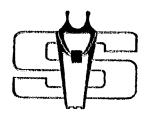
APPENDIX C											
Letter	from	Stewart	Title	Guaranty	Company	regarding	formation	of	CAPCOs	in	Texas



# Sanctity of Contract STEWART TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY

RANDY M. LEE Senior Vice President Governmental Affairs and Real Estate

May 25, 2000

The Honorable John Carona Chairman, Subcommittee on Private Sector Business Financing Senate Economic Development Committee State Capitol, Room 3E.8 Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Senator Carona,

We applaud your efforts to seek ways to encourage small businesses to obtain financing through privately held investors.

However, if the committee does recommend legislation similar to SB 899 from last session, we respectfully ask that any reference to Texas title insurance companies be omitted, specifically Article 9.59, Insurance Code.

Last session we asked for an amendment to SB 899 which removed title insurance from the bill for several reasons. First, Stewart Title Guaranty Company is the largest Texas domestic title insurance company. We do not know the retaliatory tax impact in other states to changes in tax credits to our premium tax code as was proposed. What happens to Texas premium tax law affects what will be our premium tax liability calculations in all other states.

For example, we are currently involved in a major lawsuit over the definition of taxable premium income in a western state as a result of changes in the 1987 title insurance tax code. Although SB 899 declared the credits to be non-retaliatory in nature, that declaration is irrelevant to other states' laws.

Second, there are only a handful of title insurers in this country and we, as a rule, do not make investments of this kind. We are just too small relative to the property and casualty industry.

We appreciate your consideration of our request and look forward to working with you in the next session.

Sincerely yours,

Randy M. J

Mr. Malcolm S. Morris, President, Stewart Title Guaranty Co.

"Enhancing the Real Estate Closing Process"

APPENDIX D								
	New	Jersey	Statutes	providing	for	investment	tax	credits

#### [Passed Both Houses]

## [First Reprint] SENATE, No. 445

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JANUARY 18, 1996

By Senators SINGER, McGREEVEY, Kyrillos, Palaia, Inverso, Assemblymen Felice, Cohen, Impreveduto, Bucco, LeFevre, Augustine and Suliga

1 AN ACT providing a credit against the corporation business tax for 2 certain investments made in small New Jersey-based 3 high-technology businesses, and supplementing P.L.1945, c.162 4 (C.54:10A-1 et seq.).

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

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 This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Small New Jersey-based High-Technology Business Investment Tax Credit Act."

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2. As used in this act:

13 14 15 "Advanced computing" means a technology used in the designing and developing of computing hardware and software, including innovations in designing the full spectrum of hardware from hand-held calculators to super computers, and peripheral equipment;

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"Advanced materials" means materials with engineered properties created through the development of specialized processing and synthesis technology, including ceramics, high value-added metals, electronic materials, composites, polymers, and biomaterials;

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"Biotechnology" means the continually expanding body of fundamental knowledge about the functioning of biological systems from the macro level to the molecular and sub-atomic levels, as well as novel products, services, technologies and sub-technologies developed as a result of insights gained from research advances which

6 add to that body of fundamental knowledge;

EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

Senate amendments adopted in accordance with Governor's recommendations January 12, 1998.

"Control," with respect to a corporation, means ownership, directly or indirectly, of stock possessing 80% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of the stock of the corporation entitled to vote; and "control," with respect to a trust, means ownership, directly or indirectly, of 80% or more of the beneficial interest in the principal or income of the trust. The ownership of stock in a corporation, of a capital or profits interest in a partnership or association or of a beneficial interest in a trust shall be determined in accordance with the rules for constructive ownership of stock provided in subsection (c) of section 267 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C.§267, other than paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of that section:

"Controlled group" means one or more chains of corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation if stock possessing at least 80% of the voting power of all classes of stock of each of the corporations is owned directly or indirectly by one or more of the corporations and the common parent owns directly stock possessing at least 80% of the voting power of all classes of stock of at least one of the other corporations:

"Director" means the Director of the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury;

"Electronic device technology" means a technology involving microelectronics, semiconductors, electronic equipment, and instrumentation, radio frequency, microwave, and millimeter electronics, and optical and optic-electrical devices, or data and digital communications and imaging devices;

"Environmental technology" means assessment and prevention of threats or damage to human health or the environment, environmental cleanup, or the development of alternative energy sources;

"Medical device technology" means a technology involving any medical equipment or product (other than a pharmaceutical product) that has therapeutic value, diagnostic value, or both, and is regulated by the federal Food and Drug Administration;

"Partnership" means a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture or other unincorporated organization through or by means of which any business, financial operation or venture is carried on, and which is not a trust or estate, a corporation or a sole proprietorship;

"Pilot scale manufacturing" means design, construction, and testing of preproduction prototypes and models in the fields of advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, environmental technology, and medical device technology, other than for commercial sale, excluding sales of prototypes or sales for market testing if total gross receipts, as calculated pursuant to section 6 of P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-6), from such sales of the product, service or process do not exceed \$1,000,000;

"Qualified investment" means the non-refundable investment, at risk in a small New Jersey-based high-technology business, of cash

that is transferred to the small New Jersey-based high-technology business by a taxpayer that is not a related person of the small New Jersey-based high-technology business, the transfer of which is in connection with a transaction in exchange for stock, interests in partnerships or joint ventures, licenses (exclusive or non-exclusive), rights to use technology, marketing rights, warrants, options or any items similar to those included herein, including but not limited to options or rights to acquire any of the items included herein;

"Qualified research expenses" means qualified research expenses as defined in section 41 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C.§41, as in effect on June 30, 1992, in the fields of advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, environmental technology, or medical device technology;

"Related person" means:

- a. a corporation, partnership, association or trust controlled by the taxpayer;
- b. an individual, corporation, partnership, association or trust that is in the control of the taxpayer;
- c. a corporation, partnership, association or trust controlled by an individual, corporation, partnership, association or trust that is in the control of the taxpayer; or
  - d. a member of the same controlled group as the taxpayer,

"Small New Jersey-based high-technology business" means a corporation doing business, employing or owning capital or property, or maintaining an office, in this State that has qualified research expenses paid or incurred for research conducted in this State or conducts pilot scale manufacturing in this State, and has fewer than 225 employees, of whom 75% are New Jersey-based employees filling a position or job in this State; and

"Tax year" means the fiscal or calendar accounting year of a taxpayer.

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3. a. A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-5), in an amount equal to 10% of the qualified investment made by the taxpayer during 'each of' the 'three' tax '[year] years beginning on or after January I next following enactment of this act. in a small New Jersey-based high-technology business, up to a maximum allowed credit of '[\$1,000,000] \$500.000' for the tax year for each qualified investment made by the taxpayer. An unused credit may be carried forward for use in future years, subject to the '[\$1,000,000] \$500.000' per year limitation.

b. A credit shall not be allowed pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1993, c.175 (C.54:10A-5.24), for expenses paid from funds for which a credit is allowed, or which are includable in the calculation of a credit allowed, under this section.

1 The tax imposed for a tax year pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162, shall first be reduced by the amount of any credit allowed 2 pursuant to section 19 of P.L.1983, c.303 (C.52:27H-78), then by any 3 credit allowed pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1985, c.227 (C.55:19-13), 4 5 then by any credit allowed pursuant to section 42 of P.L.1987, c.102 6 (C.54:10A-5.3), then by any credit allowed under section 3 of 7 P.L.1993, c.170 (C.54:10A-5.6), then by any credit allowed under section 3 or 4 of P.L.1993, c.171 (C.54:10A-5.18 or C.54:10A-5.19). 9 then by any credit allowed under section 1 of P.L.1993, c.175 (C.54:10A-5.24), and then by any credit allowed under section 1 of 10 P.L.1993, c.150 (C.27:26A-15), prior to applying any credits 11 allowable pursuant to this section. Credits allowable pursuant to this 12 section shall be applied in the order of the credits' tax years. The 13 14 amount of the credits applied under this section against the tax 15 imposed pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162, for a tax year shall not exceed 50% of the tax liability otherwise due and shall not reduce 16 17 the tax liability to an amount less than the statutory minimum provided 18 in subsection (e) of section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162. 19

- c. Except as provided in subsection d. of this section, the amount of tax year credit otherwise allowable under this section which cannot be applied for the tax year due to the limitations of subsection b. of this section may be carried over, if necessary, to the 15 tax years following a credit's tax year.
- d. A taxpayer may not carry over any amount of credit or credits allowed under subsection a. of this section to a tax year during which a corporate acquisition with respect to which the taxpayer was a target corporation occurred or during which the taxpayer was a party to a merger or a consolidation, or to any subsequent tax year, if the credit was allowed for a tax year prior to the year of acquisition, merger or consolidation, except that if in the case of a corporate merger or corporate consolidation the taxpayer can demonstrate, through the submission of a copy of the plan of merger or consolidation and such other evidence as may be required by the director, the identity of the constituent corporation which was the acquiring person, a credit allowed to the acquiring person may be carried over by the taxpayer. As used in this subsection, "acquiring person" means the constituent corporation the stockholders of which own the largest proportion of the total voting power in the surviving or consolidated corporation after the merger or consolidation.

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<sup>1</sup>4. Prior to December 31, 2001, the State Treasurer shall submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the effectiveness of this and P.L., c., (C., )(now pending before the Legislature as Senate No.447 of 1996), and P.L., c., (C., ). (now pending before the Legislature as Senate No.449 of 1996).

 1 [4.] 5.1 This act shall take effect immediately and sections 1 through 3 shall apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1 next following enactment.

Provides corporation business tax credit for certain investments in small New Jersey-based high-technology businesses.

#### [Passed Both Houses]

Chapter 350	Laws of N.J. 199
Approved	111198
	• 7

[First Reprint] SENATE, No. 446

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JANUARY 18, 1996

By Senators SINGER, McGREEVEY, Kyrillos, Palaia, Inverso, Assemblymen Felice, Impreveduto, Cohen, Bucco, LeFevre, Augustine and Suliga

AN ACT establishing a corporation business tax benefit certificate transfer program to assist new or expanding emerging technology and biotechnology companies in this State, and supplementing P.L.1995, c.137 (C.34:1B-7.37 et seq.).

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

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1. a. The New Jersey Economic Development Authority shall establish within the New Jersey Emerging Technology and Biotechnology Financial Assistance Program established pursuant to P.L.1995, c.137 (C.34:1B-7.37 et seq.), a corporation business tax benefit certificate transfer program to allow new or expanding emerging technology and biotechnology companies in this State with unused amounts of research and development tax credits otherwise allowable which cannot be applied for the credit's tax year due to the limitations of subsection b. of section 1 of P.L.1993, c.175 (C.54:10A-5.24) and unused net operating loss carryover pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (6) of subsection <sup>1</sup>[k.] (k) of section 4 of P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-4), to surrender those tax benefits for use by other corporation business taxpayers in this State on the corporation business tax returns to be filed by those taxpayers in exchange for private financial assistance to be provided by the corporation business taxpayer that is the recipient of the corporation business tax benefit certificate to assist in the funding of costs incurred by the new or expanding emerging technology and biotechnology

EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not exacted and intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

Senate SNR committee amendments adopted May 9, 1996.

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b. The authority, in cooperation with the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury, shall review and approve applications by new or expanding emerging technology and biotechnology companies in this State with unused but otherwise allowable carryover of research and development tax credits pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1993, c.175 (C.54:10A-5.24), and unused but otherwise allowable net operating loss carryover pursuant to paragraph (6) of subsection <sup>1</sup>[k.] (k) of section 4 of P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-4), to surrender those tax benefits in exchange for private financial assistance to be made by the corporation business taxpayer that is the recipient of the corporation business tax benefit certificate in an amount equal to at least 75% of the amount of the surrendered tax benefit. The private financial assistance shall be used to fund expenses incurred in connection with the operation of the new or expanding emerging technology or biotechnology company in the State, including but not limited to the expenses of fixed assets, such as the construction and acquisition and development of real estate, materials, start-up, tenant fit-out, working capital, salaries, research and development expenditures and any other expenses determined by the authority to be necessary to carry out the purposes of the New Jersey Emerging Technology and Biotechnology Financial Assistance Program.

c. The authority, in cooperation with the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury, shall review and approve applications by taxpayers under the Corporation Business Tax Act (1945), P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-1 et seq.), to acquire surrendered tax benefits approved pursuant to subsection b. of this section which shall be issued in the form of corporation business tax benefit transfer certificates, in exchange for private financial assistance to be made by the taxpayer in an amount equal to at least 75% of the amount of the surrendered tax benefit of an emerging technology or biotechnology company in the State. The private financial assistance shall assist in funding expenses incurred in connection with the operation of the new or expanding emerging technology or biotechnology company in the State, including but not limited to the expenses of fixed assets, such as the construction and acquisition and development of real estate. materials, start-up, tenant fit-out, working capital, salaries, research and development expenditures and any other expenses determined by the authority to be necessary to carry out the purposes of the New Jersey Emerging Technology and Biotechnology Financial Assistance Program.

d. The authority shall coordinate the applications for surrender and acquisition of unused but otherwise allowable tax benefits pursuant to this section in a manner that can best stimulate and encourage the extension of private financial assistance to new and expanding emerging technology and biotechnology companies in this State. The

applications shall be submitted and the authority shall approve or disapprove the applications pursuant to the process and criteria established under section 6 of the "New Jersey Emerging Technology and Biotechnology Financial Assistance <sup>1</sup> [Act, ] Act." P.L.1995, c.137 (C.34:1B-7.42). The authority shall require a corporation business taxpayer that acquires a corporation business tax benefit certificate to enter into a written agreement with the new or expanding emerging technology or biotechnology company concerning the terms and conditions of the private financial assistance made in exchange for the certificate. The written agreement may contain terms concerning the maintenance by the new or expanding emerging technology or biotechnology company of a headquarters or a base of operation in this State.

- 2. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (6) of subsection <sup>1</sup>[k.] (k)<sup>1</sup> of section 4 of P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-4) to the contrary, a taxpayer that has acquired a corporation business tax benefit certificate pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L. <sup>1</sup>[1996], c. (C. )( <sup>1</sup>[Now] now <sup>1</sup> pending before the Legislature as this bill), that includes the right to a net operating loss carryover deduction shall attach that certificate to any return the taxpayer is required to file under P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-1 et seq.), and shall otherwise apply the net operating loss carryover deduction as evidenced by the certificate according to the provisions of subsection <sup>1</sup>[k.] (k)<sup>1</sup> of section 4 of P.L.1945, c.162 and any rules or regulations the director may adopt to carry out the provisions of this section.
- b. A new or expanding emerging technology or biotechnology company that has surrendered an unused net operating loss carryover pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L. [1996], c. (C. ) ([Now] now] pending before the Legislature as this bill), shall not be allowed a net operating loss carryover deduction based upon the right to such a deduction as evidenced by the corporation business tax benefit certificate and shall attach a copy of the certificate to any return the taxpayer is required to file under P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-1 et seq.).

3. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1993, c.175 (C.54:10A-5.24) to the contrary, a taxpayer that has acquired a corporation business tax benefit certificate pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L. [1996] , c. (C. ) ( [Now] now pending before the Legislature as this bill), that includes the right to a research and development tax credit carryover shall attach that certificate to any return the taxpayer is required to file under P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-1 et seq.), and shall otherwise apply the credit carryover as evidenced by the certificate according to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1993, c.175 (C.54:10A-5.24) and any rules or regulations the

director may adopt to carry out the provisions of this section. 1 2 b. A new or expanding emerging technology or biotechnology company that has surrendered an unused research and development tax 3 credit carryover pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L. 4 <sup>1</sup>[1996]<sup>1</sup>, c. (C. )( <sup>1</sup>[Now] now <sup>1</sup> pending before the Legislature 5 as this bill), shall not be allowed a research and development tax credit 6 carryover based upon the right to such a credit carryover as evidenced 7 by the corporation business tax benefit certificate and shall attach a 8 copy of the certificate to any return the taxpayer is required to file under P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-1 et seq.) 10

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4. This act shall take effect immediately and sections 1 through 3 shall apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1 next following enactment.

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Provides for establishment of a corporation business tax benefit certificate transfer program to assist new or expanding emerging technology and biotechnology companies in this State.

#### [Passed Both Houses]

# [First Reprint] SENATE, No. 447

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JANUARY 18, 1996

By Senators SINGER, McGREEVEY, Kyrillos, Palaia, Inverso, Assemblymen Felice, Impreveduto, Cohen, Bucco, LeFevre, Augustine, Suliga and Corodemus

AN ACT extending for certain taxpayers the carryforward of the net operating loss deduction under the corporation business tax, and supplementing P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-1 et seq.).

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State

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of New Jersey:

1. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (6) of subsection k. of section 4 of P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-4) to the contrary, a taxpayer that has for the fiscal or calendar accounting period (referred to hereafter as the "tax year"), qualified research expenses as defined in section 41 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C.

§ 41, as in effect on June 30, 1992, paid or incurred for research conducted in this State, in the fields of advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, environmental

technology, or medical device technology, shall be allowed to carry
over a net operating loss for that tax year to each of the 15 tax years
following the year of the loss.

b. As used in this section:

"Advanced computing" means a technology used in the designing and developing of computing hardware and software, including innovations in designing the full spectrum of hardware from hand-held calculators to super computers, and peripheral equipment;

"Advanced materials" means materials with engineered properties created through the development of specialized processing and synthesis technology, including ceramics, high value-added metals, electronic materials, composites, polymers, and biomaterials;

"Biotechnology" means the continually expanding body of

EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

Senate amendments adopted in accordance with Governor's recommendations January 12, 1998.

fundamental knowledge about the functioning of biological systems from the macro level to the molecular and sub-atomic levels, as well as novel products, services, technologies and sub-technologies developed as a result of insights gained from research advances which add to that body of fundamental knowledge;

"Electronic device technology" means a technology involving microelectronics, semiconductors, electronic equipment, and instrumentation, radio frequency, microwave, and millimeter electronics, and optical and optic-electrical devices, or data and digital communications and imaging devices;

"Environmental technology" means assessment and prevention of threats or damage to human health or the environment, environmental cleanup, or the development of alternative energy sources; and

"Medical device technology" means a technology involving any medical equipment or product (other than a pharmaceutical product) that has therapeutic value, diagnostic value, or both, and is regulated by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

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2. This act shall take effect immediately <sup>1</sup> [and section 1 shall apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1 next following enactment] but shall apply only to net operating losses which occur during privilege periods which begin on or after July 1, 1998, but no later than June 30, 2001<sup>1</sup>.

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Provides 15 year net operating loss deduction carryforward under corporation business tax for certain high-technology companies.