HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 587

- **RELATING TO:** Sales Tax Exemptions
- **SPONSOR(S)**: Representative Fasano

TIED BILL(S):

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE YEAS 6 NAYS 0
- (2) FINANCE & TAXATION
- (3) GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS
- (4)
- (5)

I. <u>SUMMARY</u>:

This bill includes specialty chemicals and bioaugmentation products within the sales tax exemption for equipment and machinery used for pollution control in connection with the manufacture of items of tangible personal property for sale.

It provides that machinery and equipment used by an expanding facility engaged in spaceport activities or by certain expanding manufacturing facilities are totally exempt from sales tax in any year in which the tax liability thereon exceeds \$25,000. Present lax exempts such machinery and equipment from taxes in excess of \$50,000 per year.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2000.

The bill does not address the issue of rulemaking.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not yet addressed this bill.

See Amendments or Committee Substitute Changes, Section VI.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

1.	Less Government	Yes []	No []	N/A [X]
2.	Lower Taxes	Yes [X]	No []	N/A []
3.	Individual Freedom	Yes []	No []	N/A [X]
4.	Personal Responsibility	Yes []	No []	N/A [X]
5.	Family Empowerment	Yes []	No []	N/A [X]

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

Chapter 212, Florida Statutes, provides for the tax on sales, use and other transactions. Subsection (1) of section 212.051, F.S., provides that sales, use, or privilege taxes are not to be collected for any facility, device, fixture, equipment or machinery used primarily for the control or abatement of pollution or contaminants in manufacturing for sale items of tangible personal property at a fixed location. To qualify, the facility, device, fixture, equipment or structure must be installed and constructed in such a manner to meet the requirements set forth by the Department of Environmental Protection. The exemption will not be allowed unless the purchaser signs a certificate which states that the item to be exempted complies with the law.

Section 212.08, F.S., specifically exempts certain items from the tax imposed by the chapter. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of this chapter exempts industrial machinery and equipment purchased for the use by a new business involved in spaceport activities or the production of for sale items of tangible personal property at fixed locations. Purchases of tax free items must be made prior to the date the business first begins operations. Equipment purchased for use in the aforementioned areas are exempt from any amount of tax imposed by this chapter in excess of \$50,000 per year. The exemption is subject to proof by the taxpayer that the items are used to increase the productive output of such a business by not less than 10 percent. To receive an exemption, a business must apply for a temporary tax exemption permit. Once the tax permit is approved, it must be supported by all necessary records. Upon completion of the purchasing of machinery and equipment. the permit must be returned to the department. If it is determined that the machinery and equipment did not meet the criteria set forth in this section, the amount of taxes exempted at the time of purchase, as well as any accrued interest will be due. A refund through previously paid taxes will be made for those businesses that fail to apply for a temporary exemption permit.

C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

This bill would amend subsection (1) of section 212.051, F.S. to include specialty chemical and bioaugmentation products used in pollution control or abatement as exempt from taxation.

Sub-subparagraph 2.a. of paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, F.S., would be amended to exempt industrial machinery and equipment purchased for use in spaceport activities from the tax imposed by this chapter in any calender year in which the taxpayer is liable for more than \$25,000 in tax. The bill would create sub-subparagraph 3.e. within this subsection to provide the stipulation that once a business has paid \$25,000 in taxes in a calender year and has met all other requirements, including commencement of production, that business would be eligible for the total exemption provided by that sub-subparagraph through a refund of previously paid taxes.

D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

This section need be completed only in the discretion of the Committee.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

- A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:
 - 1. <u>Revenues</u>:

N/A

2. <u>Expenditures</u>:

The Department of Revenue indicates that its workload would increase due to refunds related to reducing the exemption from \$50,000 to \$25,000. The following fiscal analysis was provided by the department.

Nonrecurring Operating Capital Outlay Expenses	<u>2000-2001</u> (\$6,000) (7,683)	<u>2001-2002</u>
Recurring	3	3
FTE	(\$126,964)	(\$126,964)
Salaries	<u>(20,223)</u>	<u>(20,223)</u>
Expenses	(\$160,870)	(\$147,187)
Total	(\$71,126)	(\$65,077)
General Revenue	(<u>89,744)</u>	(<u>82,110)</u>
Administrative Trust Fund	(\$160,870)	(\$147,187)

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. <u>Revenues</u>:

N/A

2. Expenditures:

N/A

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

N/A

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

According to Spaceport Florida Authority, the potential increase in taxes would be greater than the loss.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not yet addressed this bill.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

N/A

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

N/A

- C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES: N/A
- V. COMMENTS:
 - A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

N/A

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

N/A

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

N/A

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

On February 7, 2000, the Business Development and International Trade Committee adopted one amendment. The amendment defines the term "specialty chemicals" as those chemicals used to enhance or further treat waste water including, but not limited to, defoamers, nutrients, tertiary, and color-polymers and defines the term "bioaugmentation products" as the micro-

organisms used in waste water treatment plants to break down solids and consume organic matter.

VII. <u>SIGNATURES</u>:

COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE: Prepared by: Staff Director:

James M. Cox

J. Paul Whitfield, Jr.