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COMMITTEE REPORT

January 20, 2010

**S. 728**

Introduced by Senators Hayes and Fair

S. Printed 1/20/10--S. [SEC 1/21/10 12:49 PM]

Read the first time April 21, 2009.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

To whom was referred a Bill (S. 728) to amend Section 12‑65‑30, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, relating to the entitlement to tax credits under the Textiles Communities Revitalization Act, etc., respectfully

**REPORT:**

That they have duly and carefully considered the same and recommend that the same do pass:

HUGH K. LEATHERMAN, SR. for Committee.

**STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT**

**REVENUE IMPACT 1/**

This bill is expected to reduce general fund insurance premium taxes an estimated $57,692 in FY2009-10.

## Explanation

Enacted in 2005, the textile rehabilitation credits allow a taxpayer an income/license tax credit or property tax credit for the renovation, improvement, and redevelopment of abandoned textile mills in South Carolina. This bill amends Chapter 65 of Title 12 to allow a taxpayer that rehabilitates a textile mill site to apply a credit for qualified rehabilitation costs against insurance premium taxes imposed by Chapter 7, Title 38. The income or license tax credit is equal to twenty-five percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenses. The real property tax credit is equal to twenty-five percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenses made to the eligible site up to seventy-five percent of the real property taxes due on the site each year. According to the latest figures from the Department of Revenue, nearly $1,500,000 of credits was claimed by 52 tax filers in FY2006-07. This was an average of $28,846 per taxpayer during the latest year for which these data are available. Many of these rehabilitated textile mills have been converted into specialized textile operations, retail shopping areas, and even service-related businesses. The expansion of the application of the credit against insurance premium and license taxes increases the total pool of available taxes to which the credit can be applied. It is reasonable to expect that with the expansion of the available tax base, the credit will continue to be claimed at its historical level. Applying an average credit amount of $28,846 per tax filer for two tax filers yields an estimated reduction of general fund insurance premium taxes of $57,692 in FY2009-10.

*Approved By:*

William C. Gillespie

Board of Economic Advisors

1/ This statement meets the requirement of Section 2-7-71 for a state revenue impact by the BEA, or Section 2-7-76 for a local revenue impact or Section 6-1-85(B) for an estimate of the shift in local property tax incidence by the Office of Economic Research.

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND SECTION 12‑65‑30, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO THE ENTITLEMENT TO TAX CREDITS UNDER THE TEXTILES COMMUNITIES REVITALIZATION ACT, SO AS TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE APPLICABILITY OF SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR TEXTILE MILL SITES ACQUIRED BEFORE AND AFTER 2007, TO REVISE THE ALLOWABLE AMOUNT OF THE CREDITS IN CERTAIN INSTANCES, TO PROVIDE THAT THE TAX CREDITS ALLOWED INCLUDE CREDITS AGAINST INSURANCE PREMIUM TAXES, TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION, AND TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH THESE CREDITS ARE VESTED IN A TAXPAYER AND MAY BE ALLOCATED TO PARTNERS OR MEMBERS; BY ADDING SECTION 12‑65‑50 SO AS TO PROVIDE TRANSITION RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC MILL SITES; AND BY ADDING SECTION 12‑65‑60 SO AS TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE ELIGIBILITY CERTIFICATION PROCESS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 12‑65‑30 of the 1976 Code, as added by Act 313 of 2008, is amended to read:

“Section 12‑65‑30. (A) Subject to the terms and conditions of this chapter, a taxpayer who rehabilitates a textile mill site is eligible for either:

(1) a credit against real property taxes levied by local taxing entities; or

(2) a credit against income taxes imposed pursuant to Chapter 6 and Chapter 11 of this title or corporate license fees pursuant to Chapter 20 of this title, or ~~both~~ insurance premium taxes imposed by Chapter 7, Title 38, or any of them.

(B) If the taxpayer elects to receive the credit pursuant to subsection (A)(1), the following provisions apply:

(1) The taxpayer shall file a Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate with the municipality, or the county if the textile mill site is located in an unincorporated area, in which the textile mill site is located before incurring its first rehabilitation expenses at the textile mill site. Failure to provide the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate results in qualification of only those rehabilitation expenses incurred after notice is provided.

(2) Once the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate has been provided to the county or municipality, the municipality or the county shall first by resolution determine the eligibility of the textile mill site and the proposed rehabilitation expenses for the credit. A proposed rehabilitation of a textile mill site must be approved by a positive majority vote of the local governing body. For purposes of this subsection, 'positive majority vote’ is as defined in Section 6‑1‑300(5). If the county or municipality determines that the textile mill site and the proposed rehabilitation expenses are eligible for the credit, there must be a public hearing and the municipality or county shall approve the textile mill site for the credit by ordinance. Before approving a textile mill site for the credit, the municipality or county shall make a finding that the credit does not violate a covenant, representation, or warranty in any of its tax increment financing transactions or an outstanding general obligation bond issued by the county or municipality.

(3)(a) The amount of the credit is equal to twenty‑five percent of the actual rehabilitation expenses made at the textile mill site times the local taxing entity ratio of each local taxing entity that has consented to the credit pursuant to item (4), if the actual rehabilitation expenses incurred in rehabilitating the textile mill site are between eighty percent and one hundred twenty‑five percent of the estimated rehabilitation expenses set forth in the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate. If the actual rehabilitation expenses exceed one hundred twenty‑five percent of the estimated expenses set forth in the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate, the taxpayer qualifies for the credit based on one hundred twenty‑five percent of the estimated expenses as opposed to the actual expenses it incurred in rehabilitating the textile mill site. If the actual rehabilitation expenses are below eighty percent of the estimated rehabilitation expenses, the credit is not allowed. The ordinance must provide for the credit to be taken as a credit against up to seventy‑five percent of the real property taxes due on the textile mill site each year for up to eight years.

(b) The local taxing entity ratio is set as of the time the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate is filed and remains set for the entire period that the credit may be claimed by the taxpayer.

(4) Not fewer than forty‑five days before holding the public hearing required by subsection (B)(2), the governing body of the municipality or county shall give notice to all affected local taxing entities in which the textile mill site is located of its intention to grant a credit against real property taxes for the textile mill site and the amount of estimated credit proposed to be granted based on the estimated rehabilitation expenses. If a local taxing entity does not file an objection to the tax credit with the municipality or county on or before the date of the public hearing, the local taxing entity is considered to have consented to the tax credit.

(5) The credit against real property taxes for each applicable phase or portion of the textile mill site may be claimed beginning for the property tax year in which the applicable phase or portion of the textile mill site is first placed in service.

(C) If the taxpayer ~~has acquired the textile mill site after December 31, 2007, and~~ elects to receive the credit pursuant to subsection (A)(2), the following provisions apply:

(1) The ~~taxpayer shall file with the department a notice of Intent to Rehabilitate before incurring its first~~ amount of the credit is equal to twenty‑five percent of the actual rehabilitation expenses made at the textile mill site. ~~Failure to provide the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate results in qualification of only those rehabilitation expenses incurred after the notice is provided.~~

(2) ~~The amount of the credit is equal to twenty‑five percent of the actual rehabilitation expenses made at the textile mill site if the actual rehabilitation expenses incurred in rehabilitating the textile mill site are between eighty percent and one hundred twenty‑five percent of the estimated rehabilitation expenses set forth in the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate. If the actual rehabilitation expenses exceed one hundred twenty‑five percent of the estimated expenses set forth in the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate, the taxpayer qualifies for the credit based on one hundred twenty‑five percent of the estimated expenses as opposed to the actual expenses it incurred in rehabilitating the textile mill site. If the actual rehabilitation expenses are below eighty percent of the estimated rehabilitation expenses, the credit is not allowed.~~ If the taxpayer has acquired the textile mill site after December 31, 2007, the provisions of this item (2) apply to the textile mill site; provided, however, that transfers between affiliated taxpayers of phases of any textile mill site may not be deemed an acquisition for this purpose. The taxpayer shall file with the department a Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate prior to receiving the building permits for the applicable rehabilitation at the textile mill site or phase thereof. Failure to provide the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate prior to receiving the building permits for the applicable rehabilitation at the textile mill site or phase thereof results in qualification of only those rehabilitation expenses incurred after the notice is provided. If the actual rehabilitation expenses exceed one hundred twenty‑five percent of the estimated expenses set forth in the Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate, the taxpayer qualifies for the credit based on one hundred twenty‑five percent of the estimated expenses as opposed to the actual expenses incurred in rehabilitating the textile mill site.

(3) The entire credit is earned in the taxable year in which the applicable phase or portion of the textile mill site is placed in service but must be taken in equal installments over a five‑year period beginning with the tax year in which the applicable phase or portion of the textile mill site is placed in service. Unused credit may be carried forward for the succeeding five years.

(4) If the taxpayer qualifies for both the credit allowed by this subsection and the credit allowed pursuant to Section 12‑6‑3535, the taxpayer may claim both credits.

(5) The credit allowed by this subsection is limited in use to fifty percent of ~~either~~ each of the following:

(a) the taxpayer’s income tax liability for the taxable year if taxpayer claims the credit allowed by this section as a credit against income tax imposed pursuant to Chapter 6 or Chapter 11 of this title;

(b) the taxpayer’s corporate license fees for the taxable year if the taxpayer claims the credit allowed by this section as a credit against license fees imposed pursuant to Chapter 20; or

(c) the taxpayer’s insurance premium taxes imposed by Chapter 7, Title 38.

(6)(a) If the taxpayer leases the textile mill site, or part of the textile mill site, the taxpayer may transfer any applicable remaining credit associated with the rehabilitation expenses incurred with respect to that part of the site to the lessee of the site. The provisions of item ~~(5)~~ (7) of this subsection apply to a lessee that is an entity taxed as a partnership. If a taxpayer sells the textile mill site, or any phase or portion of the textile mill site, the taxpayer may transfer all, or part of the remaining credit, associated with the rehabilitation expenses incurred with respect to that phase or portion of the site to the purchaser of the applicable portion of the textile mill site.

(b) To the extent that the taxpayer transfers the credit, the taxpayer must notify the department of the transfer in the manner the department prescribes.

(7) To the extent that the taxpayer is a partnership or a limited liability company taxed as a partnership, the credit may be passed through to the partners or members and may be allocated by the taxpayer among any of its partners or members on an annual basis including, without limitation, an allocation of the entire credit to ~~one~~ any partner or member who was a member or partner at any time during the year in which the credit is allocated.

(D) A taxpayer is not eligible for the credit if the taxpayer owned the otherwise eligible textile mill site when the site was operational and immediately prior to its abandonment.”

SECTION 2. Chapter 65, Title 12 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 12‑65‑50. (A) Entire textile mill sites placed in service on or before December 31, 2007, must be governed by the former provisions of Chapter 32, Title 6, in effect as of December 31, 2007.

(B) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all textile mill sites or portions thereof placed in service on or after January 1, 2008.

(C) For any textile mill sites in which a portion but not all of the textile mill site was placed in service on or before December 31, 2007, the taxpayer may elect to either:

(1) have the portion of the textile mill site that was placed in service on or before December 31, 2007, governed by the former provisions of Chapter 32, Title 6, in effect as of December 31, 2007, as if the portion were an entire textile mill site; or

(2) have the portion be governed by this chapter such that the portion must be deemed to be a phase of the textile mill site placed in service on a date subsequent to December 31, 2007, identified by the taxpayer.”

SECTION 3. Chapter 65, Title 12 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 12‑65‑60. The taxpayer may apply to the municipality or county in which the textile mill site is located for a certification of the textile mill site made by ordinance or binding resolution of the governing body of the municipality or county. The certification shall include findings that the:

(1) textile mill site was a textile mill as defined in Section 12‑65‑20(3);

(2) textile mill site has been abandoned as defined in Section 12‑65‑20(1); and

(3) geographic area of the textile mill site consistent with Section 12‑65‑20(4).

The taxpayer may conclusively rely upon the certification in determining the credit allowed; provided, however, that if the taxpayer is relying upon the certification, the taxpayer shall include a copy of the certification on the first return for which the credit is claimed.”

SECTION 4. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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