Introduced by Representative Canfield of Fair Haven

Referred to Committee on

Date:

Subject: Taxation; income tax; property transfer tax; tax administration

Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to expand existing income tax credits for Vermonters, including the earned income tax credit and the child care and dependent care credit, and create new income tax credits and deductions for Vermonters, including a student loan interest deduction, a workforce credit for industry shortages, and a first-time Vermont homebuyer credit. This bill would also provide for a pass-through entity credit in response to the federal state and local tax deduction cap. This bill would amend penalty provisions and filing due dates for estimated tax payments and create a new reporting requirement for partnerships under federal audit. This bill would clarify that the property transfer tax applies to enhanced life estates in the same way as conventional life estates. This bill would also expand the sales and use tax exemption for manufacturing equipment.

An act relating to tax relief for Vermonters
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

*** Income Tax ***

Sec. 1. 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21) is amended to read:

(21) “Taxable income” means, in the case of an individual, federal adjusted gross income determined without regard to 26 U.S.C. § 168(k) and:

***

(B) decreased by the following items of income (to the extent such income is included in federal adjusted gross income):

***

(iv) the portion of federally taxable benefits received under the federal Social Security Act that is required to be excluded under section 5830e of this chapter; and

***

(vi) the amount of interest paid in the taxable year by a resident taxpayer as part of qualified student loan payments, not to exceed $2,500.00.

As used in this subdivision:

(I) “Qualified student loan” means indebtedness incurred by the taxpayer to pay educational expenses incurred by the taxpayer at a qualified educational institution; and

(II) “Qualified educational institution” means a college, university, vocational school, or other postsecondary educational institution.
eligible to participate in a student aid program administered by the Federal

Department of Education; and

* * *

Sec. 2. 32 V.S.A. § 5822 is amended to read:

§ 5822. TAX ON INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS, ESTATES, AND TRUSTS

(a) A tax is imposed for each taxable year upon the taxable income earned

or received in that year by every individual, estate, and trust, subject to income

taxation under the laws of the United States, in an amount determined by the

following tables, and adjusted as required under this section:

* * *

(6) If the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer exceeds

$150,000.00, then the tax calculated under this subsection shall be the greater

of the tax calculated under subdivisions (1) - (5) of this subsection or three

percent of the taxpayer’s federal adjusted gross income. [Repealed.]

* * *

(d)(1) A taxpayer shall be entitled to a credit against the tax imposed under

this section of 24 percent of each of the credits allowed against the taxpayer’s

federal income tax for the taxable year as follows: the credit for people who

are elderly or permanently totally disabled, and the investment tax credit

attributable to the Vermont-property portion of the investment, and child care

and dependent care credits.
Sec. 3. 32 V.S.A. § 5825 is amended to read:

§ 5825. CREDIT FOR TAXES PAID TO OTHER STATES AND PROVINCES

* * *

(c) The credit claimed under this section shall include the amount of tax imposed by other states on a pass-through entity, provided the tax is substantially similar to the tax imposed under subchapter 10C of this chapter with respect to the direct and indirect distributive proceeds from a pass-through entity. The credit under this subsection shall equal the taxpayer’s pro rata share of tax owed on distributive proceeds that could be taxed under subchapter 10C of this chapter. The amount of the credit allowed under this subsection shall not exceed the amount that would have been allowed if the income were taxed at the individual level and not taxed at the entity level. As used in this subsection, “distributive proceeds” and “pass-through entity” have the same meaning as under subchapter 10C of this chapter.

Sec. 4. 32 V.S.A. § 5828c is amended to read:

§ 5828c. LOW-INCOME CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT

A resident of this State with federal adjusted gross income less than $30,000.00 (or $40,000.00 for married, filing jointly) shall be eligible for a refundable credit against the tax imposed under section 5822 of this title. The
credit shall be equal to 50 percent of the federal child and dependent care
credit allowed to the taxpayer for the taxable year for child or dependent care
services provided in this State in a registered home or licensed facility certified
by the Agency of Human Services as meeting national accreditation or national
credential standards endorsed by the Agency. A credit under this section shall
be in lieu of any child and dependent care credit available under subsection
5822(d) of this title.

Sec. 5. 32 V.S.A. § 5828b(a) is amended to read:

(a) A resident individual or part-year resident individual who is entitled to
an earned income tax credit granted under the laws of the United States shall
be entitled to a credit against the tax imposed for each year by section 5822 of
this title. The credit shall be 36.45 percent of the earned income tax credit
granted to the individual under the laws of the United States, multiplied by the
percentage that the individual’s earned income that is earned or received
during the period of the individual’s residency in this State bears to the
individual’s total earned income.

Sec. 6. 32 V.S.A. § 5830f is added to read:

§ 5830f. CREDIT FOR WORKFORCE SHORTAGES

(a) A taxpayer of this State who qualifies as a Vermont nurse or nursing
assistant or Vermont child care worker shall be eligible for a refundable credit
equal to $1,000.00 against the tax imposed under section 5822 of this title.
(b) As used in this section:

(1) “Vermont nurse or nursing assistant” means:

(A) a resident or part-year resident individual who is licensed under 26 V.S.A. § 1572(2), (3), or (4); 1641(2); or 1642 and received wages:

(i) directly from a Vermont healthcare provider for services constituting registered nursing, licensed practical nursing, advanced practice registered nursing; or

(ii) as a nursing assistant.

(B) “Vermont nurse or nursing assistant” also means nursing program faculty receiving wages from a Vermont nursing education program.

(2) “Vermont child care worker” means:

(A) a resident or part-year resident individual who received wages for services as a prequalified private provider of pre-kindergarten education as defined in 16 V.S.A. § 829(a)(3) in the State;

(B) a resident or part-year resident individual who received wages for services as a child care provider as defined in 33 V.S.A. § 3511(3) in the State;

or

(C) a resident or part-year resident individual who received wages for services constituting child care services as defined in 33 V.S.A. § 3511(4) in the State.
Sec. 7. 32 V.S.A. § 5830g is added to read:

§ 5830g. FIRST-TIME VERMONT HOMEBUYER CREDIT

A resident of this State shall be eligible for a refundable credit against the tax imposed under section 5822 of this title for one of the two taxable years following the claimant’s first purchase of a primary residence. A credit claimed under this section shall be limited to the purchase of a residence qualifying as a homestead under subdivision 5401(7) of this title and declared as a homestead under section 5410 of this title for the year in which the credit is claimed. The amount of the credit shall be $3,000.00.

Sec. 8. 32 V.S.A. § 5813 is amended to read:

§ 5813. STATUTORY PURPOSES

* * *

(c) The statutory purpose of the Vermont credit for child and dependent care in subsection 5822(d) of this title is to provide financial assistance to employees who must incur dependent care expenses to stay in the workforce in the absence of prekindergarten programming. [Repealed.]

* * *

(r) The statutory purpose of the Vermont low-income child and dependent care tax credit in section 5828c of this title is to provide cash relief to lower-income employees who incur dependent care expenses in certified centers to enable them to remain in the workforce.
* * *

(y) The statutory purpose of the workforce shortages credit in section 5830f of this title is to encourage and retain Vermonters who work in industry sectors experiencing a workforce shortage.

(z) The statutory purpose of the first-time Vermont homebuyer credit in section 5830g of this title is to enable more Vermonters to invest in their first purchase of a primary residence.

Sec. 9. 32 V.S.A. chapter 151, subchapter 10C is added to read:

Subchapter 10C. Elective Pass-Through Entity Business Income Tax

§ 5921a. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) “Distributive proceeds” means the net income, dividends, royalties, interest, rents, guaranteed payments, and gains of a pass-through entity derived from or connected with sources within the State and upon which tax is imposed and due from a member of the pass-through entity pursuant to this chapter during a taxable year.

(2) “Member” means a shareholder of an S corporation; a partner in a general, limited, or limited liability partnership; or a member of a limited liability company.
(3) “Pass-through entity” means a partnership, an S corporation, or a limited liability company with at least one member who is liable for tax on distributive proceeds pursuant to this chapter during a taxable year.

(4) “Pass-through entity business income tax” means the tax imposed under this subchapter.

(5) “Share of distributive proceeds” means the portion of distributive proceeds attributable to a member of a pass-through entity during a taxable year.

(6) “Taxed at the business entity level” means taxed pursuant to an election made under this subchapter.

§ 5921b. PASS-THROUGH ENTITY BUSINESS INCOME TAX: ELECTION

(a) A pass-through entity with at least one member who is liable for income tax under this chapter on that member’s share of distributive proceeds of the pass-through entity during a taxable year may elect to be liable for and pay a pass-through entity business income tax during the taxable year, provided consent is given by:

(1) each member of the electing entity who is a member at the time the election is filed; or
(2) any officer, manager, or member of the electing entity who is authorized, under law or the entity’s organizational documents, to make the election and who represents having such authority under penalties of perjury.

(b) The tax imposed on a pass-through entity under this section shall be equal to the sum of each member’s share of taxable distributive proceeds attributable to the pass-through entity for the taxable year, multiplied by the second highest marginal tax rate in section 5822 of this title.

(c) The election under this section shall be made annually, on or before the due date for filing the entity’s return as established by the Commissioner, and shall not apply retroactively. If members decide to revoke an election, that revocation shall occur on or before the due date for filing the entity’s return.

(d) Each pass-through entity that makes an election for a taxable year under this section shall annually report to each of its members the member’s share of distributive proceeds for the taxable year.

(e) A pass-through entity that elects under this section to pay the pass-through business entity income tax shall be included in a unitary combined group as provided under this chapter, except that a pass-through entity that elects to pay the pass-through business entity income tax shall be excluded from a unitary combined group if:

(1) all of the members of the pass-through entity are taxpayers otherwise liable for the tax under this chapter; and
(2) no business entity taxed as a corporation under this chapter has
direct, indirect, beneficial, or constructive ownership or control of the pass-
through entity.

(f) Each pass-through entity that makes an election for a taxable year under
this section shall file an entity tax return and make payments on or before the
15th day of the third month following the close of each entity’s taxable year as
determined for federal income tax purposes. A pass-through entity shall make
estimated entity tax payments as provided under subchapter 5 of this chapter.

§ 5921c. REFUNDABLE INCOME TAX CREDIT; MEMBERS OF PASS-
THROUGH ENTITIES

A taxpayer shall be entitled to a refundable credit against the income tax
paid under this chapter for the taxable year, provided the taxpayer is a member
of a pass-through entity that elects under section 5921b of this title to be liable
for and pay the pass-through entity business income tax during the taxable
year. For each pass-through entity of which the taxpayer is a member, the
amount of the credit shall equal the member’s pro rata share of the tax paid
under subsection 5921b(b) of this title for the taxable year, and that credit shall
be available to the member during the same taxable year. The credit under this
section shall be available after the application of all other credits allowed by
law and claimed by the taxpayer during the taxable year.
§ 5921d. TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN CORPORATE MEMBERS

(a) When a pass-through entity that elects to be liable for and pay the pass-through entity business income tax under subsection 5921b of this title is owned by both corporate and noncorporate members, each corporate member shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed under section 5832 of this title for the taxable year; provided, however, the credit shall not reduce the corporate member’s tax liability below the minimum tax imposed under subdivision 5832(2) of this title for the taxable year. The credit under this section shall equal the corporate member’s share of the business income tax paid by the pass-through entity for the taxable year pursuant to this subchapter, and the credit shall apply against the corporate member’s tax liability under section 5832 of this title for the same taxable year.

(b) An exempt corporate member that is a corporation exempt from tax under this chapter shall be refunded the share of the tax paid by the pass-through entity on the exempt corporate member’s distributive proceeds of the pass-through entity.

(c) As used in this section, “corporate member” means a corporation as defined under subdivision 5811(3) of this title that is not exempt from tax under this chapter and shall not include another pass-through entity.
* * * Underpayment Penalties; Deadlines * * *

Sec. 10. 32 V.S.A. § 3202(b) is amended to read:

(b) Penalties.

* * *

(2) Failure to pay estimated tax. When a taxpayer fails to make payments as required by chapter 151, subchapter 5 or 5A of this title (estimations of nonwithheld income tax and quarterly filing and payment), the Commissioner may assess and the taxpayer shall then pay a penalty that shall be equal to one percent of the outstanding tax liability for each month, or portion thereof, that the tax liability is not paid in full; provided, however, that in no event shall the amount of any penalty assessed under this subdivision exceed 25 percent of the tax liability unpaid on the prescribed date of payment.

(3) Failure to pay. When a taxpayer fails to pay a tax liability imposed by this title (other than a return required by chapter 151, subchapter 5 or 5A of this title for estimation of nonwithheld income tax and quarterly filing and payment) on the date prescribed therefor, then in addition to any interest payable pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Commissioner may assess and the taxpayer shall then pay a penalty that shall be equal to, for income tax under chapter 151, subchapters 2 and 3 of this title, one percent and, for all other taxes, five percent of the outstanding tax liability for each month, or portion thereof, that the tax liability is not paid in full; provided,
however, that in no event shall the amount of any penalty assessed under this
subdivision exceed 25 percent of the tax liability unpaid on the prescribed date
of payment.

* * *

Sec. 11. 32 V.S.A. § 5859(b) is amended to read:

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the taxpayer shall
be liable for interest and penalties pursuant to section 3202 of this title, with
interest imposed at the rate per annum established from time to time by the
Commissioner pursuant to section 3108 of this title upon the amount of any
underpayment of estimated tax.

* * *

(2) The period of the underpayment for which interest and penalties
shall apply shall commence on the date the installment was required to be paid
and shall terminate on the earlier of the following dates:

(A) the 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable
year the date a U.S. income tax return is required to be filed for that year by
that corporation under the laws of the United States; or

(B) with respect to any portion of the underpayment, the date on
which such portion is paid. For purposes of this subdivision, a payment of
estimated tax on any installment date shall be considered a payment of any
previous underpayment only to the extent such payment exceeds the amount of
the installment determined under subdivision (1)(A) of this subsection (b) for such installment date.

* * * Annual Link to Federal Statutes * * *

Sec. 12. 32 V.S.A. § 5824 is amended to read:

§ 5824. ADOPTION OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS

The statutes of the United States relating to the federal income tax, as in effect on March 31, 2021 December 31, 2021, but without regard to federal income tax rates under 26 U.S.C. § 1, are hereby adopted for the purpose of computing the tax liability under this chapter, and shall continue in effect as adopted until amended, repealed, or replaced by act of the General Assembly.

Sec. 13. 32 V.S.A. § 7402(8) is amended to read:

(8) “Laws of the United States” means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2020-2021. As used in this chapter, “Internal Revenue Code” has the same meaning as “laws of the United States” as defined in this subdivision. The date through which amendments to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are adopted under this subdivision shall continue in effect until amended, repealed, or replaced by act of the General Assembly.
Sec. 14. 27 V.S.A. § 654(d) is added to read:

(d) An executed and recorded ELE deed shall be subject to the property transfer tax under 32 V.S.A. chapter 231.

Sec. 15. 32 V.S.A. § 9601 is amended to read:

§ 9601. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply throughout unless the context requires otherwise:

(3) “Title to property” includes:

(A) those interests in property that endure for a period of time the termination of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specific number of years, including an estate in fee simple, life estate, enhanced life estate, perpetual leasehold, and perpetual easement; and

(6) “Value” means:

(E) In the case of a life estate or an enhanced life estate, the grand list value of the property at the time of the transfer, multiplied by a factor published by the Internal Revenue Service for purposes of valuing life estates and remainders pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7520. This factor is based on the
grantor’s age, published actuarial tables, and published interest rate in the
month of the transaction.

* * *

Sec. 16. 32 V.S.A. § 9617(h) is amended to read:

(h)(1) At any time within three years after the date a property is transferred, a taxpayer may petition the Commissioner in writing for the refund of all or any part of the amount of tax paid. The Commissioner shall thereafter grant a hearing subject to the provisions of 3 V.S.A chapter 25 upon the matter and notify the taxpayer in writing of the Commissioner’s determination concerning the refund request. The Commissioner’s determination may be appealed as provided in subsection (e) of this section. This shall be a taxpayer’s exclusive remedy with respect to the refund of taxes under this chapter, except as provided under subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(2) If the transfer taxed by this chapter was an enhanced life estate interest and that interest is revoked or revised pursuant to 27 V.S.A. chapter 6, the person who paid the tax may petition for a refund, provided that the petition is made within eight years after the date of payment of the tax and within one year after the date of revocation or revision. No petition for a refund shall be granted for the revocation or revision of an interest that occurred eight years or more after the date of payment of the tax. In the case
of a revision, the revised enhanced life estate interest transfer shall be subject
to tax under this chapter.

* * * Reporting Federal Audits and Adjustments; Partnerships * * *

Sec. 17. 32 V.S.A. § 5866(c) is added to read:

(c) If a change in federal tax liability results from the audit of a partnership
or an adjustment of a partnership’s taxable income under 26 U.S.C. subtitle F,
chapter 63, subchapter C, the taxpayer shall file and amend returns and pay tax
owed pursuant to section 5866a of this title.

Sec. 18. 32 V.S.A. § 5866a is added to read:

5866a. REPORTING ADJUSTMENTS TO FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME
AND FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP AUDITS

(a) Definitions. As used in this section:

(1) “Administrative adjustment request” means an administrative
adjustment request filed by a partnership under 26 U.S.C. § 6227.

(2) “Audited partnership” means a partnership subject to a partnership-
level audit resulting in a federal adjustment.

(3) “Corporate partner” means a partner that is subject to tax under
chapter 151, subchapter 3 of this title.

(4) “Direct partner” means a partner that holds an interest directly in a
partnership or pass-through entity.
(5) “Exempt partner” means a partner that is exempt from taxation under this chapter but not an entity with federal exempt status having taxable income under subdivision 5811(18) of this title.

(6) “Federal adjustment” means a change to an item or amount determined under the Internal Revenue Code that is used by a taxpayer to compute tax owed, whether that change results from action by the Internal Revenue Service, including a partnership-level audit, or the filing of an amended federal return, federal refund claim, or an administrative adjustment request by the taxpayer. A federal adjustment is positive to the extent that it increases State taxable income as determined under this chapter and is negative to the extent that it decreases State taxable income as determined under this chapter.

(7) “Federal adjustments report” includes methods or forms required by the Commissioner for use by a taxpayer to report final federal adjustments, including an amended tax return, information return, or uniform multistate report.

(8) “Federal partnership representative” means the person that the partnership designates for the taxable year as the partnership’s representative or the person that the Internal Revenue Service appoints to act as the federal partnership representative pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 6223(a).

(9) “Final determination date” means the following:
(A) Except as provided in subdivisions (B) and (C) of this subdivision (a)(9), if the federal adjustment arises from an audit or other action by the Internal Revenue Service, “final determination date” means the first day on which no federal adjustments arising from that audit or other action remain to be finally determined, whether by Internal Revenue Service decision with respect to which all rights of appeal have been waived or exhausted, by agreement, or, if appealed or contested, by a final decision with respect to which all rights of appeal have been waived or exhausted. For agreements required to be signed by the Internal Revenue Service and the taxpayer, the “final determination date” means the date on which the last party signed the agreement.

(B) For federal adjustments arising from an audit or other action by the Internal Revenue Service, if the taxpayer filed as a member of an affiliated group electing to file a consolidated return under subsection 5862(c) of this title or filed as a member of a unitary combined group under subsection 5862(d) of this title, the “final determination date” means the first day on which no related federal adjustments arising from that audit remain to be finally determined, as described in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (a)(9), for the entire group.

(C) If the federal adjustment results from filing an amended federal return, a federal refund claim, or an administrative adjustment request, or if it
is a federal adjustment reported on an amended federal return or other similar report filed pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 6225(c), the “final determination date” means the day on which the amended return, refund claim, administrative adjustment request, or other similar report was filed.

(10) “Final federal adjustment” means a federal adjustment after the final determination date for that federal adjustment has passed.

(11) “Indirect partner” means a partner in a partnership or pass-through entity that itself holds an interest directly, or through another indirect partner, in a partnership or pass-through entity.

(12) “I.R.C.” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as codified under 26 U.S.C. subtitles A–K, and applicable regulations as promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. To the extent that the terms used in this section are not defined under this section, it is the intent of the General Assembly to conform to the definitions and terminology used in the amendments to the I.R.C., subtitle F, chapter 63 pertaining to the comprehensive partnership audit regime contained in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114-74, as amended, and this section shall be interpreted accordingly.

(13) “Nonresident partner” means an individual, trust, or estate partner that is not a resident partner.
(14) “Partner” means a person that holds an interest, directly or indirectly, in a partnership or other pass-through entity.

(15) “Partnership” means an entity subject to taxation under 26 U.S.C. subtitle A, chapter 1, subchapter K.

(16) “Partnership-level audit” means an examination by the Internal Revenue Service at the partnership level pursuant to 26 U.S.C. subtitle F, chapter 63, subchapter C that results in federal adjustments.

(17) “Pass-through entity” means an entity other than a partnership that is not subject to tax under section 5822 or 5832 of this title.

(18) “Reallocation adjustment” means a federal adjustment resulting from a partnership-level audit or an administrative adjustment request that changes the shares of one or more items of partnership income, gain, loss, expense, or credit allocated to direct partners. A positive reallocation adjustment means the portion of a reallocation adjustment that would increase federal income for one or more direct partners, and a negative reallocation adjustment means the portion of a reallocation adjustment that would decrease federal income for one or more direct partners.

(19) “Resident partner” means an individual, trust, or estate partner that is a resident under section 5811 of this title for the relevant tax period.

(20) “Reviewed year” means the taxable year of a partnership that is subject to a partnership-level audit from which federal adjustments arise.
(21) “Taxpayer” means any person or entity required to file a return or pay tax under this chapter and, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, includes a partnership, including a tiered partner of a partnership, subject to a partnership-level audit and a partnership, including a tiered partner of a partnership, that has made an administrative adjustment request.

(22) “Tiered partner” means any partner that is a partnership or pass-through entity.

(23) “Unrelated business taxable income” has the same meaning as in 26 U.S.C. § 512.

(b)(1) Reporting adjustments to federal taxable income; general rule. Except in the case of final federal adjustments that are required to be reported by a partnership and its partners using the procedures in subsection (c) of this section, a taxpayer shall report and pay any Vermont tax due with respect to the following final federal adjustments:

(A) arising from an audit or other action by the Internal Revenue Service;

(B) reported by the taxpayer on a timely filed amended federal income tax return, including a return or other similar report filed pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 6225(c)(2); or

(C) a federal claim for refund.
(2) A taxpayer shall report and pay any tax due under this subsection by filing a federal adjustments report with the Commissioner for the reviewed year and, if applicable, paying the additional Vermont tax owed not later than 180 days after the final determination date.

(c) Reporting federal adjustments; partnership-level audit and administrative adjustment request. Except for negative federal adjustments required under federal law or regulations to be taken into account by the partnership in the partnership return for the adjustment or other year, and the distributive share of adjustments reported as required under subsection (b) of this section, partnerships and partners shall report final federal adjustments arising from a partnership-level audit or an administrative adjustment request and make payments as required under this subsection (c).

(1) State partnership representative.

(A) With respect to an action required or permitted to be taken by a partnership under this subsection and a petition for a hearing under sections 5883, 5884, or 5885 of this title with respect to that action, the State partnership representative for the reviewed year shall have the sole authority to act on behalf of the partnership, and the partnership’s direct partners and indirect partners shall be bound by those actions.
(B) The State partnership representative for the reviewed year is the partnership’s federal partnership representative unless the partnership designates in writing another person as its State partnership representative.

(C) The Commissioner may establish reasonable qualifications and procedures for designating a person, other than the federal partnership representative, to be the State partnership representative.

(2) Reporting and payment requirements for partnerships subject to a final federal adjustment and their direct partners. Final federal adjustments subject to the requirements of this subsection, except for those subject to an election that is properly made under subdivision (3) of this subsection, shall be reported as follows:

(A) Not later than 90 days after the final determination date, the partnership shall:

(i) File a completed federal adjustments report with the Commissioner, including any other information required by the Commissioner.

The federal adjustments report shall:

(I) Identify each partner during the reviewed year.

(II) Specify each item addressed by, and the amount included in, the final federal adjustment.
(III) Explain how the final federal adjustment needs to be modified for State tax purposes to reflect relevant differences between federal and State law.

(IV) Provide any other information related to the final determination or modification as the Commissioner may require. If the audited partnership has received an approved modification, the audited partnership shall notify the Commissioner of this approval not later than 90 days after the date of approval. An audited partnership that fails to meet the filing requirements under this subsection (c) shall be subject to the penalties for failure to file under section 3202 of this title. The statute of limitations for assessing a partner or an audited partnership pursuant to this section shall be tolled in any instance in which the audited partnership has not provided the Commissioner with the notice and filing required by this subsection (c).

(ii) Notify each of its direct partners of their distributive share of the final federal adjustments.

(iii) File an amended composite return for direct partners as required under subsections 5914(a) and (b) and 5920(a) and (b) of this title and, as applicable, an amended withholding return for direct partners as required under subchapter 4 of this chapter and pay the additional tax that would have been due had the final federal adjustments been reported properly.
(B) Not later than 180 days after the final determination date, each
direct partner that is taxed under sections 5822 and 5832 of this title shall:

(i) file a federal adjustments report reporting their distributive
share of the adjustments reported to them under subdivision (A)(ii) of this
subdivision (c)(2) as required under this chapter; and

(ii) pay any additional amount of tax that would have been due if
final federal adjustments had been reported properly, plus any penalty and
interest due under section 3202 of this title, and less any credit for related
amounts paid or withheld and remitted on behalf of the direct partner under
subdivision (A)(iii) of this subdivision (c)(2).

(3) Election; partnership pays. Subject to the limitations under
subdivision (C) of this subdivision (3), an audited partnership making an
election under this subdivision (3) shall do the following:

(A) Not later than 90 days after the final determination date, file a
completed federal adjustments report as required by subdivision (2) of this
subsection (c) and notify the Commissioner that it is making the election under
this subdivision (3).

(B) Not later than 180 days after the final determination date, pay an
amount, determined as follows, in lieu of taxes owed by its direct and indirect
partners:
(i) Exclude from final federal adjustments the distributive share of these adjustments reported to a direct exempt partner not subject to tax under this chapter.

(ii) For the total distributive shares of the remaining final federal adjustments reported to direct corporate partners subject to tax under section 5832 of this title, apportion and allocate the adjustments as provided under section 5833 of this title, and multiply the result by the highest tax rate imposed under section 5832 of this title.

(iii) For the total distributive shares of the remaining final federal adjustments reported to nonresident direct partners subject to tax under this chapter, determine the amount of the adjustments that is Vermont-source income, and multiply the result by the highest tax rate imposed under section 5822 of this title.

(iv) For the total distributive shares of the remaining final federal adjustments reported to tiered partners:

(I) Determine the amount of the adjustments that is of a type that it would be subject to sourcing to Vermont under this chapter, and then determine the portion of the amount that would be sourced to Vermont.

(II) Determine the amount of the adjustments that is of a type that it would not be subject to sourcing to Vermont by a nonresident partner under this chapter.
(III) Determine the portion of the amount determined in subdivision (iv)(II) of this subdivision (3)(B) that can be established as properly allocable to nonresident indirect partners or other partners not subject to tax on the adjustments or that can be excluded under procedures for modified reporting and payment method allowed under subdivision (5) of this subsection (c).

(v) Multiply the total of the amounts determined in subdivisions (iv)(I) and (iv)(II) of this subdivision (3)(B) reduced by the amount determined in subdivision (iv)(III) of this subdivision (3)(B) by the highest tax rate under section 5822 of this title.

(vi) For the total distributive shares of the remaining final federal adjustments reported to resident direct partners subject to tax under section 5822 of this title, multiply the amount reported by the highest tax rate under section 5822 of this title.

(vii) Add the amounts determined in subdivisions (ii), (iii), (v), and (vi) of this subdivision (3)(B), along with penalty and interest as calculated under subsection 3202(a) and subdivisions 3202(b)(2) and (b)(3) of this title.

(C) Final federal adjustments subject to the election under this subdivision (c)(3) exclude:

(i) the distributive share of final audit adjustments that, under subsection 5862(d) of this title, must be included in the unitary combined
business income of any direct or indirect corporate partner, provided that the audited partnership can reasonably determine this; and

(ii) any final federal adjustments resulting from an administrative adjustment request.

(D) An audited partnership that is not otherwise subject to any reporting or payment obligations to Vermont and that makes an election under this subdivision (c)(3), consents to be subject to Vermont laws related to reporting, assessment, payment, and collection of Vermont tax calculated under the election.

(4) Tiered partners. The direct and indirect partners of an audited partnership that are tiered partners, and all partners of those tiered partners that are subject to tax under this chapter, are subject to the reporting and payment requirements of subdivision (2) of this subsection, and the tiered partners are entitled to make the elections provided in subdivisions (3) and (5) of this subsection. The tiered partners or their partners shall make required reports and payments not later than 90 days after the time for filing and furnishing statements to tiered partners and their partners as established under 26 U.S.C. § 6226 and the associated regulations. The Commissioner may adopt rules to establish procedures and interim time periods for the reports and payments required by tiered partners and their partners and for making the elections under this subsection.
(5)(A) Alternative reporting and payment methods. Pursuant to any procedures established by the Commissioner, an audited partnership or tiered partner may request approval by the Commissioner to utilize alternative reporting and payment methods, including modifying applicable time requirements and any other requirement of this subsection (c), provided that:

(i) the audited partnership or tiered partner demonstrates to the Commissioner’s satisfaction that the requested method will reasonably provide for the reporting and payment of taxes, penalties, and interest due under this subsection (c); or

(ii) the audited partnership or tiered partner establishes to the Commissioner’s satisfaction that their direct partners have agreed to allow a refund of the State tax to the entity.

(B) A request for approval of alternative reporting and payment methods by the Commissioner shall be made by the audited partnership or tiered partner within the time for election provided in subdivision (3) or (4) of this subsection (c), as applicable.

(6) Effect of election by audited partnership or tiered partner and payment of amount due.

(A) The election made pursuant to subdivision (3) or (5) of this subsection (c) is irrevocable unless the Commissioner, at the Commissioner’s discretion, determines otherwise.
(B) If reported properly and paid by the audited partnership or tiered partner, the amount determined under subdivision (3)(B) of this subsection (c) or under an optional election under subdivision (5) of this subsection (c) shall be treated as paid in lieu of taxes owed by its direct and indirect partners, to the extent applicable, on the same final federal adjustments. The direct or indirect partners shall not be eligible to take any deduction or credit for this amount or claim a refund of the amount in this State. Nothing in this subdivision (6) shall preclude a direct resident partner from claiming a credit against taxes paid or any amounts paid by the audited partnership or tiered partner on the resident partner’s behalf to another state or local tax jurisdiction pursuant to section 5825 of this title.

(7) Failure of audited partnership or tiered partner to report or pay. Nothing in this subsection prevents the Commissioner from using the best information available to assess a direct or indirect partner for taxes owed by those partners if a partnership or tiered partner fails, for any reason, to make any report or payment required by this subsection in a timely manner.

(d) De minimis exception. The Commissioner may, at the Commissioner’s discretion, adopt rules to establish a de minimis amount below which a taxpayer shall not be required to comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section.
(e) Assessments of additional tax, interest, and penalties arising from adjustments to federal taxable income; statute of limitations. The Commissioner shall assess additional tax, interest, and penalties arising from final federal adjustments arising from an audit by the Internal Revenue Service, including a partnership-level audit, as reported by the taxpayer on an amended federal income tax return, or as part of an administrative adjustment request, by the following dates:

(1) Timely reported federal adjustments. If a taxpayer files with the Commissioner a federal adjustments report or an amended tax return as required within the period prescribed in subsections (b) or (c) of this section, the Commissioner may assess any amounts, including in-lieu-of amounts, taxes, interest, and penalties arising from those federal adjustments, if a notice of the assessment to the taxpayer is issued not later than:

(A) the expiration of the limitations period prescribed in section 5882 of this title; or

(B) the expiration of the one-year period following the date of filing the federal adjustments report with the Commissioner.

(2) Untimely reported federal adjustments. If the taxpayer fails to file the federal adjustments report within the period prescribed in subsections (b) or (c) of this section, as appropriate, or if the federal adjustments report filed by the taxpayer omits final federal adjustments or understates the correct amount
of tax owed, the Commissioner may assess amounts or additional amounts, including in-lieu-of amounts, taxes, interest, and penalties arising from the final federal adjustments, if the Commissioner mails a notice of the assessment to the taxpayer by a date that is the latest of one of the following:

(A) the expiration of the limitations period prescribed in section 5882 of this title;

(B) the expiration of the one-year period following the date of filing the federal adjustments report with the Commissioner; or

(C) absent fraud, the expiration of the six-year period following the final determination date.

(f) Estimated tax payments made during a pending federal audit. A taxpayer may make estimated payments, according to the process prescribed by the Commissioner, of the tax expected to result from a pending Internal Revenue Service audit and prior to the due date of the federal adjustments report, without filing the report with the Commissioner. The estimated tax payments shall be credited against the final Vermont tax liability and shall limit the accrual of further statutory interest on that amount. If the estimated tax payments exceed the final Vermont tax liability and statutory interest ultimately determined to be due, the taxpayer is entitled to a refund or credit for the excess, provided the taxpayer files a federal adjustments report or claim for refund or credit of tax paid pursuant to section 5884 of this title, not later
than one year following the final determination date. As used in this
subsection, “final Vermont tax liability” means the amount of any Vermont tax
liability ultimately found to be due to the State.

(g)(1) Claims for refund or credits of tax paid arising from final federal
adjustments made by the Internal Revenue Service or by administrative
adjustment request. Except for negative federal adjustments required by
federal law to be taken into account by the partnership in the partnership return
for the adjustment or other year, a taxpayer may file a claim for refund or
credit of tax paid arising from final federal adjustments on or before the later
of:

(A) the expiration of the last day for filing a claim for refund or credit
of tax paid pursuant to section 5884 of this title, including any extensions; or

(B) one year from the date a federal adjustments report prescribed in
subsections (b) or (c) of this section, as applicable, was due to the
Commissioner, including any extensions pursuant to subsection (h) of this
section.

(2) The federal adjustments report shall serve as the means for the
taxpayer, including a partnership and its tiered partners, direct partners, and
indirect partners, to report additional tax due, report a claim for refund or credit
of tax paid, and make other adjustments, including to its net operating losses,
resulting from adjustments to the taxpayer’s federal taxable income. Any
refund granted to the partnership under subsection (c) of this section shall be in lieu of State tax paid that may be owed to the partners.

(h) Scope of adjustments and extensions of time.

(1) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the taxpayer and the Commissioner, any adjustments made by the Commissioner or the taxpayer after the expiration of the limitations periods prescribed in sections 5882 and 5884 of this title are limited to changes to the taxpayer’s tax liability arising from federal adjustments.

(2) The time periods provided for in this subsection may be extended:

(A) automatically by 60 days for an audited partnership or tiered partner that has 10,000 or more direct partners, upon written notice to the Commissioner; or

(B) by written agreement between the taxpayer and the Commissioner.

(3) Any extension granted under this subsection for filing the federal adjustments report extends the last day prescribed by law for assessing any additional tax arising from the adjustments to federal taxable income and the period for filing a claim for refund or credit of taxes.

(i) The Commissioner may adopt rules or issue other guidance to implement or explain the provisions of this section. The rules adopted or guidance issued with regard to this section may apply the principles set forth in
26 U.S.C. subtitle F, chapter 63, subchapter C; federal regulations; and other
related guidance issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury in order to
prevent the omission or duplication of State tax due as the result of a
partnership-level audit and to account for differences between federal and State
law.

* * * Sales Tax; Exemption; Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment * * *

Sec. 19. 32 V.S.A. § 9741(14) is amended to read:

(14)(A) Tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or
component part of, or is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity in the
manufacture of tangible personal property for sale;

(B) machinery and equipment for use or consumption
directly and exclusively, except for isolated or occasional uses; used in or
consumed as an integral or essential part of an integrated production operation
by a manufacturing or processing plant or facility engaged in the manufacture
of tangible personal property for sale, or in the manufacture of other machinery
or equipment, parts, or supplies for use in the manufacturing process; and
devices used to monitor manufacturing machinery and equipment or the
product during the manufacturing process. Machinery and equipment used in
administrative, managerial, sales, or other nonproduction activities, or used
prior to the first production operation or subsequent to the initial packaging of
a product, shall not be exempt from tax, unless such uses are merely isolated or
occasional or unless the machinery used for initial packaging is also used for secondary packaging as part of an integrated process. Machinery and equipment shall not include buildings and structural components thereof. As used in this subdivision, it shall be rebuttably presumed that uses are not isolated or occasional if they total more than four percent of the time the machinery or equipment is operated. For the purposes of this subdivision (14), “manufacture” includes extraction of mineral deposits, the entire printing and bookmaking process, and the entire publication process.

(C) As used in this subdivision (14):

(i) “Integrated production operation” means an integrated series of operations at a manufacturing or processing plant or facility to process, transform, or convert tangible personal property by physical, chemical, or other means into a different form, composition, or character from that in which it originally existed. Integrated production operations begin when raw material is first changed physically, chemically, or otherwise in form, composition, or character, including being removed from storage or introduced for this manipulation, and end when the product is placed in initial packaging and shall include production line operations, including initial packaging operations, and waste, pollution, and environmental control operations.

(ii) “Manufacturing or processing business” means a business that utilizes an integrated production operation to manufacture, process, fabricate,

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or finish items for wholesale and retail distribution as part of what is

commonly regarded by the general public as an industrial manufacturing or

processing operation or an agricultural commodity processing operation.

“Manufacturing or processing business” does not include nonindustrial

businesses whose operations are primarily retail and that produce or process

tangible personal property as an incidental part of conducting the retail

business, such as retailers who bake, cook, or prepare food products in the

regular course of their retail trade; the assembling of product by retailers for

sale; grocery stores, meat lockers, and meat markets that butcher or dress

livestock or poultry in the regular course of their retail trade; contractors who

alter, service, repair, or improve real property; and retail businesses that clean,

service, or refurbish and repair tangible personal property for its owner. The

examples provided in this subdivision (ii) shall not be construed as exclusive.

(iii) “Manufacturing or processing plant or facility” means a

single, fixed location owned or controlled by a manufacturing or processing

business that consists of one or more structures or buildings in a contiguous

area where integrated production operations are conducted to manufacture or

process tangible personal property to be ultimately sold at retail. A business

may operate one or more manufacturing or processing plants or facilities at

different locations to manufacture or process a single product of tangible

personal property to be ultimately sold at retail.
(iv) “Primary” or “primarily” means more than 50 percent of the time.

(v) “Production line” means the assemblage of machinery and equipment at a manufacturing or processing plant or facility where the actual transformation or processing of tangible personal property occurs.

(D) For the purposes of this subdivision (14), machinery and equipment shall be deemed to be used as an integral or essential part of an integrated production operation when used during the integrated production operation:

(i) to transport, convey, handle, or store the property undergoing manufacturing or processing at any point from the beginning of the production line until it is placed into initial packaging;

(ii) to act upon, effect, promote, or otherwise facilitate a physical change to the property undergoing manufacturing or processing;

(iii) to guide, control, or direct the movement of property undergoing manufacturing or processing;

(iv) to test or measure materials, the property undergoing manufacturing or processing, or the finished product during the manufacturer’s integrated production operations;

(v) to plan, manage, control, or record the receipt and flow of property while undergoing manufacturing or processing;
(vi) to lubricate, control the operating of, or otherwise enable the functioning of other production machinery and equipment and the continuation of production operations;

(vii) to transmit or transport electricity, gas, water, steam, or similar substances used in production operations from the point of generation, if produced by the manufacturer or processor at the plant site, to that manufacturer’s production operation or, if purchased or delivered from off-site, from the point where the substance enters the site of the plant or facility to that manufacturer’s production operations;

(viii) to package the property being manufactured or processed in any container or wrapping in which such property is normally sold or transported, even if the machinery operates after the point of initial packaging;

(ix) to cool, heat, filter, refine, or otherwise treat water, steam, acid, oil, solvents, or other substances that are used in production operations;

(x) to provide and control an environment required to maintain certain levels of air quality, humidity, or temperature in special and limited areas of the plant or facility where such regulation of temperature or humidity is part of and essential to the production process;

(xi) to treat, transport, or store waste or other byproducts of production operations at the plant or facility and to clean manufacturing machinery and equipment:
(xii) to control pollution at the plant or facility where the pollution is produced by the manufacturing or processing operation; or

(xiii) to inspect or conduct quality control on the product, even if the inspection or quality control machinery operates after the point of initial packaging.

(E) “Machinery and equipment used as an integral or essential part of an integrated production operation” does not mean:

(i) machinery and equipment used for nonproduction purposes, including machinery and equipment used for plant security, fire prevention, first aid, accounting, administration, record keeping, advertising, marketing, sales or other related activities, plant cleaning, plant communications, and employee work scheduling;

(ii) machinery, equipment, and tools used primarily in maintaining and repairing any type of machinery and equipment or the building and plant;

(iii) transportation, transmission, and distribution equipment not primarily used in a production, warehousing, or material handling operation at the plant or facility, including the means of conveyance of natural gas, electricity, oil, or water, and related equipment, located outside the plant or facility;
(iv) office machines and equipment, including computers and related peripheral equipment, not used directly and primarily to control or measure the manufacturing process;

(v) furniture and other furnishings;

(vi) buildings, other than exempt machinery and equipment that is permanently affixed to or becomes a physical part of the building, and any other part of real estate that is not otherwise exempt;

(vii) building fixtures that are not integral to the manufacturing operation, such as utility systems for heating, ventilation, air conditioning, communications, plumbing, or electrical;

(viii) machinery and equipment used for general plant heating, cooling, and lighting; or

(ix) motor vehicles that are registered for operation on public highways.

(F) Subdivisions (D) and (E) of this subdivision (14) shall not be construed as exclusive lists of the machinery and equipment that qualify or do not qualify as an integral or essential part of an integrated production operation. When machinery or equipment is used as an integral or essential part of production operations part of the time and for nonproduction purposes at other times, the primary use of the machinery or equipment shall determine the qualification of the machinery or equipment for the exemption.
**Effective Dates**

**Sec. 20. EFFECTIVE DATES**

Notwithstanding 1 V.S.A. § 214, this act shall take effect retroactively on January 1, 2022 and shall apply to taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2022, except that:

1. Secs. 12–13 (annual link to federal statutes) shall apply to taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2021;

2. Sec. 18 (federal partnership audit reporting) shall apply to any adjustments to a taxpayer’s federal taxable income with a final determination date occurring on and after July 1, 2022; and

3. Sec. 19 (sales tax exemption) shall take effect on passage.