GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

S SENATE BILL 652

Short Title:	Smart Grid Tax Credit.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senator Stein (Primary Sponsor).	
Referred to:	Rules and Operations of the Senate.	

April 4, 2013

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A TAX CREDIT FOR RESEARCH REGARDING MODERN ELECTRIC GRID TECHNOLOGIES.

Whereas, the modern electric grid is a reliable and secure electricity infrastructure that can meet future demand growth and achieve increased use of digital information and controls technology to improve reliability, security, and efficiency of the electric grid; and

Whereas, the modern electric grid will allow dynamic optimization of grid operations and resources, with full cyber-security; and

Whereas, the modern electric grid will allow deployment and integration of distributed resources and generation, including renewable resources; and

Whereas, the modern electric grid will allow deployment of "smart" technologies (real-time, automated, interactive technologies that optimize the physical operation of appliances and consumer devices) for metering, communications concerning grid operations and status, and distribution automation; and

Whereas, the modern electric grid will allow the deployment and integration of advanced electricity storage and peak-shaving technologies, including plug-in electric and hybrid electric vehicles, and thermal-storage air-conditioning; and

Whereas, the modern electric grid will allow integration of "smart" appliances and consumer devices; and

Whereas, the modern electric grid will allow the provision to consumers of timely information and control options; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 105-129.15 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read: "**§ 105-129.15. Definitions.**

The following definitions apply in this Article:

- (9) Smart-grid technology. Includes each of the following:
 - a. <u>Integrated communications. High-speed, two-way communication technologies, including, but not limited to, broadband over power line communication technologies, wireless communication technologies, and local area networks of appliances and other devices in the home.</u>
 - b. Advanced components. Devices that play an active role in determining the electric behavior of the grid, including, but not limited to, advanced switches, transformers, cables, and other electrical devices; storage devices, including plug-in hybrid electric



vehicles and advanced batteries; and appliances capable of delaying operation in response to price signals.

- c. Advanced control and monitoring methods. Methods and algorithms that monitor power system components and enable rapid diagnosis and timely, appropriate response to any event, including, but not limited to, substation and distribution automation, real-time monitoring and control of substation and distribution equipment, software, or fault locator systems that use sensors and digital information to locate faults.
- d. Sensing and measurement devices. Technologies that enhance power system measurements and enable the transformation of data into information, including, but not limited to, advanced sensors, advanced metering infrastructure, phasor measurement units, dynamic line-rating devices that determine real-time capacity of electric lines, and consumer portals that provide consumers with real-time information about energy consumption and prices.
- e. Improved interfaces and decision support. Devices or software that will enable more accurate and timely human decision making at all levels of the grid, including, but not limited to, software tools to analyze the health of the electricity system, distribution system modeling software, real-time digital simulators to study and test electricity systems, or geographic information systems."

SECTION 2. Article 3B of Subchapter I of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 105-129.16K. Smart electric grid tax credit.

- (a) Credit. A taxpayer that develops smart-grid technology in this State is allowed a credit equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's qualifying expenses that exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). If more than one subdivision of this subsection applies to the same qualifying expense, then the credit is equal to the higher percentage, not both percentages combined. For purposes of this section, qualifying expenses are (i) compensation, wages, and employee fringe contributions (including health, pension, and welfare contributions) for a full-time job on which withholding payments are remitted to the Department under Article 4A of this Chapter and (ii) amounts paid to a participating community college or a research university for services performed in this State. The percentage of the taxpayer's qualifying expenses allowed as a credit are as follows:
 - (1) Higher education collaboration. Twenty percent (20%) for allowable expenses paid to a participating community college or a research university.
 - (2) Other. Fifteen percent (15%) for allowable expenses not described by subdivision (1) of this subsection.
- (b) No Double Benefit. A taxpayer that claims a credit under this section may not claim any of the following with respect to the expenses used to determine the credit under this section:
 - (1) A credit allowed under any other section of this Chapter.
 - (2) A grant from the Job Development Investment Grant Program, set out in Part 2G of Article 10 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes.
 - (3) A grant from the One North Carolina Fund set out in Part 2H of Article 10 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes."

SECTION 3. This act is effective for taxes imposed for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

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