# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2005

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# HOUSE BILL 105 Committee Substitute Favorable 5/4/05

Short Title: Motor Fuel Tax Changes.	(Public)
Sponsors:	
Referred to:	
February 8, 2005	
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  AN ACT TO MODIFY THE TAXATION OF MOTOR FUELS. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:  SECTION 1. G.S. 105-236(2) reads as rewritten:  "§ 105-236. Penalties.  Penalties assessed by the Secretary under this Subchapter are assess additional tax. Except as otherwise provided by law, and subject to the prof G.S. 105-237, the following penalties shall be applicable:	
(2) Failure to Obtain a License. – For failure to obtain a license engaging in a business, trade or profession for which a required, the Secretary shall assess a penalty equal to five per of the amount prescribed for the license per month or fraction until paid, not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the apprescribed, but in any event shall not be less than five dollar In cases in which the taxpayer fails to obtain a license as under G.S. 105-449.65 or G.S. 105-449.131, the Secretary mapenalty of one thousand dollars (\$1,000)."  SECTION 2. G.S. 105-241(b) is amended by adding a new subdiread:	license is reent (5%) on thereof amount so rs (\$5.00). It required that assess
"(b) Electronic Funds Transfer. – Payment by electronic funds transfer is as provided in this subsection.   (2a) Motor fuel taxes. – A taxpayer that is required to file an return under Article 36C or Article 36D of Chapter 105 of the	<u>electronic</u>
Statutes must pay the tax by electronic funds transfer."  SECTION 3. 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 on its quarterly report for tax paid by the carrier on fuel purchased in the State. The amount of the credit is determined using the flat cents-per-gallon rate plus the variable cents-per-gallon rate of tax in effect during the quarter covered by the report. To obtain a 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 Secretary must refund the excess to the motor earrier.carrier in accordance with G.S. 105-266(a)(3)."

## **SECTION 4.** G.S. 105-449.44(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Calculation. – The amount of motor fuel or alternative fuel a motor carrier uses in its operations in this State for a reporting period is the ratio of the number of miles the motor carrier travels in this State during that period divided by the calculated miles per gallon for the motor carrier for all qualified vehicles to the total number of miles the motor carrier travels inside and outside this State during that period, multiplied by the total amount of fuel the motor carrier uses in its operations inside and outside the State during that period."

**SECTION 5.** G.S. 105-449.46 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 105-449.46. Inspection of books and records.

The Secretary and his authorized agents and representatives shall have the right at any reasonable time to inspect the books and records of any motor carrier subject to the tax imposed by this Article. Article or to the registration fee imposed by Article 3 of Chapter 20 of the General Statutes."

#### **SECTION 6.** G.S. 105-449.47(a1) reads as rewritten:

"(a1) Registration and Identification Marker. – When the Secretary registers a motor carrier, the Secretary must issue at least one identification marker for each motor vehicle operated by the motor carrier. A motor carrier must keep records of identification markers issued to it and must be able to account for all identification markers it receives from the Secretary. Registrations and identification markers issued by the Secretary are for a calendar year. All identification markers issued by the Secretary remain the property of the State. The Secretary may withhold or revoke a registration or an identification marker when a motor carrier fails to comply with this Article, former Article 36 or 36A of this Subchapter, Article or Article 36C or 36D of this Subchapter.

A motor carrier must carry a copy of its registration in each motor vehicle operated by the motor carrier when the vehicle is in this State. A motor vehicle must clearly display an identification marker at all times. The identification marker must be affixed to the vehicle for which it was issued in the place and manner designated by the authority that issued it."

**SECTION 7.** Article 36B of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 105-449.47A. Reasons why the Secretary can deny an application for a registration and identification marker.

- The Secretary may refuse to register and issue an identification marker to an applicant that has done any of the following:
  - (1) Had a registration issued under Chapter 105 or Chapter 119 of the General Statutes cancelled by the Secretary for cause.
  - (2) <u>Had a registration issued by another jurisdiction, pursuant to</u> G.S. 105-449.57, cancelled for cause.
  - (3) Been convicted of fraud or misrepresentation.
  - (4) Been convicted of any other offense that indicates that the applicant may not comply with this Article if registered and issued an identification marker.
  - (5) Failed to remit payment for a tax debt under Chapter 105 or Chapter 119 of the General Statutes. The term 'tax debt' has the same meaning as defined in G.S. 105-243.1.
  - (6) Failed to file a return due under Chapter 105 or Chapter 119 of the General Statutes."

**SECTION 8.** G.S. 105-449.51 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 105-449.51. Violations declared to be misdemeanors.

Any person who operates or causes to be operated on a highway in this State a motor vehicle that does not carry a registration card as required by this Article, does not properly display an identification marker as required by this Article, or is not registered in accordance with this Article is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall only be fined no less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00). Each day's operation in violation of any provision of this section shall constitute a separate offense."

#### **SECTION 9.** G.S. 105-449.65(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Multiple Activity. – A person who is engaged in more than one activity for which a license is required must have a separate license for each activity, unless this subsection provides otherwise. A person who is licensed as a supplier is not required to obtain a separate license for any other activity for which a license is required and is considered to have a license as a distributor. A person who is licensed as an occasional importer or a tank wagon importer is not required to obtain a separate license as a distributor. distributor unless the importer is also purchasing motor fuel, at the terminal rack, from an elective or permissive supplier who is authorized to collect and remit the tax to the State. A person who is licensed as a distributor is not required to obtain a separate license as an importer if the distributor acquires fuel for import only from an elective supplier or a permissive supplier and is not required to obtain a separate license as an exporter. A person who is licensed as a distributor or a blender is not required to obtain a separate license as a motor fuel transporter if the distributor or blender does not transport motor fuel for others for hire."

### **SECTION 10.** G.S. 105-449.69(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Most Licenses. – An applicant for a license as a refiner, a supplier, a terminal operator, an importer, a blender, a bulk end user of undyed diesel fuel, a retailer of undyed diesel fuel, or a distributor must meet the following requirements:

1	(1)	If the applicant is a corporation, the applicant must either be
2		incorporated in this State or be authorized to transact business in this
3		State.
4	(2)	If the applicant is a limited liability company, the applicant must either
5		be organized in this State or be authorized to transact business in this
6		State.
7	(3)	If the applicant is a limited partnership, the applicant must either be
8	, ,	formed in this State or be authorized to transact business in this State.
9	(4)	If the applicant is an individual or a general partnership, the applicant
10	, ,	must designate an agent for service of process and give the agent's
11		name and address."
12	SEC'	<b>FION 11.</b> G.S. 105-449.73 reads as rewritten:
13		Reasons why the Secretary can deny an application for a license.
14		ry may refuse to issue a license to an individual applicant that has done
15		wing and may refuse to issue a license to an applicant that is a business
16		neipal in the business has done any of the following:
17	(1)	Had a license or registration issued under this Article or former Article
18	(1)	36 or 36A of this Chapter cancelled by the Secretary for cause.
19	(1a)	Had a motor fuel license or registration issued by another state
20	(14)	cancelled for cause.
21	(2)	Had a federal Certificate of Registry issued under § 4101 of the Code,
22	(2)	or a similar federal authorization, revoked.
23	(3)	Been convicted of fraud or misrepresentation.
24	(4)	Been convicted of any other offense that indicates that the applicant
25	(4)	may not comply with this Article if issued a license.
26	(5)	Failed to remit payment for <del>an overdue tax debt tax debt under Chapter</del>
20 27	(3)	105 or Chapter 119 of the General Statutes. The term "overdue tax
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20 29	(6)	debt" "tax debt" has the same meaning as defined in G.S. 105-243.1.
30	(6)	Failed to file a return due under Chapter 105 or Chapter 119 of the General Statutes."
	SEC.	
31		<b>TION 12.</b> G.S. 105-449.86(a) reads as rewritten:
32		- An excise tax at the motor fuel rate is imposed on dyed diesel fuel
33		rate any of the following:
34	(1)	Repealed by Session Laws 2003-349, s. 10.8, effective January 1,
35	(2)	2004.
36	(2)	Either a A local bus or an intercity bus that is allowed by § 4082(b)(3)
37	(2)	of the Code to use dyed diesel fuel.
38	(3)	A highway vehicle that is owned by or leased to an educational
39		organization that is not a public school and is allowed by § 4082(b)(1)
40		or (b)(3) of the Code to use dyed diesel fuel.
41	<del>(4)</del>	A highway vehicle that is owned by or leased to the American Red
42		Cross and is allowed by § 4082 of the Code to use dyed diesel fuel."

**SECTION 13.** G.S. 105-449.90A reads as rewritten:

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"§ 105-449.90A. Payment by supplier of destination state tax collected on exported motor fuel.

Tax collected by a supplier on exported motor fuel is payable by the supplier to the destination-state if the supplier is licensed in that state for payment of motor fuel excise taxes.state. Tax collected by a supplier on exported motor fuel is payable to the Secretary for remittance to the destination state if the supplier is not licensed in that state for payment of motor fuel excise taxes. Payments of destination state tax are due to the destination state or the Secretary, as appropriate, on the date set by the law of the destination state. Payments of destination state tax to the Secretary must be accompanied by a form provided by the Secretary that contains the information required by the Secretary."

**SECTION 14.** G.S. 105-449.96 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

### "§ 105-449.96. Information required on return filed by supplier.

A return of a supplier must list all of the following information and any other information required by the Secretary:

...

(7) The number of gallons of motor fuel the supplier exchanged with another licensed supplier, pursuant to a two-party exchange agreement, during the month, sorted by type of fuel, person receiving the fuel, and terminal code."

**SECTION 15.** The catch line for G.S. 105-449.106 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-449.106. Quarterly refunds for certain local governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, taxicabs, and special mobile equipment." SECTION 16. G.S. 105-449.115 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-449.115. Shipping document required to transport motor fuel by railroad tank car or transport truck.

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- (f) Sanctions Against Transporter. The following acts are grounds for a civil penalty payable to the <del>Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety</del> or the Department of Revenue:
  - (1) Transporting motor fuel in a railroad tank car or transport truck without a shipping document or with a false or an incomplete shipping document.
  - (2) Delivering motor fuel to a destination state other than that shown on the shipping document.

The penalty imposed under this subsection is payable by the person in whose name the conveyance is registered, if the conveyance is a transport truck, and is payable by the person responsible for the movement of motor fuel in the conveyance, if the conveyance is a railroad tank car. The amount of the penalty is five thousand dollars (\$5,000). A penalty imposed under this subsection is in addition to any motor fuel tax assessed.

 (g) Sanctions Against Terminal Operator. – The Secretary may assess a civil penalty of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) against a terminal operator who willfully and with intent issues a shipping document that does not satisfy the requirements of subsection (b) of this section."

**SECTION 17.** G.S. 105-449.115A reads as rewritten:

## "§ 105-449.115A. Shipping document required to transport fuel by tank wagon.

- (a) Issuance. A person who operates a tank wagon into which motor fuel is loaded at the terminal must comply with the document requirements in G.S. 105-449.115(b). A person may not transport motor fuel by who operates a tank wagon into which motor fuel is loaded from some other source must have unless that person has an invoice, bill of sale, or shipping document containing the following information and any other information required by the Secretary:
  - (1) The name and address of the person from whom the motor fuel was received.
  - (2) The date the fuel was loaded.
  - (3) The type of fuel.
  - (4) The gross number of gallons loaded.
- (b) Duties of Transporter. A person to whom an invoice, bill of sale, or shipping document was issued must do all of the following:
  - (1) Carry the invoice, bill of sale, or shipping document in the conveyance for which it is issued when transporting the motor fuel described in it.
  - (2) Show the invoice, bill of sale, or shipping document upon request when transporting the motor fuel described in it.
  - (3) Keep a copy of the invoice, bill of sale, or shipping document at a centralized place of business for at least three years from the date of delivery.
- (c) Sanctions. Transporting motor fuel in a tank wagon without an invoice, bill of sale, or shipping document containing the information required by this section is grounds for a civil penalty payable to the Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, or the Department of Revenue. The penalty imposed under this subsection is payable by the person in whose name the tank wagon is registered. The amount of the penalty is one thousand dollars (\$1,000). A penalty imposed under this subsection is in addition to any motor fuel tax assessed."

# **SECTION 18.** G.S. 105-449.123 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 105-449.123. Marking requirements for dyed fuel storage facilities.

(a) Requirements. – A person who is a retailer of dyed motor fuel or who stores both dyed and undyed motor fuel for use by that person or another person must mark the storage facility for the dyed motor fuel as follows in a manner that clearly indicates the fuel is not to be used to operate a highway vehicle. The storage facility must be marked "Dyed Diesel, Nontaxable Use Only, Penalty For Taxable Use" or "Dyed Kerosene, Nontaxable Use Only, Penalty for Taxable Use" or a similar phrase that clearly indicates the fuel is not to be used to operate a highway vehicle. A person who knowingly and with intent fails to mark the storage facility as required by this section is subject to a civil penalty equal to the excise tax at the motor fuel rate on the inventory

held in the storage tank at the time of the violation. If the inventory cannot be determined, then the penalty is calculated on the capacity of the storage tank.

- (1) The storage tank of the storage facility must be marked if the storage tank is visible.
- (2) The fillcap or spill containment box of the storage facility must be marked.
- (3) The dispensing device that serves the storage facility must be marked.
- (4) The retail pump or dispensing device at any level of the distribution system must comply with the marking requirements.
- (b) Exception. The marking requirements of this section do not apply to a storage facility that contains fuel used only for one of the purposes listed in G.S. 105-449.105A(a)(1) and is installed in a manner that makes use of the fuel for any other purpose improbable."

**SECTION 19.** G.S. 119-15 is amended by adding the following two new subdivisions:

## "§ 119-15. Definitions that apply to Article.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

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- (1a) Dyed diesel fuel distributor. A person who acquires dyed diesel fuel from either of the following:
  - a. A person who is not required to be licensed under Part 2 of Article 36C of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes and who maintains storage facilities for dyed diesel fuel to be used for nonhighway purposes.
  - <u>b.</u> Another dyed diesel fuel distributor.
- (1b) <u>Dyed diesel fuel. Defined in G.S. 105-449.60.</u>"

**SECTION 20.** G.S. 119-15.1(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) License. A person may not engage in business in this State as any of the following unless the person has a license issued by the Secretary authorizing the person to engage in business:
  - (1) A kerosene supplier.
  - (2) A kerosene distributor.
  - (3) A kerosene terminal operator.
  - (4) A dyed diesel fuel distributor."

**SECTION 21.** G.S. 119-15.3(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Initial Bond. – An applicant for a license as a kerosene supplier, kerosene distributor, or kerosene terminal operator must file with the Secretary of Revenue a bond or an irrevocable letter of credit. A bond or irrevocable letter of credit must be conditioned upon compliance with the requirements of this Article, be payable to the State, and be in the form required by the Secretary. The amount of the bond or irrevocable letter of credit may not be less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and may not be more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000)."

**SECTION 22.** G.S. 20-91 reads as rewritten:

"§ 20-91. Audit of vehicle registrations under the International Registration Plan.

- (a) Repealed by Session Laws 1995 (Regular Session, 1996), c. 756, s. 9.
- (b) The Division-Department of Revenue may audit a person who registers or is required to register a vehicle under the International Registration Plan to determine if the person has paid the registration fees due under this Article. A person who registers a vehicle under the International Registration Plan must keep any records used to determine the information provided to the Division when registering the vehicle. The records must be kept for three years after the date of the registration to which the records apply. The Division-Department of Revenue may examine these records during business hours. If the records are not located in North Carolina and an auditor must travel to the location of the records, the registrant shall reimburse North Carolina for per diem and travel expense incurred in the performance of the audit. If more than one registrant is audited on the same out-of-state trip, the per diem and travel expense may be prorated.

The Commissioner Secretary of Revenue may enter into reciprocal audit agreements with other agencies of this State or agencies of another jurisdiction for the purpose of conducting joint audits of any registrant subject to audit under this section.

- (c) If an audit is conducted and it becomes necessary to assess the registrant for deficiencies in registration fees or taxes due based on the audit, the assessment will be determined based on the schedule of rates prescribed for that registration year, adding thereto and as a part thereof an amount equal to five percent (5%) of the tax to be collected. If, during an audit, it is determined that:
  - (1) A registrant failed or refused to make acceptable records available for audit as provided by law; or
  - (2) A registrant misrepresented, falsified or concealed records, then all plates and cab cards shall be deemed to have been issued erroneously and are subject to cancellation. The Commissioner Commissioner, based on information provided by the Department of Revenue audit, may assess the registrant for an additional percentage up to one hundred percent (100%) North Carolina registration fees at the rate prescribed for that registration year, adding thereto and as a part thereof an amount equal to five percent (5%) of the tax to be collected. The Commissioner may cancel all registration and reciprocal privileges.

As a result of an audit, no assessment shall be issued and no claim for refund shall be allowed which is in an amount of less than ten dollars (\$10.00).

The results of any audit conducted under this section shall be provided to the Division. The notice of any assessments will—shall be sent by the Division to the registrant by registered or certified mail at the address of the registrant as it appears in the records of the Division of Motor Vehicles in Raleigh. The notice, when sent in accordance with the requirements indicated above, will be sufficient regardless of whether or not it was ever received.

The failure of any registrant to pay any additional registration fees or tax within 30 days after the billing date, shall constitute cause for revocation of registration license plates, cab cards and reciprocal privileges.

1 (d) Repealed by Session Laws 1995 (Regular Session, 1996), c. 756, s. 9."
2 SECTION 23. Sections 1, 7, 8, 9, 16, and 18 of this act become effective
3 January 1, 2006. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.