuel consumed by the vehicle in

its mixing, compacting, or unloading operations, as distinguished from propelling the vehicle, which amount is considered to be one_third of the amount of fuel consumed by the vehicle."

Sec. 33. G.S. 105-446.6 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-446.6. Refund on taxpaid motor fuel transported to another state.

Upon application to the Secretary, any person, association or corporation who purchases motor fuel upon which the tax imposed by this Article has been paid, and who transports the fuel to another state for sale or use in that state, may be reimbursed at a rate equal to fourteen cents (14ϕ) per gallon plus the wholesale cents per-gallon rate of the rate of tax paid on the fuel, less one cent (1ϕ) per gallon. The refund application shall require the claimant to furnish evidence satisfactory to the Secretary that the motor fuel for which the refund is claimed has been reported for taxation in the state to which it was transported. As used in this section, to 'transport' means to carry motor fuel in a cargo tank, tank car, barge or barrel and does not include carrying fuel in a tank connected with or attached to the engine of a motor vehicle."

Sec. 34. G.S. 105-449.39 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-449.39. Credit for payment of motor fuel tax.

Every motor carrier subject to the tax levied by this Article is entitled to a credit for tax paid by the carrier on fuel purchased in the State. The credit shall be allowed at a rate equal to fourteen cents (14¢) per gallon plus the wholesale—at a rate equal to the flat centsper-gallon rate plus the variable cents-per-gallon rate of tax in effect during the quarter for which the credit is claimed. Evidence of the payment of such tax in such form as may be required by, or is satisfactory to, the Secretary shall be furnished by each such carrier claiming the credit herein allowed. When the amount of the credit herein provided to which any motor carrier is entitled for any quarter exceeds the amount of the tax for which such carrier is liable for the same quarter, such excess may under regulations of the Secretary be allowed as a credit on the tax for which such carrier would be otherwise liable for another quarter or quarters; or upon application—duly verified and presented in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary and supported by such evidence as may be satisfactory to the Secretary, such excess may be refunded to said motor carrier.

Unless the Secretary of Revenue exercises his discretion as hereinafter provided, or as provided in G.S. 105-449.40, he shall allow such refund only after an audit of the applicant's records. However, he may, in his sole discretion, make refunds without prior audit or without having been furnished a bond pursuant to G.S. 105-449.40 if the motor carrier has complied with the provisions of this Subchapter and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder for a period of one full prior registration year. To obtain this credit, the motor carrier must furnish evidence satisfactory to the Secretary that the tax for which the credit is claimed has been paid.

If the amount of a credit to which a motor carrier is entitled for a quarter exceeds the motor carrier's liability for that quarter, the excess may, in accordance with rules adopted by the Secretary, be refunded to the motor carrier or carried forward and applied to the motor carrier's tax liability for another quarter. The Secretary may not allow a refund without auditing the motor carrier's records unless the motor carrier:

(1) Has furnished a bond under G.S. 105-449.40; or

(2) Has complied with this Subchapter and the rules adopted under the Subchapter for at least a one-year period preceding the date the application for a refund is filed."

Sec. 35. July 1, 1989, Inventory of Motor Fuel. Every distributor of motor fuel, both at wholesale and at retail, must inventory all motor fuel on hand or in his possession as of 12:01 a.m., July 1, 1989, and, on or before August 1, 1989, must report to the Secretary of Revenue the amount of the motor fuel. When filing the report, the distributor must remit to the Secretary of Revenue an additional tax on the motor fuel of three cents (3¢) per gallon plus an amount equal to the increase in the tax based on the increase in the variable cents-per-gallon tax effective July 1, 1989. The report required must be in a form prescribed by the Secretary.

Sec. 36. July 1, 1989, Inventory of Special Fuel. Every supplier or reseller of special fuel must inventory all special fuel on hand or in his possession as of 12:01 a.m., July 1, 1989, and, on or before August 1, 1989, must report to the Secretary of Revenue the amount of the special fuel. When filing the report, the supplier or reseller must remit to the Secretary of Revenue an additional tax on the special fuel of three cents (3¢) per gallon plus an amount equal to the increase in the tax based on the increase in the variable cents-per-gallon tax effective July 1, 1989. The report required must be in a form prescribed by the Secretary.

Sec. 37. Motor Carrier Refund. Notwithstanding G.S. 105-449.39 to the contrary, a motor carrier that as of 12:01 a.m. on July 1, 1989, has on hand or in its possession motor fuel or special fuel upon which it has paid the tax in effect on June 30, 1989, is allowed a credit of only the amount of tax paid on the fuel when filing the report required by G.S. 105-449.45.

Sec. 38. Annual Refund Rate. Notwithstanding G.S. 105-446, 105-446.5, and 105-449.24 to the contrary, the annual refund rate for tax paid on motor fuel or special fuel for calendar year 1989 is at a rate equal to the average of the two flat centsper-gallon rates plus the average of the two variable cents-per-gallon rates in effect during that year, less one cent (1¢) per gallon.

Sec. 39. Quarterly Refund Rate. Notwithstanding G.S. 105-446.1, 105-446.3, and 105-449.24 to the contrary, the entities eligible under those statutes for a refund of tax paid on motor fuel or special fuel are entitled to a refund at the rate of fourteen and seven-tenths cents (14.7¢) per gallon for tax paid or accrued on fuel purchased before July 1, 1989, but used after July 1, 1989.

PART V EFFECTIVE DATES

Sec. 40. Should any portion of G.S. 136-17.2A, 136-177, 136-178, 136-179, or 120-70.50 through 120-70.52 be finally declared unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then there shall be no further allocations of funds from the North Carolina Highway Trust Fund, except for the expenditure of previously encumbered funds, until the General Assembly acts to authorize further allocations.

Sec. 41. Parts I, II, IV, and V of this act shall become effective July 1, 1989. Part III of this act shall become effective October 1, 1989, but shall not apply to a transfer of a certificate of title made on or after that date for a motor vehicle sold by a

- retailer pursuant to a written contract for the vehicle entered into before that date. When
- 2 applying for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle for which no tax is due because the
- 3 vehicle was purchased from a retailer pursuant to a written contract entered into before
- 4 October 1, 1989, the applicant shall attach a copy of the contract to the application. The
- 5 prohibition imposed by G.S. 136-44.7(b) on changing the order of unpaved roads set out
- 6 in a published list of the top ten roads to be paved in a county applies to lists adopted for
- 7 fiscal years beginning with the 1988-89 fiscal year.