

February 2012

North Dakota
Office of State Tax Commissioner

Renaissance Zone Act Tax Incentives Guideline

This guideline explains the income and financial institution tax incentives available under the North Dakota Renaissance Zone Act

Reflects changes made through the 2011 North Dakota Legislature



North Dakota Renaissance Zones

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The North Dakota Renaissance Zone Act ("Act"), enacted by the 1999 North Dakota Legislature, authorizes a North Dakota city to apply to the state for designation of part of the city as a "renaissance zone." Property, income, and financial institution tax incentives are available to taxpayers for investing in zone projects within a zone. Approval of zone status and general administration of the zone are the responsibility of the North Dakota Commerce Department's Division of Community Services. The tax incentives, other than the property tax incentives, are administered by the North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner.



This guideline, dated February 2012, replaces the guideline dated April 2008.

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Law changes and other developments

Following is a summary of the legislative and administrative changes affecting the North Dakota Renaissance Zone Act that have been made since the last publication of this guideline dated April 2008.

2009 Legislation

House Bill 1428

- A city may apply to the North Dakota Commerce Department to (1) request the removal of a completed block within its renaissance zone and replace it with a new block and (2) request that the duration of its zone, which is initially limited to 15 years, be extended in increments of up to 5 years.
- The renaissance fund organization investment tax credit ceiling is increased by \$2.5 million.

These changes are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2008.

Senate Bill 2060

- The one-half mile restriction on the distance between the zone and a noncontiguous 3-block area that is part of the zone was removed.
- Leasehold improvements and rehabilitation of public utility infrastructure were added to the list of eligible zone projects.
- A new tax credit was added for a property owner not participating in a zone project who is required to make changes in utility services or building structure solely because of another taxpayer's zone project.
- The state board of equalization may grant a partial or complete exemption from ad valorem taxation of public utility infrastructure rehabilitated as a zone project.

These changes are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2008.

2011 Legislation

House Bill 1102

The election to claim an income tax credit in lieu of the business income exemption must be made on the eligible individual's timely filed original income tax return. (Previously, the election had to be made on the zone project application submitted to the renaissance zone city.)

This change is effective for zone projects approved after December 31, 2010.

Senate Bill 2218

- Effective for new financing initiated after December 31, 2011, a renaissance fund organization:
 - must limit its financing activity to projects within a zone, and
 - may not provide financing to any project if the organization's officers or employees individually or collectively own 50 percent or more of the project.
- The renaissance fund organization investment tax credit ceiling is increased by \$1 million.

The changes relating to a renaissance fund organization's financing activity are effective for new financing initiated after December 31, 2011.

Part 1

General information

This document provides an explanation of the income and financial institution tax incentives available under the North Dakota Renaissance Zone Act (“Act”). While the Act also provides for property tax incentives, only a brief description of them is provided in this document—see **Property tax incentives** in this part for more information. The statutory provisions of the Act are contained in North Dakota Century Code ch. 40-63.

Division of Community Services

The North Dakota Commerce Department’s Division of Community Services is responsible for the administration of the Act’s provisions covering the creation and administration of a zone, and the review and final approval of zone projects. You may contact that office as follows:

Web site

www.nd.gov/dcs/community/zone/

Write

ND Commerce Department
Division of Community Services
PO Box 2057
Bismarck, ND 58502-2057

Call

(701) 328-5300

Office of State Tax Commissioner

The North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner is responsible for the Act’s provisions covering the income and financial institution tax incentives. If you have questions about these tax incentives, you may contact our office as follows:

Web site

www.nd.gov/tax

Write

ND Office of State Tax Commissioner
600 E. Boulevard Ave., Dept. 127
Bismarck, ND 58505-0599

Call

General (local or out-of-state)	(701) 328-7088
Property tax	(701) 328-3127
Individual income tax	(701) 328-1247
Partnership and S corporation income taxes	(701) 328-1248
Corporation income & financial institution taxes	(701) 328-1249

Available tax incentives

The tax incentives available under the Act are listed below. The property tax incentives are included only for informational purposes—see **Property tax incentives** in this part for more information.

- Single-family residence individual income tax credit—see **Part 2** on page 4.
- Business or investment income exemption (for income and financial institution tax purposes)—see **Part 3** on page 5.
- Business purchase or expansion individual income tax credit—see **Part 4** on page 7.
- Historic property preservation or renovation tax credit (for income and financial institution tax purposes)—see **Part 5** on page 8.
- Nonparticipating property owner credit (for income and financial institution tax purposes)—see **Part 6** on page 8.
- Renaissance fund organization investment tax credit (for income and financial institution tax purposes)—see **Part 7** on page 9.
- Property tax exemption for single-family residence.
- Property tax exemption for real property other than a single-family residence.

Definitions

Unless stated otherwise, the following definitions apply throughout this document:

Act—means the Renaissance Zone Act under North Dakota Century Code ch. 40-63.

Leasehold improvement—means an improvement made by a lessee to expand or improve the efficacy of leased space in a building, which increases the space’s current true and full value by an amount equal to or more than the minimum amount specified in the zone’s development plan.

Local zone authority—means the governing body of the city in which the zone is located, or the entity designated by the city to promote, develop, and manage the zone.

Public utility infrastructure—means the power lines, gas lines, and other property making up the infrastructure of a regulated public utility. It does not include any property, such as water and sewer lines, streets, etc., subject to special assessment by the city.

Passthrough entity—means a partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company (treated like a partnership or S corporation) that passes its income, gains, deductions, losses, and credits through to its owners for federal income tax purposes.

Taxpayer—means an individual, estate, trust, partnership, C corporation, S corporation, limited liability company, or any other entity that is required to file a North Dakota tax return under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-35.3 (relating to the financial institution tax) or N.D.C.C. ch. 57-38 (relating to the income tax).

Zone—means a state-approved renaissance zone created under the Act.

Zone project—means a qualifying transaction in an established zone that is approved by both the local zone authority and the North Dakota Commerce Department’s Division of Community Services. The qualifying transaction or transactions differ for each tax incentive under the Act.

Zone project property—means the property or portion of property that is the subject of a zone project.

Property tax incentives

The property tax incentives provided under the Act are as follows:

- A municipality may grant a partial or complete exemption from property tax to an individual who purchases or rehabilitates a single-family residence in a zone that is the individual’s legal residence.

- A municipality may grant a partial or complete exemption from property tax to a taxpayer who purchases or rehabilitates real property used for business or investment purposes.
- The North Dakota State Board of Equalization may grant a partial or complete exemption from property tax for the rehabilitation of public utility infrastructure property.

All of the above exemptions may be allowed up to five years following the date of acquisition or rehabilitation. The property tax exemptions are provided for under N.D.C.C. § 40-63-05.

Any given property may be exempted from property taxes under the Act only once. If the property is transferred to a qualified purchaser, the remaining portion of the exemption period originally granted for the property transfers to the qualified purchaser.

Administration of the property tax exemptions

The property tax exemptions under the Act are administered by the city's governing body and assessment officials. If you have any questions about them or would like to apply for one of them, contact the local zone authority for the city in which the zone is located.

Priority of exemptions/credits

A taxpayer may qualify for more than one tax incentive under the Act. If a taxpayer qualifies for both an income exemption and a tax credit under the Act, the income exemption must be applied first to determine North Dakota taxable income, and the tax credit must be applied second as an offset against the resulting North Dakota tax liability.

Multiple income exemptions

If a taxpayer qualifies for both an income exemption under the Act and the new or expanding business income exemption under N.D.C.C. ch. 40-57.1, the taxpayer may choose which of the two exemptions to apply first.

The income remaining after applying the first exemption must be multiplied by a fraction to determine the amount of income that may be exempted under the exemption

that is applied second. In general, the fraction is composed of the following:

- **Numerator**—The numerator is the average value of owned and rented property used in the activity or project for which the exemption applied *second* was granted.
- **Denominator**—The denominator is the average value of the total owned and rented property in North Dakota less the average value of the owned and rented property used in the activity or project for which the exemption applied *first* was granted.

Average value of property. The average value of owned property is determined by adding the original cost of the property on the first and last days of the tax year, and then dividing the result by two. The average value of rented property is determined by multiplying the annual gross rents by eight.

Multiple tax credits

If a taxpayer qualifies for more than one tax credit under the Act or other North Dakota law provision, the credits must be applied in the order specified under North Dakota Administrative Code § 81-03-01.1-08. Under this rule, tax credits with no carryback or carryforward provision must be applied first. Tax credits with a carryback provision are applied next, and tax credits with a carryforward provision are applied last. In the case of an individual, the credit for income tax paid to another state must be applied first in all cases.

Passthrough entity

If the taxpayer is a passthrough entity, the amount of an income exemption or tax credit under the Act must be determined at the entity level. Except as provided below under **Financial institution exception**, the income exemption or tax credit determined at the entity level must be passed through to the owners in proportion to their respective interests in the entity.

Financial institution exception. In the case of a passthrough entity that is subject to the North Dakota financial institution tax under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-35.3 (Form 35 filer), only an income exemption under the Act may be passed through to the entity's

owners. The tax credits under the Act may not be passed through to the owners, but must be claimed by the entity on Form 35.

Passthrough member notice

A passthrough entity must provide each of its owners with a notice informing them about the passthrough of an income exemption or tax credit. The notice must be provided to them on or before the due date (or extended due date) of the passthrough entity's North Dakota tax return. In the case of a passthrough entity that is subject to the North Dakota financial institution tax under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-35.3 (Form 35 filer), this applies only if the entity qualifies for an income exemption under the Act.

The notice must contain the following:

- The heading: Renaissance Zone Passthrough Member Notice.
- The statement: This notice contains information that is important to the preparation of your North Dakota tax return. For instructions on how to report this information on your North Dakota tax return, obtain North Dakota Schedule RZ. Attach a copy of this notice along with Schedule RZ to your North Dakota tax return.
- Name, address, and federal employer identification number (FEIN) of the passthrough entity.
- Tax year of the passthrough entity to which the income exemption or tax credit relates.
- Name, social security number (or FEIN) of owner.
- If applicable, the zone project number.
- Owner's share of the income exemption or tax credit. If the passthrough entity qualified for more than one of the Act's income or financial institution tax incentives, show them separately on the notice. For this purpose, use the following descriptions:
 - ▶ *Business or investment income exemption*
 - ▶ *Historic property preservation or renovation tax credit*
 - ▶ *Nonparticipating property owner credit*
 - ▶ *Renaissance fund organization investment tax credit*

Passthrough entity owner

If you own an interest in a passthrough entity that qualifies for an income or financial institution tax incentive under the Act, the passthrough entity must provide you with a notice showing your share of the income exemption or tax credit—see **Passthrough Member Notice** on page 3.

To claim your share of the income exemption or tax credit on your North Dakota tax return, you must complete North Dakota Schedule RZ and attach it along with a copy of the Passthrough Member Notice to your North Dakota tax return.

Minimum payment by financial institutions

The tax incentives under the Act do not affect the \$50.00 minimum payment required of a financial institution under N.D.C.C. § 57-35.3-03 (Form 35 filer).

Part 2

Single-family residence tax credit

N.D.C.C. § 40-63-04(1)

An income tax credit is available to an individual for purchasing or making a qualified rehabilitation to a single-family residence that is owned and used as the primary place of residence by the individual. To qualify, the purchase or rehabilitation must be approved as a zone project.

A **purchase** means the acquisition of an existing single-family residence or the construction of a new single-family residence.

A **qualified rehabilitation** means the repair or remodeling of a single-family residence at a cost equal to or more than 20 percent of the residence's current true and full value for property tax purposes. *Note: A zone may establish additional qualification conditions.*

A **single-family residence** means a single-family detached home, townhouse, single unit in a duplex, or a condominium.

An individual's **primary place of residence** means the physical place of abode that is the individual's legal residence. An individual's legal residence is the individual's true, fixed and permanent home. It is the place to which the individual intends to return whenever absent from it. While an individual may have more than one physical place of abode, only one of them may be the individual's legal residence. Legal residence is based on each individual's facts and circumstances as well as the individual's intent.

Amount of tax credit

The tax credit is equal to \$10,000 per year over a five-year credit period. The credit is allowed on Form ND-1. If the allowable credit for any tax year exceeds the individual's tax liability for that year, the excess of the credit over the tax liability is not refundable and may not be used to offset the individual's tax liability for any other tax year. For this purpose, "tax liability" means the tax calculated for the tax year less:

- The credit for income tax paid to another state.
- Any other income tax credits allowed under the Act or North Dakota law that the individual chooses to use before applying the single-family residence tax credit. See **Priority of exemptions/credits** on page 3 for more information on the order in which to claim multiple tax credits.

Five-year credit period

The credit is allowed in each year of a five-year credit period. The five-year credit period is a period of sixty consecutive months, consisting of five 12-month periods. The \$10,000 credit corresponds to each of the five 12-month periods. The 60-month credit period begins as follows:

Purchase—If the residence is purchased, the 60-month credit period begins on the first day of the month in which the residence is first occupied by the individual.

Qualified rehabilitation—If an individual makes a qualified rehabilitation to a residence already owned and occupied by the individual, the 60-month credit period begins on the first day of the month in which the rehabilitation work is completed, as determined by the local zone authority.

Once the 60-month credit period begins to run with respect to a single-family residence, it runs uninterrupted through the end of the period.

Reconciling 60-month exemption period with taxpayer's tax year.

If the beginning of the 60-month credit period does not correspond with the beginning of an individual's tax year, or if an individual is not eligible for the credit for the individual's entire tax year, the amount of the \$10,000 credit available for a particular tax year is limited. This will occur in the following situations:

- The individual purchases the residence during the tax year and first occupies it in a month other than the first month of the tax year.
- The individual sells or otherwise disposes of the residence during the tax year.
- The individual establishes another residence as the primary place of residence during the tax year.
- The 60-month credit period ends during the tax year, and the sixtieth month is not the last month of the tax year.

If any of the above situations apply, the portion of the \$10,000 credit allowed for the tax year is determined by multiplying \$833.33 (\$10,000 divided by 12) by the number of months the individual is eligible for the credit during the tax year. The months of eligibility during the tax year equals the *smaller* of the following:

- The number of months in the 60-month credit period available to the individual as of the beginning of the tax year. If the 60-month credit period begins during the tax year, the number of months available is 60.
- The number of months the individual owned and occupied the residence during the tax year.

One tax credit per residence

Only one tax credit is allowed to a single-family residence over the life of the zone. The full 60-month credit period is available even if the zone itself expires before the end of the 60-month credit period.

Transfer of residence

The tax credit and its five-year credit period attach to the single-family residence. If title to the residence is transferred to another person before the end of the five-year credit period, the individual transferring the residence is ineligible for the credit starting on the first day of the month in which title passes. If title to the residence is transferred to another qualifying individual before the end of the five-year credit period, the individual acquiring the residence is eligible for the credit for the unexpired portion of the five-year credit period beginning on the first day of the month in which title passes.

Change in primary place of residence

If an individual ceases to use the residence as the primary place of residence during the five-year credit period, the individual is ineligible for the tax credit starting on the first day of the month in which the primary place of residence changed.

Part 3 Business or investment income exemption

N.D.C.C. § 40-63-04(2)

A business or investment income exemption is available to a taxpayer for income tax purposes (under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-38) or financial institution tax purposes (under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-35.3) for any of the following types of transactions:

- **Purchase**—The taxpayer purchases residential or commercial real property in a zone for business or investment purposes. This includes the construction of new residential or commercial real property.

- **Purchase with major improvements**—This is the same as a purchase transaction (above) except that major improvement to the property is necessary before the taxpayer can begin any income-producing activity.
- **Lease**—The taxpayer leases residential or commercial real property in a zone for business use only. A lease qualifies if:
 - ▶ The taxpayer moves an existing business into, or establishes a new business in, the leased space.
 - ▶ The taxpayer's business is already located in the zone and the lease is for additional space to accommodate an expansion of the business.
 - ▶ The taxpayer is renewing or continuing a lease for the same space already occupied by the taxpayer's business, provided the building in which the leased space is located is a rehabilitation zone project.
- **Leasehold improvement**—The taxpayer makes alterations to leased residential or commercial real property used for business or investment purposes to improve its usefulness, provided the nature and cost of the alterations are expected to increase the building's current true and full value for property tax purposes by the amount specified in the zone's development plan. *Note: A zone may establish other qualification conditions.*
- **Qualified rehabilitation**—The taxpayer repairs or remodels residential or commercial real property in a zone for business or investment purposes, provided the cost equals or exceeds 50 percent of the current true and full value of the property for property tax purposes. *Note: A zone may establish additional qualification conditions.*
- **Public utility infrastructure rehabilitation**—The taxpayer is a regulated public utility that makes changes to relocate or upgrade power lines, gas lines, and other infrastructure property for the purpose of accommodating the zone projects of other taxpayers and the zone's objectives.

This income exemption may be claimed by the following taxpayers:

- An individual (on Form ND-1).
- An estate or trust (on Form 38).
- A corporation (on Form 40).
- A financial institution (on Form 35).

If the taxpayer is a passthrough entity, see **Passthrough entity** on page 3.

Optional credit election. If certain conditions are met, an individual (Form ND-1) filer who qualifies for the business income exemption may elect to claim an income tax credit in lieu of the business income exemption. See **Part 4** on page 7 for more information.

Business or investment use

The exemption amount (*explained later under Amount of income exemption*) is dependent on whether the zone project property is used for business or investment purposes. Zone project property is considered used for business purposes if it is used in an occupation, trade, profession, or commercial or mercantile enterprise. Zone project property is considered used for investment purposes if it is not part of or used in any business owned by the taxpayer. Depending on the facts and circumstances, this distinction may not always be clear. If in doubt as to whether zone project property is used for business or investment purposes, the local zone authority or taxpayer is advised to make a written request for an opinion from the Office of State Tax Commissioner prior to entering the purchase, lease, or rehabilitation transaction.

Five-year exemption period

The exemption is allowed in each year of a five-year exemption period. The five-year exemption period is a period of sixty consecutive months. With respect to a particular zone project property, the 60-month exemption period begins as follows:

- **Purchase**—If the zone project consists of a purchase, the 60-month exemption period begins on the first day of the month in which the taxpayer takes title to the property. Under a contract for deed, title is considered to have passed for this purpose when the contract is executed.

- **Purchase with major improvements**—If the zone project consists of a purchase with major improvements, the 60-month exemption period begins on the first day of the month in which the improvement work is completed, as determined by the local zone authority.
- **Lease**—If the zone project consists of a lease, the 60-month exemption period begins on the first day of the month in which the taxpayer enters the contract.
- **Leasehold improvement**—If the zone project consists of a leasehold improvement, the 60-month exemption period begins on the first day of the month in which the improvement work is completed, as approved by the local zone authority.
- **Qualified rehabilitation**—If the zone project consists of a qualified rehabilitation, the 60-month exemption period begins on the first day of the month in which the rehabilitation work is completed, as determined by the local zone authority.
- **Public utility infrastructure rehabilitation**—If the zone project consists of a public utility infrastructure rehabilitation, the 60-month exemption period begins on the first day of the month in which the work is completed, as approved by the local zone authority.

Once the five-year exemption period begins to run, it runs uninterrupted through the end of the period. The 60-month exemption period is available even if the renaissance zone itself expires before the end of the exemption period.

Amount of income exemption

The exemption is allowed only with respect to the portion of the taxpayer's North Dakota business or investment income that is attributable to the zone project property. In addition, as explained under **Business or investment use** on page 5, the exemption amount is dependent on whether the zone project property is used for business or investment purposes. The determination of the exemption amount for each category of zone project property—business or investment—is explained in the following two sections.

Business use property. If the zone project property is used in a business, the amount of the exemption is determined in the following steps:

1. **Income attributable to zone project property.** The amount of business income attributable to the zone project property is determined by multiplying the taxpayer's North Dakota net income derived from the business by a zone apportionment factor.
The application of the zone apportionment factor depends on the portion of the **real property** used in the taxpayer's business that is part of the zone project. If the zone project includes all of the taxpayer's business real property in North Dakota, the factor will be 100 percent. If the zone project does not include all of the taxpayer's business real property in North Dakota, the factor will be less than 100 percent. The zone apportionment factor is explained in the appendix on page 10 of this guideline.
2. **Exemption eligibility period.** The exemption is allowed only with respect to the portion of the taxpayer's tax year for which the taxpayer is eligible for the exemption. The taxpayer is eligible for the exemption for the entire tax year **unless** one of the following apply:
 - The taxpayer becomes eligible for the exemption in a month other than the first month of the tax year.
 - The taxpayer sells the zone project property, terminates the lease on the zone project property, or permanently withdraws the zone project property from business use during the tax year.
 - The 60-month exemption period ends during the tax year, and the sixtieth month is a month other than the last month of the tax year.

If any of the above apply, the portion of the business income attributable to the zone project property that may be exempted is determined as follows:

- a. Divide the business income attributable to the zone project property (calculated in step 1) by the number of months in the tax year.

b. Multiply the result in item a by the number of months the taxpayer is eligible for the exemption during the tax year. The number of months of eligibility is the **smaller** of:

- (1) The number of months in the 60-month exemption period available to the taxpayer as of the beginning of the tax year. If the 60-month exemption period begins during the tax year, the number of months available is 60.
- (2) The number of months the taxpayer owned or leased the zone project property during the tax year.
- (3) If the zone project property is permanently withdrawn from business use, the number of months the property was used for business purposes.

Investment use property. If the zone project property is used for investment purposes, the amount of the exemption equals the taxpayer's actual net income derived from the zone project property during the exemption period available to the taxpayer.

For this purpose, investment income means net rental income and the taxable portion of a gain from the sale or exchange of the property. In the case of an installment sale, the taxpayer may exempt the taxable portion of the gain included in North Dakota taxable income over the life of the installment contract. However, interest income derived from the installment sale contract is not eligible for the exemption. The exemption is allowed only to the extent that the investment income is included in North Dakota taxable income.

One five-year exemption allowed per zone project property

Only one income exemption is allowed to a zone project property. This applies regardless of whether the property is used for business or investment purposes. The full 60-month exemption period is available even though the zone itself expires before the end of the 60-month exemption period.

Change from qualifying business or investment use

If, during the five-year exemption period, the taxpayer changes the use of the zone project property from business or investment use to personal use, the taxpayer is ineligible for the exemption starting with the first day of the month in which the change occurs.

Transfer of zone project property during exemption period

The income exemption and its five-year exemption period attach to the zone project property. If the property is transferred to another person before the end of the property's five-year exemption period, the exemption and its unused exemption period transfer with the property. The taxpayer who transfers the property is ineligible for the exemption starting with the first day of the month of disposition. If the property is transferred to another qualifying taxpayer, the taxpayer acquiring the property is eligible for the exemption for the unexpired portion of the exemption's five-year exemption period.

Part 4

Business purchase or expansion tax credit

N.D.C.C. § 40-63-04(3)

An individual who qualifies for an income exemption under N.D.C.C. § 40-63-04(2)—see **Part 3**—may elect to take an income tax credit in lieu of the income exemption if the following conditions are met:

- The zone project consists of a purchase, lease, or improvement of real property used in a business owned and operated as a sole proprietorship by the individual.
- The underlying purpose of the zone project is to purchase, expand, or make leasehold improvements to the business.
- The zone project is located in a renaissance zone city with a population of no more than 2,500.

- The zone project's cost is over \$75,000.
- The individual elects to claim the business purchase or expansion credit in lieu of the business income exemption.

Making the election

The election is made by completing the appropriate parts of Schedule RZ, Schedule for Renaissance Zone Income Exemption and Tax Credits, and attaching it to Form ND-1, Individual Income Tax Return. To be valid, Form ND-1 must be filed on or before its due date or extended due date. The election is irrevocable and binding over the zone project's entire five-year exemption period.

Amount of tax credit

The tax credit is equal to \$2,000 per year over a five-year credit period. The credit is allowed on Form ND-1. If the allowable credit for any tax year exceeds the individual's tax liability for that tax year, the excess of the credit over the tax liability is not refundable and may not be used to offset the individual's tax liability for any other tax year. For this purpose, "tax liability" means the tax calculated for the tax year less:

- The credit for income tax paid to another state.
- Any other income tax credits allowed under the Act or North Dakota law that the individual chooses to use before applying the business purchase or expansion tax credit. See **Priority of exemptions/credits** on page 3 for more information on the order in which to claim multiple tax credits.

Five-year credit period

The credit is allowed in each year of a five-year credit period. The five-year credit period is a period of sixty consecutive months, consisting of five 12-month periods. The \$2,000 credit corresponds to each of the five 12-month periods. With respect to a particular zone project property, the 60-month exemption period begins as follows:

- **Purchase**—If the zone project consists of a purchase of a business, the 60-month credit period begins on the first day of the month in which the taxpayer enters the contract.

- **Purchase with major improvements**—If the zone project consists of a purchase of a business, but major improvements to the property are necessary before any income-producing activity can take place, the 60-month exemption period begins on the first day of the month in which the improvement work is completed, as approved by the local zone authority.
- **Expansion**—If the zone project consists of an expansion of an existing business already owned by an individual, the 60-month credit period begins on the first day of the month in which the expansion work is completed, as approved by the local zone authority.
- **Leasehold improvement**—If the zone project consists of a leasehold improvement, the 60-month exemption period begins on the first day of the month in which the improvement work is completed, as approved by the local zone authority.

Once the 60-month period begins to run with respect to the zone project property, it runs uninterrupted through the end of the period.

Reconciling 60-month credit period with taxpayer's tax year.

If the beginning of the 60-month credit period does not correspond with the beginning of an individual's tax year, or if an individual is not eligible for the credit for the individual's entire tax year, the amount of the \$2,000 credit available for a particular tax year is limited. This will occur in the following situations:

- The individual purchases the business, or completes the improvement or expansion of the business, in a month other than the first month of the individual's tax year.
- The individual sells or otherwise disposes of the business during the tax year.
- The individual discontinues using the zone project property for business purposes during the tax year.
- The 60-month credit period ends during the tax year, and the sixtieth month is not the last month of the tax year.

If any of the above apply, the portion of the \$2,000 credit allowed for the tax year is determined by multiplying \$166.67 (\$2,000 divided by 12) by the number of months the individual is eligible for the credit during the tax year. The months of eligibility during the tax year equals the *smaller* of the following:

- The number of months in the 60-month credit period available to the taxpayer as of the beginning of the tax year. If the 60-month credit period begins during the tax year, the number of months available is 60.
- The number of months the taxpayer owned or leased the zone project property during the tax year.
- If the zone project property is permanently withdrawn from business use, the number of months the property was used for business purposes.

One tax credit per zone project property

The tax credit is allowed only one time with respect to a zone project property over the life of the zone. The full 60-month credit period is available even if the zone itself expires before the end of the 60-month credit period.

Transfer of zone project property

The tax credit and its five-year credit period attach to the zone project property. If title to the zone project property is transferred to another person before the end of the five-year credit period, the individual transferring the property is ineligible for the credit starting on the first day of the month in which title passes. If the zone project property is sold to another qualifying individual before the end of the five-year credit period, the individual acquiring the zone project property is eligible for the credit for the unexpired portion of the five-year credit period.

Part 5

Historic property preservation or renovation tax credit

N.D.C.C. § 40-63-06

A tax credit is allowed for income tax purposes (under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-38) or financial institution tax purposes (under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-35.3) for making an investment in the preservation or renovation of zone project property consisting of historic property.

Historic property—means property that the North Dakota Historic Society certifies to be:

- Listed on the National Historic Register of Historic Places.
- A contributing structure within a National Register Historic District or a certified state or local historic district.
- Eligible for listing in the National Historic Register of Historic Places.

This tax credit may be claimed by the following taxpayers:

- An individual (on Form ND-1).
- An estate or trust (on Form 38).
- A corporation (on Form 40).
- A financial institution (on Form 35).

Passthrough entity. If the taxpayer is a passthrough entity, see **Passthrough Entity** on page 3.

Amount of credit

The credit equals 25 percent of the amount invested in the project, up to a maximum credit of \$250,000. The first tax year for which the credit is allowed is the tax year in which the preservation or renovation work is completed, as approved by the local zone authority. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year in which the credit is first allowed, the unused credit may be carried forward for up to five tax years.

Part 6

Nonparticipating property owner credit

N.D.C.C. § 40-63-04(4)

A tax credit is allowed for income tax purposes (under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-38) or financial institution tax purposes (under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-35.3) to a property owner not participating in a zone project who is required to make changes in utility services or building structure solely because of changes directly resulting from another taxpayer's zone project. The affected property may be located within or without the zone.

To qualify, a nonparticipating property owner must apply to the local zone authority, which will review and approve the amount of the costs incurred by the property owner that are eligible for the tax credit.

The tax credit may be claimed by the following taxpayers:

- An individual (on Form ND-1).
- An estate or trust (on Form 38).
- A corporation (on Form 40).
- A financial institution (on Form 35).

Passthrough entity. If the taxpayer is a passthrough entity, see **Passthrough Entity** on page 3.

Amount of credit

The tax credit equals the amount of the eligible costs approved by the local zone authority. The first tax year in which the credit is allowed is the nonparticipating property owner's tax year in which the related zone project is completed. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year in which the credit is allowed, the unused credit may be carried forward for up to five tax years.

Part 7

Renaissance fund organization investment tax credit

N.D.C.C. § 40-63-07

A tax credit is allowed for income tax purposes (under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-38) or financial institution tax purposes (under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-35.3) for making an investment in a renaissance fund organization established by a zone.

A renaissance fund organization is an entity established by a local zone authority for the purpose of raising funds for financing zone projects or non-zone projects in approved zones. This may include equity investments, loans, guarantees, commitments for financing, or any combination of these. A city may establish a renaissance fund organization by either creating and managing its own fund or contracting with an outside entity to create and manage the city's fund. For more information about renaissance fund organizations, contact the North Dakota Commerce Department's Division of Community Services—see Division of Community Services on page 2 for contact information.

The tax credit may be claimed by the following taxpayers:

- An individual (on Form ND-1).
- An estate or trust (on Form 38).
- A corporation (on Form 40).
- A financial institution (on Form 35).

Passthrough entity. If the taxpayer is a passthrough entity, see **Passthrough Entity** on page 3.

Amount of credit

The credit equals 50 percent of the amount invested in a renaissance fund organization during the tax year. The first tax year in which the credit is allowed is the tax year in which the investment is made. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year in which the investment is first allowed, the unused credit may be carried forward for up to five tax years.

Redemption of investment by original investor

If a taxpayer who *originally* made an investment in a renaissance fund organization redeems part or all of it within ten years of the date of investment, the credit with respect to the redeemed portion of the investment is disallowed and must be repaid to the state by the taxpayer. A payment equal to the amount of the credit claimed for all tax years with respect to the redeemed portion of the investment must be made with the North Dakota tax return filed for the tax year in which the redemption occurs. A timely repayment of the credit is not subject to any penalty or interest charges.

Maximum tax credits

On a statewide basis, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed for investments made by all taxpayers in all tax years is limited. This statewide maximum is allocated to three categories of cities based on population, as determined by the North Dakota Commerce Department's Division of Community Services. For purposes of determining which taxpayers are allowed the credit when the city or statewide maximum amount is reached, the credits will be allowed to taxpayers based on the filing of investment reporting forms by the renaissance fund organizations—see **Investment reporting form** below.

Investment reporting form

When a taxpayer makes an investment in a renaissance fund organization, the organization must complete a North Dakota Renaissance Fund Organization Investment Reporting Form and file it with the Office of State Tax Commissioner. The form must be filed within thirty days of the date on which the organization receives payment for the investment. This form also must be completed and filed by the organization to report a redemption of an investment. The organization must provide a copy of the completed form to the taxpayer.

Passthrough of renaissance fund organization's tax exemption

A renaissance fund organization is exempt from tax under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-35.3 (relating to the financial institution tax) and N.D.C.C. ch. 57-38 (relating to the income tax). However, a renaissance fund organization is not exempted from any requirement to file a return under either chapter. If a renaissance fund organization is an employer, the exemption also does not apply to any income tax withholding requirement under N.D.C.C. ch. 57-38.

If a renaissance fund organization is a passthrough entity, the exemption is passed through to the entity's owners. At the owner level, the exemption operates to exempt any income passed through to the owner by the entity.

Appendix: Zone apportionment factor

This appendix explains how to determine the zone apportionment factor (“zone factor”) for purposes of the income exemption under N.D.C.C. § 40-63-04(2) for zone project property that is used for business purposes. See Part 3 of this guideline for more information on when the factor must be used.

Zone factor in general

The zone factor is a fraction composed of the following:

- **Denominator**—The denominator consists of all North Dakota property owned and used in the taxpayer’s business.
- **Numerator**—The numerator consists of zone project property.

Property includable in zone factor. For purposes of the zone factor, “property” includes all North Dakota real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the regular course of the taxpayer’s business during the tax period.

“Real and tangible personal property” includes land, buildings, machinery, stocks of goods, equipment, and other property but excludes coin and currency.

“Used in the regular course of the trade or business” means the property is actually used, available for use, or capable of being used in the regular course of the business during the tax period. Property held as reserves or standby facilities, or property held as a reserve source of materials, is included in the zone factor. Property under construction during the tax period (except inventoriable goods in process) is excluded from the zone factor until it is actually used in the regular course of the business. In the case of an improvement to an existing business that is approved as a zone project, personal property that is purchased for purposes of the improvement and becomes an integral part of the business real property is excluded from the zone factor until completion of the improvement project. If property under construction is actually used in the regular course of the business, it must be included in the zone factor to the extent of the value attributable to its use. Property used in the regular course of the business must remain in the zone factor until its permanent withdrawal is established by an identifiable event, such as its sale or the lapse of an extended period of time (normally five year) during which the property is held for sale.

Consistency in reporting. If there is a departure from, or modification to, the manner of valuing property, or the manner of including or excluding property, in the zone factor used in returns for prior tax periods, the nature and extent of the departure or modification must be disclosed in the return for the current tax period.

Denominator of zone factor

The denominator of the zone factor depends on the scope of business activity as follows:

- **100% North Dakota activity**—If the business conducts 100% of its activity in North Dakota, the denominator consists of the average value of all North Dakota property.
- **Multistate activity**—If the business conducts its activity both within and without North Dakota, the denominator is equal to the numerator of the property factor calculated under N.D.C.C. § 57-38.1-10.

Numerator of zone factor

The numerator of the zone factor includes the average value of the property owned, rented, and used at the business’s zone project property location. Property in transit and mobile or movable property is included in the numerator in the following cases:

- The property is in transit between separate physical locations of the same business and the property’s destination is a zone project property location.
- The property is in transit between a buyer and seller and, based on the taxpayer’s regular accounting practices, is included in the denominator of the zone factor, and the property’s final destination is a zone project property location.
- The value of mobile or movable property such as construction equipment, trucks, or leased electronic equipment is assigned to a zone project property location. This includes an automobile assigned to a traveling employee who is assigned to a zone project property location.

Exception for certain rented property.

If the zone project consists of the rental of space in a building for business use, and the taxpayer had previously qualified for a zone project for renting space in the same building for use in the same business, do not include in the numerator the space rented for the previous zone project or any owned or rented property located in that space.

Valuation of property

After determining what property is included in the factor, the value (or amount) to be used for purposes of the factor calculation is determined as follows:

Step 1—Determine value of property. The value of property depends on whether it is owned or rented.

Owned property

In general, owned property must be valued at its original cost. “Original cost” is generally deemed to be the basis of the property for federal income tax purposes (before any federal adjustments are made to it) at the time of acquisition. The original cost must be adjusted by subsequent capital additions or improvements to the property, and by any partial disposition of the property through sale, exchange, abandonment, or other means.

Inventory of stock of goods must be valued using the valuation method used for federal income tax purposes.

Property acquired by gift or inheritance must be valued at its basis for depreciation purposes for federal income tax purposes.

Note: Leasehold improvements are considered property owned by the lessee regardless of whether the lessee is entitled to remove the improvements or the improvements revert to the lessor when the lease expires. Value at original cost.

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• **Rented property**

Rented property must be valued at eight times its net annual rental rate. “Net annual rental rate” for any item of rented property equals the annual rental rate paid less the aggregate annual subrental rates received from subtenants, subject to the following:

1. Subrents are not deducted if they constitute income earned in the regular course of the taxpayer’s trade or business.
2. If the subrents produce a negative or clearly inaccurate value for any item of property, another method that properly reflects the value of rented property may be required by the tax commissioner or requested by the taxpayer. For this purpose, the resulting value must not be less than an amount which bears the same ratio to the annual rental rate paid for the property as the fair market value of that portion of the property used by the taxpayer bears to the total fair market value of the rented property.

“**Annual rental rate**” means the amount paid as rent for property for a twelve month period. If property is rented for a term of less than twelve rental months, the annual rental rate equals the rent paid for the actual rental term during the tax period. If property is rented for a term of twelve or more months and the current tax period covers a period of less than twelve months because of a reorganization or change of accounting period, etc., the rent paid for the short tax period must be annualized.

“**Rent**” means the actual sum of money or other consideration payable, directly or indirectly, by the taxpayer or for the taxpayer’s benefit for the use of the property, including the following:

- a. Any amount payable for the use of real or tangible personal property, or any part thereof, whether designated as a fixed sum of money or as a percentage of sales, profits, or otherwise.
- b. Any amount payable as additional rent or in lieu of rent, such as interest, taxes, insurance, repairs, or any other

items which are required to be paid by the terms of the lease or other arrangement. This does not include an amount paid as a service charge, such as for utilities or janitorial services. If a payment includes both rent and other unsegregated charges, the amount of rent must be determined by considering the relative values of the rent and the other items.

Rent does not include incidental day-to-day expenses, such as hotel accommodations or daily automobile rentals.

If the use of the net annual rental rate method produces a negative or clearly inaccurate value, or where property is used by the taxpayer at no charge or rented at a nominal rate, the net annual rental rate for the property must be determined on the basis of a reasonable market rental rate for the property.

• **Leasehold improvements**

Leasehold improvements are considered property owned by the lessee regardless of whether the lessee is entitled to remove the improvements or the improvements revert to the lessor when the lease expires. The leasehold improvements are valued at original cost.

Step 2—Calculate the average value of property. After determining the value of property includable in the zone factor, the value assigned to each item of property must be averaged.

• **Owned property**

In general, the value of each item of owned property must be averaged by adding the property’s values at the beginning and ending of the tax period and dividing the result by two.

The tax commissioner may require or allow averaging on a monthly basis if deemed necessary to properly reflect the average value of the property for the tax period. This method will generally be applied in the following cases:

- a. There are substantial fluctuations in the values of the property during the tax period.

- b. The property is acquired after the beginning of the tax period.
- c. The property is disposed of before the end of the tax period.

Example: The property values per month are as follows:

January	\$ 2,000
February	2,000
March	3,000
April	3,500
May	4,500
June	10,000
July	15,000
August	17,000
September	23,000
October	25,000
November	13,000
December	2,000
Total	<u>\$ 120,000</u>

The average value of the property for the tax period is \$10,000 (\$120,000 divided by 12).

• **Rented property**

Averaging with respect to rented property is automatically achieved by use of the net annual rental rate method that must be used to value rented property. See **Rented property** under **Valuation of property** above.

Alternative method

If the zone apportionment factor method does not fairly represent the extent of the business activity attributable to the zone project property, the taxpayer may petition for (or the tax commissioner may require) another reasonable method to be applied to all or any part of the business. Other methods may include the following:

- Separate accounting.
- Any other method that results in an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer’s income derived from the business.

This procedure may be invoked only in cases involving unusual fact situations that, because of their unique and nonrecurring nature, produce incongruous results.