GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2005

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HOUSE BILL 1915* Senate Finance Committee Substitute Adopted 6/8/06

	Short Title:SSTA Sales Tax Defn/Sales Tax Payments.(Public)
	Sponsors:
	Referred to:
	May 15, 2006
1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STREAMLINED SALES TAX DEFINITIONS
3	CONCERNING TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TO SIMPLIFY THE TAX
4	PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMIMONTHLY TAXPAYERS, AND TO
5	TREAT TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY USED IN MODULAR HOMES
6	THE SAME AS TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY USED IN OTHER
7	HOMES.
8	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
9	SECTION 1. G.S. 105-164.3 is amended by amending or adding the
10	following definitions to read:
11	"§ 105-164.3. Definitions.
12	The following definitions apply in this Article:
13	(01) Ancillary service. – A service associated with or incidental to the
14	provision of a telecommunications service. The term includes detailed
15	communications billing, directory assistance, vertical service, and
16	voice mail service. A vertical service is a service, such as call
17	forwarding, caller ID, three-way calling, and conference bridging, that
18	allows a customer to identify a caller or manage multiple calls and call
19	connections.
20	
21	(27) Prepaid telephone calling service. – <u>Prepaid wireline calling service or</u>
22	prepaid wireless calling service.
23	(27a) Prepaid wireline calling service A right that meets all of the
24	following requirements:
25	a. Authorizes the exclusive purchase of <u>wireline</u>
26	telecommunications service.
27	b. Must be paid for in advance.
28	c. Enables the origination of calls by means of an access number,

c. Enables the origination of calls by means of an access number, authorization code, or another similar means, regardless of

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2		whether the access number or authorization c electronically dialed.	·
} -		d. Is sold in units or dollars whose number or do with use and is known on a continuous basis.	ollar value declines
5	(27b)	Prepaid wireless calling service A right that	meets all of the
5	<u>,,_</u> ,	following requirements:	
,		a. Authorizes the purchase of mobile telecomm	unications service,
		either exclusively or in conjunction with other	
		b. Must be paid for in advance.	
		c. Is sold in units or dollars whose number or do	ollar value declines
		with use and is known on a continuous basis.	
	(45a)	Streamlined Agreement The Streamlined Sal	es and Use Tax
		Agreement adopted November 12, 2002, as amended	
		2003, November 16, 2004, and April 16, 2005.in No	
	(48)	Telecommunications service The electron	<u>nic</u> transmission,
	. ,	conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, vio	deo, or any other
		information or signals to a point, or between or an	•
		through any electronic, radio, satellite, optical, mi	• •
		medium, regardless of the protocol used for	
		conveyance, or routing. The term includes mobile te	
		service and vertical services. Vertical services	are switch_based
		services offered in connection with a telecommunica	tions service, such
		as call forwarding services, caller ID services, and	three way calling
		services. points. The term includes any transmission	on, conveyance, or
		routing in which a computer processing application	is used to act on
		the form, code, or protocol of the content for	purposes of the
		transmission, conveyance, or routing, regardless	of whether it is
		referred to as voice-over Internet protocol	or the Federal
		Communications Commission classifies it as enhance	ed or value added.
		The term does not include the following:	
		a. Data processing and information services that	at allow data to be
		generated, acquired, stored, processed,	or retrieved and
		delivered by an electronic transmission to a	a customer whose
		primary purpose for using the service is to ob	tain the processed
		data or information.	
		b. The sale, installation, maintenance, or re-	epair of tangible
		personal property.	
		c. Directory advertising and other advertising.	
		d. Billing and collection services provided to a the	<u>hird party.</u>
		 e. Internet access service. f. Radio and television audio and video prog 	-
		f. Radio and television audio and video prog	gramming service,
		regardless of the medium of delivery, and	the transmission,

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		conveyance, or routing of the service by t	he programming
		service provider. The term includes cable servi	
		video programming service provided	by a mobile
		telecommunications service provider.	-
		<u>g.</u> <u>Ancillary service.</u>	
		h. A digital product delivered electronically, inc	cluding software,
		music, a ring tone, video, and reading material.	
	SEC	FION 2. G.S. 105-164.4(a)(4c) and (4d) read as rewritt	en:
'	'§ 105-164.4. [Fax imposed on retailers.	
	(a) (Effe	ctive for sales made before July 1, 2007) A privilege t	ax is imposed on
ł	a retailer at the	e following percentage rates of the retailer's net taxab	le sales or gross
	receipts, as app	ropriate. The general rate of tax is four and one-half per	cent (4 1/2%).
	(4c)	The combined general rate applies to the gross recei	pts derived from
		providing telecommunications service and ancillary s	
		who provides telecommunications service or and	<u>illary service</u> is
		considered a retailer under this Article. Telecommuni	cations service is
		These services are taxed in accordance with G.S. 105-	164.4C.
	(4d)	The sale or recharge of prepaid telephone calling ser	vice is taxable at
		the general rate of tax. The tax applies regardless of	
		personal property, such as a card or a telephone, is tra	nsferred. The tax
		applies to a service that is sold in conjunction with	prepaid wireless
		calling service. Prepaid telephone calling service is ta	xable at the point
		of sale instead of at the point of use and is sourced in	accordance with
		G.S. 105-164.4B. Prepaid telephone calling service	
		subdivision is not subject to tax as a telecommunication	ons service."
		FION 3. G.S. 105-164.4B(a)(3) reads as rewritten:	
"		Sourcing principles.	
		ral Principles. – The following principles apply in deter	
		of a product. These principles apply regardless of t	he nature of the
ŀ	product.		
	(1)	Over-the-counter. – When a purchaser receives a proc	
		location of the seller, the sale is sourced to that busine	
	(2)	Delivery to specified address. – When a purchaser re	^
		at a location specified by the purchaser and the l	
		business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to the	e location where
		the purchaser receives the product.	
	(3)	Delivery address unknown. – When a seller of a p	
		know the address where a product is received, the sale	
		first address or location listed in this subdivision that	t is known to the
		seller:	
		a. The business or home address of the purchaser.	
		b. The billing address of the purchaser or, if	-
		prepaid telephone wireless calling service th	at autnorizes the

Session 2005 **General Assembly of North Carolina** purchase of mobile telecommunications service, the location 1 2 associated with the mobile telephone number. 3 The address from which tangible personal property was shipped c. 4 or from which a service was provided." 5 SECTION 4. G.S. 105-164.4C reads as rewritten: 6 "§ 105-164.4C. Tax on telecommunications. Telecommunications service and 7 ancillary service. 8 General. – The gross receipts derived from providing telecommunications (a) 9 service or ancillary service in this State are taxed at the rate set in 10 G.S. 105-164.4(a)(4c). Telecommunications service is provided in this State if the service is sourced to this State under the sourcing principles set out in subsections (a1) 11 12 and (a2) of this section. Ancillary service is provided in this State if the telecommunications service to which it is ancillary is provided in this State. The 13 14 definitions and provisions of the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act 15 apply to the sourcing and taxation of mobile telecommunications services. General Sourcing Principles. - The following general sourcing principles 16 (a1) 17 apply to telecommunications services. If a service falls within one of the exceptions set 18 out in subsection (a2) of this section, the service is sourced in accordance with the exception instead of the general principle. 19 20 Flat rate. - A telecommunications service that is not sold on a (1)21 call-by-call basis is sourced to this State if the place of primary use is in this State. 22 23 (2)General call-by-call. – A telecommunications service that is sold on a call-by-call basis and is not a postpaid calling service is sourced to this 24 State in the following circumstances: 25 The call both originates and terminates in this State. 26 a. 27 b. The call either originates or terminates in this State and the telecommunications equipment from which the call originates 28 29 or terminates and to which the call is charged is located in this 30 State. This applies regardless of where the call is billed or paid. Postpaid. – A postpaid calling service is sourced to the origination 31 (3) 32 point of the telecommunications signal as first identified by either the 33 seller's telecommunications system or, if the system used to transport the signal is not the seller's system, by information the seller receives 34 35 from its service provider. (a2) Sourcing Exceptions. - The following telecommunications services and 36 products are sourced in accordance with the principles set out in this subsection: 37 38 Mobile. - Mobile telecommunications service is sourced to the place (1)39 of primary use, unless the service is authorized by a prepaid telephone wireless calling service or is air-to-ground radiotelephone service. 40 Air-to-ground radiotelephone service is a postpaid calling service that 41 42 is offered by an aircraft common carrier to passengers on its aircraft and enables a telephone call to be made from the aircraft. The sourcing 43 44 principle in this subdivision applies to a service provided as an adjunct

1			to mobile telecommunications service if the charge for the service is
2			included within the term "charges for mobile telecommunications
3			services" under the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act.
4		(2)	Prepaid. – Prepaid telephone calling service is sourced in accordance
5		(2)	with G.S. 105-164.4B.
6		(3)	Private. – Private telecommunications service is sourced in accordance
7		(0)	with subsection (e) of this section.
8	(b)	Inclu	ded in Gross Receipts. Gross receipts derived from
9	· · ·		tions service include the following:
10		(1)	Receipts from flat rate service, service provided on a call-by-call basis,
11			mobile telecommunications service, and private telecommunications
12			service.
13		(2)	Charges for directory assistance, directory listing that is not
14		. ,	yellow-page classified listing, call forwarding, call waiting, three-way
15			calling, caller ID, voice mail, and other similar services.
16		(3)	Customer access line charges billed to subscribers for access to the
17			intrastate or interstate interexchange network.
18		(4)	Charges billed to a pay telephone provider who uses the
19			telecommunications service to provide pay telephone service.
20	(c)	Exch	uded From Gross Receipts. Gross receipts derived from
21	telecomi	nunica	tions service do not include any of the following:
22		(1)	Charges for telecommunications services that are a component part of
23			or are integrated into a telecommunications service that is resold.
24			Examples of services that are resold include carrier charges for access
25			to an intrastate or interstate interexchange network, interconnection
26			charges paid by a provider of mobile telecommunications service, and
27			charges for the sale of unbundled network elements. An unbundled
28			network element is a network element, as defined in 47 U.S.C. §
29			153(29), to which access is provided on an unbundled basis pursuant
30			to 47 U.S.C. § 251(c)(3).
31		(2)	Telecommunications services that are resold as part of a prepaid
32			telephone calling service.
33		(3)	911 charges imposed under G.S. 62A-4 or G.S. 62A-23 and remitted to
34			the Emergency Telephone System Fund under G.S. 62A-7 or the
35			Wireless Fund under G.S. 62A-24.
36		(4)	Allowable surcharges imposed to recoup assessments for the Universal
37		(=)	Service Fund.
38 39		(5)	Receipts of a pay telephone provider from the sale of pay telephone service.
40		(6)	Charges for commercial, cable, mobile, broadcast, or satellite video or
41			audio service unless the service provides two-way communication,
42			other than the customer's interactive communication in connection
43			with the customer's selection or use of the video or audio service.
44		(7)	Paging service, unless the service provides two-way communication.

1	(8)	Charges for telephone service made by a hotal motal or another antity
1 2	(0)	Charges for telephone service made by a hotel, motel, or another entity whose gross receipts are taxable under G.S. 105–164.4(a)(3) when the
2 3		•
		charges are incidental to the occupancy of the entity's accommodations.
4	(0)	
5	(9)	Receipts from the sale, installation, maintenance, or repair of tangible
6	(10)	personal property.
7	$\frac{(10)}{(11)}$	Directory advertising and yellow page classified listings.
8 9	(11)	Repealed by Session Laws 2005-276, s. 33.7, effective October 1, 2005.
10	(12)	Information services. An information service is a service that can
11		generate, acquire, store, transform, process, retrieve, use, or make
12		available information through a communications service. Examples of
13		an information service include an electronic publishing service and a
14		web hosting service.
15	(13)	Internet access service, electronic mail service, electronic bulletin
16		board service, or similar on line services.
17	(14)	Billing and collection services.
18	(15)	Charges for bad checks or late payments.
19	(16)	Charges to a State agency or to a local unit of government for the
20		North Carolina Information Highway and other data networks owned
21		or leased by the State or unit of local government.
22	(d) Bund	led Services. – When a taxable telecommunications service is bundled
23	()	hat is not taxable, the tax applies to the gross receipts from the taxable
24		undle as follows:
25	(1)	If the service provider offers all the services in the bundle on an
26	(1)	•
-0		- UNDUNCIED DASIS. TAX IS QUE ON THE UNDUNCIED DICE OF THE TAXADIE
27		unbundled basis, tax is due on the unbundled price of the taxable service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for
27 28		service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for
28		service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of
28 29		service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all
28 29 30		service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the
28 29 30 31	(2)	service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services.
28 29 30 31 32	(2)	service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services. If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the
28 29 30 31 32 33	(2)	service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services.If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the bundled basis, tax is due on the taxable service based
28 29 30 31 32 33 34	(2)	service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services.If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the bundled basis, tax is due on the taxable service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	(2)	service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services.If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the bundled basis, tax is due on the taxable service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service, the
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	(2)	service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services.If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the bundled basis, tax is due on the taxable service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service, the service provider's allocation of revenue to that service for the purpose
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	(2)	service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services. If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the bundle on an unbundled basis, tax is due on the taxable service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service provider maintains an account for revenue from a taxable service, the service provider's allocation of revenue to that service for the purpose of determining the tax due on the service must reflect its accounting
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38		service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services. If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the bundle on an unbundled basis, tax is due on the taxable service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service provider maintains an account for revenue from a taxable service, the service provider's allocation of revenue to that service for the purpose of determining the tax due on the service must reflect its accounting allocation of revenue to that service.
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	(e) Priva	 service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services. If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the bundled basis, tax is due on the taxable service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service, the service provider's allocation of revenue to that service for the purpose of determining the tax due on the service must reflect its accounting allocation of revenue to that service.
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	(e) Priva service are sour	 service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services. If the service provider does not offer one or more of the service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service, the service provider's allocation of revenue to that service for the purpose of determining the tax due on the service must reflect its accounting allocation of revenue to that service. te Line. – The gross receipts derived from private telecommunications ced as follows:
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	(e) Priva	 service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services. If the service provider does not offer one or more of the service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service, the service provider's allocation of revenue from a taxable service, the service provider's allocation of revenue to that service for the purpose of determining the tax due on the service must reflect its accounting allocation of revenue to that service. te Line. – The gross receipts derived from private telecommunications ced as follows: If all the customer's channel termination points are located in this
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	(e) Priva service are sour (1)	 service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services. If the service provider does not offer one or more of the services in the bundle dual on an unbundled basis, tax is due on the taxable service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service, the service provider's allocation of revenue to that service for the purpose of determining the tax due on the service must reflect its accounting allocation of revenue to that service. te Line. – The gross receipts derived from private telecommunications ced as follows: If all the customer's channel termination points are located in this State, the service is sourced to this State.
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	(e) Priva service are sour	 service, less the discount resulting from the bundling. The discount for a service as the result of bundling is the proportionate price decrease of the service, determined on the basis of the total unbundled price of all the services in the bundle compared to the bundled price of the services. If the service provider does not offer one or more of the service based on a reasonable allocation of revenue to that service. If the service, the service provider's allocation of revenue from a taxable service, the service provider's allocation of revenue to that service for the purpose of determining the tax due on the service must reflect its accounting allocation of revenue to that service. te Line. – The gross receipts derived from private telecommunications ced as follows: If all the customer's channel termination points are located in this

1			points, the charge for each channel termination point located in this
2			State is sourced to this State.
3		(3)	If all the customer's channel termination points are not located in this
4			State and the service is billed on the basis of channel mileage, the
5			following applies:
6			a. A charge for a channel segment between two channel
7			termination points located in this State is sourced to this State.
8			b. Fifty percent (50%) of a charge for a channel segment between
9			a channel termination point located in this State and a channel
10			termination point located in another state is sourced to this
11			State.
12		(4)	If all the customer's channel termination points are not located in this
13			State and the service is not billed on the basis of channel termination
14			points or channel mileage, a percentage of the charge for the service is
15			sourced to this State. The percentage is determined by dividing the
16			number of channel termination points in this State by the total number
17			of channel termination points.
18	(f)	Call	Center Cap. The gross receipts tax on telecommunications service that
19	originate		de this State, terminates in this State, and is provided to a call center that
20	-		y permit issued by the Department under G.S. 105-164.27A may not
21	exceed fi	ifty the	busand dollars (\$50,000) a calendar year. This cap applies separately to
22	each lega		
23	(g)	Credi	t A taxpayer who pays a tax legally imposed by another state on a
24	telecomn	nunicat	tions service taxable under this section is allowed a credit against the tax
25	imposed		-
26	(h)	Defin	itions. – The following definitions apply in this section:
27		(01)	Ancillary service. – Defined in G.S. 105-164.3.
28		(1)	Call-by-call basis A method of charging for a telecommunications
29			service whereby the price of the service is measured by individual
30			calls.
31		(2)	Call center. – Defined in G.S. 105-164.27A.
32		(3)	Mobile telecommunications service. – Defined in G.S. 105-164.3.
33		(4)	Place of primary use. – Defined in G.S. 105-164.3.
34		(5)	Postpaid calling service A telecommunications service that is
35			charged on a call-by-call basis and is obtained by making payment at
36			the time of the call either through the use of a credit or payment
37			mechanism, such as a bank card, travel card, credit card, or debit card,
38			or by charging the call to a telephone number that is not associated
39			with the origination or termination of the telecommunications service.
40			A postpaid calling service includes a service that meets all the
41			requirements of a prepaid wireline telephone calling service, except
42			the exclusive use requirement.
43		(6)	Prepaid telephone calling service. – Defined in G.S. 105-164.3.

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((7)	Private telecommunications service. – Telecommun	ications service
(· ·	that entitles a subscriber of the service to exclusive or	
		communications channel or group of channels.	priority ase of a
(Telecommunications service. – Defined in G.S. 105-16	54.3."
•		ION 5. G.S. 105-164.13 is amended by adding	
subdivisior			the following
		The following telecommunications services and charge	s:
		a. Telecommunications service that is a component	
	-	integrated into a telecommunications service that	-
		exemption does not apply to service purch	
		telephone provider who uses the service	
		telephone service. Examples of services that an	
		carrier charges for access to an intrastat	
		interexchange network, interconnection char	
		provider of mobile telecommunications service.	
		the sale of unbundled network elements. An unl	
		element is a network element, as defined i	
		153(29), to which access is provided on an	
		pursuant to 47 U.S.C. \S 251(c)(3).	
	1	b. Pay telephone service.	
		c. 911 charges imposed under G.S. 62A-4 or C	LS. 62A-23 and
	-	remitted to the Emergency Telephone Syste	
		G.S. 62A-7 or the Wireless Fund under G.S. 62.	
		d. Charges for telecommunications service made b	
	-	or another entity whose gross receipts are	•
		G.S. $105-164.4(a)(3)$ when the charges are in	
		occupancy of the entity's accommodations.	
		e. Telecommunications service purchased by a S	tate agency or a
	-	unit of local government for the North Carol	
		Highway or another data network owned or lea	
		or unit of local government."	<u> </u>
S	SECTI	ION 6. G.S. 105-164.14(b) and (c) read as rewritten:	
		ofit Entities and Hospital Drugs. – A nonprofit entity	included in the
	-	llowed a semiannual refund of sales and use taxes paid	
•		t purchases of tangible personal property and serv	•
		telecommunications <u>electricity</u> , telecommunication	
		for use in carrying on the work of the nonprofit entity:	, <u></u>
•		Hospitals not operated for profit, including hospita	ils and medical
		accommodations operated by an authority created un	
		Authorities Law, Article 2 of Chapter 131E of the Gen	-
(Educational institutions not operated for profit.	
		Churches, orphanages, and other charitable or religious	s institutions and

1 2 (4) Qualified retirement facilities whose property is excluded from property tax under G.S. 105-278.6A.

Sales and use tax liability indirectly incurred by a nonprofit entity on building materials, supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of or annexed to any building or structure that is owned or leased by the nonprofit entity and is being erected, altered, or repaired for use by the nonprofit entity for carrying on its nonprofit activities is considered a sales or use tax liability incurred on direct purchases by the nonprofit entity.

A hospital that is not allowed a refund under this subsection of sales and use taxes paid on its direct purchases of tangible personal property is allowed a semiannual refund of sales and use taxes paid by it on medicines and drugs purchased for use in carrying out its work.

The refunds allowed under this subsection for certain nonprofit entities and for medicines and drugs purchased by hospitals do not apply to organizations, corporations, and institutions that are owned and controlled by the United States, the State, or a unit of local government, except hospital facilities created under Article 2 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes and nonprofit hospitals owned and controlled by a unit of local government that elect to receive semiannual refunds under this subsection instead of annual refunds under subsection (c).

A request for a refund must be in writing and must include any information and documentation required by the Secretary. A request for a refund for the first six months of a calendar year is due the following October 15; a request for a refund for the second six months of a calendar year is due the following April 15.

24 Certain Governmental Entities. - A governmental entity listed in this (c) subsection is allowed an annual refund of sales and use taxes paid by it under this 25 Article on direct purchases of tangible personal property and services, other than 26 27 electricity and telecommunications electricity, telecommunications service, and ancillary service. Sales and use tax liability indirectly incurred by a governmental entity 28 29 on building materials, supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of or annexed to any building or structure that is owned or leased by the governmental entity 30 and is being erected, altered, or repaired for use by the governmental entity is 31 32 considered a sales or use tax liability incurred on direct purchases by the governmental 33 entity for the purpose of this subsection. A request for a refund must be in writing and must include any information and documentation required by the Secretary. A request 34 35 for a refund is due within six months after the end of the governmental entity's fiscal year. The Secretary shall make an annual report to the Department of Public Instruction 36 37 and the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly by March 1 of the amount of 38 refunds, identified by taxpayer, claimed under subdivisions (2b) and (2c) of this 39 subsection over the preceding year.

40 This subsection applies only to the following governmental entities:

- 41 (1) A county.
 - (2) A city as defined in G.S. 160A-1.
- 42 43

1 2	(2b)	(2c) Repealed by Session Laws 2005-276, s. 7.51(a), effective July 1, 2005, and applies here a sales made on or after that date
2 3	(2)	2005, and applicable to sales made on or after that date.
3 4	(3)	A metropolitan sewerage district or a metropolitan water district in this State.
4 5	(A)	
6	(4)	A water and sewer authority created under Chapter 162A of the General Statutes.
0 7	(5)	
8	(5)	A lake authority created by a board of county commissioners pursuant
8 9	(6)	to an act of the General Assembly.
10	(6)	A sanitary district. A regional solid waste management authority created pursuant to
10	(7)	G.S. 153A-421.
11	(8)	An area mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse
12	(8)	authority, other than a single-county area authority, established
13		pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 122C of the General Statutes.
14	(9)	A district health department, or a public health authority created
16	(\mathcal{I})	pursuant to Part 1A of Article 2 of Chapter 130A of the General
17		Statutes.
18	(10)	A regional council of governments created pursuant to G.S. 160A-470.
19	(10) (11)	A regional planning and economic development commission or a
20	(11)	regional economic development commission created pursuant to
20 21		Chapter 158 of the General Statutes.
22	(12)	A regional planning commission created pursuant to G.S. 153A-391.
22	(12) (13)	A regional sports authority created pursuant to G.S. 160A-479.
24	(13) (14)	A public transportation authority created pursuant to Article 25 of
25	(1)	Chapter 160A of the General Statutes.
26	(14a)	A facility authority created pursuant to Part 4 of Article 20 of Chapter
27	(1 14)	160A of the General Statutes.
28	(15)	A regional public transportation authority created pursuant to Article
29	()	26 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes, or a regional
30		transportation authority created pursuant to Article 27 of Chapter 160A
31		of the General Statutes.
32	(16)	A local airport authority that was created pursuant to a local act of the
33		General Assembly.
34	(17)	A joint agency created by interlocal agreement pursuant to
35		G.S. 160A-462 to operate a public broadcasting television station.
36	(18)	Repealed by Session Laws 2001-474, s. 7, effective November 29,
37		2001.
38	(19)	Repealed by Session Laws 2001-474, s. 7, effective November 29,
39		2001.
40	(20)	A constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, but only
41		with respect to sales and use tax paid by it for tangible personal
42		property or services that are eligible for refund under this subsection
43		acquired by it through the expenditure of contract and grant funds.
44	(21)	The University of North Carolina Health Care System.

1	(22) A regional natural gas district created pursuant to Article 28 of Chapter
2	160A of the General Statutes."
3	SECTION 7. G.S. 105-164.27A(b) reads as rewritten:
4	"(b) Telecommunications Service. – A direct pay permit for telecommunications
5	service authorizes its holder to purchase telecommunications service and ancillary
6	service without paying tax to the seller and authorizes the seller to not collect any tax on
7	a sale to the permit holder. A person who purchases telecommunications service these
8	services under a direct pay permit must file a return and pay the tax due monthly to the
9	Secretary. A direct pay permit issued under this subsection does not apply to any tax
10	other than the tax on telecommunications service and ancillary service.
11	A call center that purchases telecommunications service that originates outside this
12	State and terminates in this State may apply to the Secretary for a direct pay permit for
13	telecommunications service and ancillary service. A call center is a business that is
14	primarily engaged in providing support services to customers by telephone to support
15	products or services of the business. A business is primarily engaged in providing
16	support services by telephone if at least sixty percent (60%) of its calls are incoming."
17	SECTION 8. G.S. 105-164.44F(a) reads as rewritten:
18	"(a) Amount. – The Secretary must distribute to the cities part of the taxes
19	imposed by G.S. 105-164.4(a)(4c) on telecommunications service and ancillary service.
20	The Secretary must make the distribution within 75 days after the end of each calendar
21	quarter. The amount the Secretary must distribute is eighteen and three one-hundredths
22	percent (18.03%) of the net proceeds of the taxes collected during the quarter, minus
23	two million six hundred twenty thousand nine hundred forty-eight dollars (\$2,620,948).
24	This deduction is one-fourth of the annual amount by which the distribution to cities of
25	the gross receipts franchise tax on telephone companies, imposed by former
26	G.S. 105-120, was required to be reduced beginning in fiscal year 1995-96 as a result of
27	the "freeze deduction." The Secretary must distribute the specified percentage of the
28	proceeds, less the "freeze deduction" among the cities in accordance with this section."
29	SECTION 9. G.S. 105-164.16 reads as rewritten:
30	"§ 105-164.16. Returns and payment of taxes.
31	(a) General. – Sales and use taxes are payable quarterly, monthly, or
32	semimonthly as specified in this section. when a return is due. A return is due quarterly
33	or monthly as specified in this section. A return must be filed with the Secretary on a
34 25	form prescribed by the Secretary and in the manner required by the Secretary. A return
35	must be signed by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's agent.
36	A sales tax return must state the taxpayer's gross sales for the reporting period, the
37	amount and type of sales made in the period that are exempt from tax under $C = 105 \cdot 104 \cdot 12$ are an already and from tax the exempt of tax and exercise the exempt of tax and exercise the exercise tax and ex
38	G.S. 105-164.13 or are elsewhere excluded from tax, the amount of tax due, and any
39	other information required by the Secretary. A use tax return must state the purchase
40	price of tangible personal property that was purchased or received during the reporting
41	period and is subject to tax under G.S. 105-164.6, the amount of tax due, and any other information required by the Secretary Petures that do not contain the required
42 42	information required by the Secretary. Returns that do not contain the required information will not be accepted. When an unaccepteble return is submitted the
43 44	information will not be accepted. When an unacceptable return is submitted, the
44	Secretary will require a corrected return to be filed.

1	(b) Quarterly. – A taxpayer who is consistently liable for less than one hundred
2	dollars (\$100.00) a month in State and local sales and use taxes must file a return and
3	pay the taxes due on a quarterly basis. A quarterly return covers a calendar quarter and
4	is due by the last day of the month following the end of the quarter.
5	(b1) Monthly. – A taxpayer who is consistently liable for more than one hundred
6	dollars (\$100.00) but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) a month in State and local
7	sales and use taxes must file a return and pay the taxes due on a monthly basis. A
8	monthly return is due by the 20th day of the month following the calendar month
9	covered by the return.
10	(b2) <u>Semimonthly. Prepayment. – A taxpayer who is consistently liable for at least</u>
11	ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) a month in State and local sales and use taxes must pay
12	the tax twice a month and must file a return on a monthly basis. One semimonthly
13	payment covers the period from the first day of the month through the 15th day of the
14	month. The other semimonthly payment covers the period from the 16th day of the
15	month through the last day of the month. The semimonthly payment for the period that
16	ends on the 15th day of the month is due by the 25th day of that month. The
17	semimonthly payment for the period that ends on the last day of the month is due by the
18	10th day of the following month.
19	A return covers both semimonthly payment periods. The return is due by the 20th
20	day of the month following the month of the payment periods covered by the return. A
21	taxpayer is not subject to interest on or penalties for an underpayment for a
22	semimonthly payment period if the taxpayer timely pays at least ninety five percent
23	(95%) of the lesser of the following and includes the underpayment with the monthly
24	return for those semimonthly payment periods:
25	(1) The amount due for each semimonthly payment period.
26	(2) The average semimonthly payment for the prior calendar year.
27	make a monthly prepayment of the next month's tax liability. The prepayment is due on
28	the date a monthly return is due. The prepayment must equal at least sixty-five percent
29	(65%) of any of the following:
30	$(1) \qquad \frac{\text{The amount of tax due for the current month.}}{\text{The amount of tax due for the current month.}}$
31	(2) The amount of tax due for the same month in the preceding year.
32	(3) The average monthly amount of tax due in the preceding calendar
33	(h2) Outree The Second mention the encount of State and head as here its and head as here its and here its an
34 25	(b3) Category. – The Secretary must monitor the amount of State and local sales
35	and use taxes paid by a taxpayer or estimate the amount of taxes to be paid by a new
36 27	taxpayer and must direct each taxpayer to pay tax and file returns in accordance with the
37	appropriate schedule. as required by this section. In determining the amount of taxes
38 20	due from a taxpayer, the Secretary must consider the total amount due from all places of business owned or operated by the same person as the amount due from that person.
39 40	business owned or operated by the same person as the amount due from that person. A taxpayer must file a return and pay tax in accordance with the Secretary's direction until
40 41	taxpayer must file a return and pay tax in accordance with the Secretary's direction until notified in writing to file and pay under a different schedule.direction.
41 42	(c) Repealed by Session Laws 2001-427, s. 6(a), effective January 1, 2002, and
42 43	applicable to taxes levied on or after that date.
1 0	applicable to taxes levied on or after that date.

(Effective for taxable years ending before January 1, 2010) Use Tax on 1 (d)2 Out-of-State Purchases. - Use tax payable by an individual who purchases tangible 3 personal property outside the State for a nonbusiness purpose is due on an annual basis. 4 For an individual who is not required to file an individual income tax return under Part 2 5 of Article 4 of this Chapter, the annual reporting period ends on the last day of the 6 calendar year and a use tax return is due by the following April 15. For an individual 7 who is required to file an individual income tax return, the annual reporting period ends 8 on the last day of the individual's income tax year, and the use tax must be paid on the 9 income tax return as provided in G.S. 105-269.14.

10 (d) (Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2010) Use 11 Tax on Out-of-State Purchases. – Notwithstanding subsection (b), an individual who 12 purchases tangible personal property outside the State for a nonbusiness purpose shall 13 file a use tax return on an annual basis. The annual reporting period ends on the last day 14 of the calendar year. The return is due by the due date, including any approved 15 extensions, for filing the individual's income tax return."

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SECTION 10. G.S. 105-113(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Report and Payment. – The tax imposed by this section is payable quarterly,
semimonthly, quarterly or monthly as specified in this subsection. A return is due
quarterly.

20 A water company or public sewerage company must pay tax quarterly when filing a 21 return. An electric power company must pay tax in accordance with the schedule that applies to its and requirements that apply to payments of sales and use tax under 22 23 G.S. 105-164.16 and must file a return quarterly. An electric power company is not 24 subject to interest on or penalties for an underpayment for a semimonthly or monthly 25 payment period if the electric power company timely pays at least ninety five percent (95%) of the amount due for each semimonthly or monthly payment period and includes 26 27 the underpayment with the quarterly return for those semimonthly or monthly payment periods. 28

A quarterly return covers a calendar quarter and is due by the last day of the month that follows the quarter covered by the return. A taxpayer must submit a return on a form provided by the Secretary. The return must include the taxpayer's gross receipts from all property it owned or operated during the reporting period in connection with its business taxed under this section. A taxpayer must report its gross receipts on an accrual basis. A return must contain the following information:

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- (1) The taxpayer's gross receipts for the reporting period from business inside and outside this State, stated separately.
- (2) The taxpayer's gross receipts from commodities or services described in subsection (a) that are sold to a vendee subject to the tax levied by this section or to a joint agency established under Chapter 159B of the General Statutes or a city having an ownership share in a project established under that Chapter.
- 42 (3) The amount of and price paid by the taxpayer for commodities or
 43 services described in subsection (a) that are purchased from others
 44 engaged in business in this State and the name of each vendor.

1	(4)	For an electric power company the entity's gross receipts from the sale
2		within each city of the commodities and services described in
3		subsection (a)."
4		FION 11. G.S. 105-164.4(a)(8) reads as rewritten:
5	"(8)	The rate of two and one-half percent (2.5%) applies to the sales price
6		of each modular home sold, sold at retail, including all accessories
7		attached to the modular home when it is delivered to the purchaser. For
8		the purposes of this subdivision, the retail sale is deemed to be the The
9		sale of a modular home to a modular homebuilder.homebuilder is
10		considered a retail sale. A person who sells a modular home at retail is
11		allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this subdivision for sales
12		or use tax paid to another state on tangible personal property
13		incorporated in the modular home. The retail sale of a modular home
14		occurs when a modular home manufacturer sells a modular home to a
15	GE C	modular homebuilder or directly to the end user of the modular home."
16		FION 12. G.S. 105-164.42H(a)(3) is repealed.
17		FION 13. G.S. 105-187.43 reads as rewritten:
18		Payment of the tax.
19 20	· · · ·	nent. – The tax imposed by this Article is payable semimonthly in $C = 105 + 164 + 16$ for semimorthly resuments of color
20		the schedule set in G.S. 105 164.16 for semimonthly payments of sales
21		-monthly. A monthly payment is due by the 20th day of the month
22		alendar month in which liability for the tax accrues. The tax imposed by
23	-	piped natural gas delivered to a sales or transportation customer accrues
24 25	-	s delivered. The tax payable on piped natural gas received by a person
25 26		access to an interstate pipeline for consumption by that person accrues
26 27	when the gas is (b) Smal	1 Underpayments. A person is not subject to interest on or penalties for
28		ont of a semimonthly amount due if the person timely pays at least
28 29	· ·	cent (95%) of the amount due and includes the underpayment with the
30	• •	person files. Prepayment. – A taxpayer who is consistently liable for at
31		nd dollars (\$10,000) of tax a month must make a monthly prepayment of
32		's tax liability. This requirement applies when the taxpayer meets the
33		ne Secretary notifies the taxpayer to make prepayments. A prepayment is
34		a monthly payment is due. The prepayment must equal at least sixty-five
35		of any of the following:
36	<u>(1)</u>	The amount of tax due for the current month.
37	$\frac{(2)}{(2)}$	The amount of tax due for the same month in the preceding year.
38	$\frac{(3)}{(3)}$	The average monthly amount of tax due in the preceding calendar
39	<u></u>	year.
40	(c) Retur	m A return is due quarterly. A quarterly return covers a calendar
41		lue by the last day of the month that follows the quarter covered by the
42	return."	
43		FION 14. Section 12 of this act becomes effective June 1, 2006. Section
44		ecomes effective July 1, 2006, and applies to purchases made on or after

- 1 that date. Sections 9 through 10 and Section 13 of this act become effective October 1,
- 2 2007. The remainder of this act becomes effective January 1, 2007.