

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 7055 CS PCB EDTB 06-01 Enterprise Zone Act  
**SPONSOR(S):** Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee  
**TIED BILLS:** **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

---

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
Orig. Comm.: Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee	8 Y, 0 N	Carlson	Carlson
1) Finance & Tax Committee	6 Y, 0 N, w/CS	Rice	Diez-Arguelles
2) Transportation & Economic Development Appropriations Committee	15 Y, 0 N	McAuliffe	Gordon
3) Commerce Council		Carlson	Randle
4)			
5)			

---

### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

In 2005, the Florida Enterprise Zone Act was amended, re-enacted, and scheduled to repeal in 2015.<sup>1</sup> Subsequently, staff from the Department of Revenue, the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development and House Members raised concerns over the application of certain provisions of the revised act.

The bill provides corrections and remedial changes to the act as follows:

- The bill amends two obsolete expiration dates for related provisions, to make them consistent with the expiration of the Enterprise Zone Act.
- The bill also clarifies that the enterprise zone building materials sales tax refund may only be used once per parcel of real property unless there is a change in ownership, a new lessor or new lessee of the real property.
- The bill amends the definition of "new job has been created" for purposes of the enterprise zone jobs tax credit against the sales and corporate income taxes.
- This bill also provides that a local government must provide notice 90 days prior to the adoption of a resolution proposing an enterprise zone boundary change. The notice must explain that businesses and property owners subject to exclusion due to the boundary change may lose their enterprise zone eligibility.
- The bill also provides a limited two-year grandfather period for projects involving the rehabilitation of real property that were excluded from an enterprise zone because of the 2005 revision to the law.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has determined a (\$3.3) million impact on state revenues and a (\$0.7) million loss to local revenues.

This bill takes effect upon becoming law.

---

<sup>1</sup> See ch. 2005-287, L.O.F.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Lower Taxes – The bill will grandfather certain businesses that would otherwise be excluded from eligibility under the act and will allow these businesses to receive enterprise zone tax incentives.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### **Present Situation:**

##### **Florida Enterprise Zone Program**

The Florida Enterprise Zone Act (act), codified in ss. 290.001-290.016, F.S., was created:

to provide the necessary means to assist local communities, their residents, and the private sector in creating the proper economic and social environment to induce the investment of private resources in productive business enterprises located in severely distressed areas and to provide jobs for residents of such areas.<sup>2</sup>

The Florida Enterprise Zone Act of 1994 was scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2005, but was re-enacted as the Florida Enterprise Zone Act (act) by ch. 2005-287, L.O.F., for an additional ten years, and is now scheduled to be repealed December 31, 2015.

Under the act, areas of the state meeting specified criteria, including suffering from pervasive poverty, unemployment, and general distress, have been designated as enterprise zones. The act established a process for the nomination and designation of a maximum of 20 enterprise zones in 1994.<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, the Legislature has designated additional zones. Currently, there are 55 enterprise zones in the state. When the Enterprise Zone Act was re-enacted by ch. 2005-287, L.O.F., 53 existing enterprise zones were allowed to apply for re-designation; 51 of 53 have been re-designated. Four of the 55 enterprise zones were created by ch. 2005-244, L.O.F.: City of Lakeland, Indian River County, Sumter County, and Orange County. There are also three Federal Enterprise Communities and two Federal Empowerment Zones. Certain federal, state, and local incentives are authorized to induce private businesses to invest in these enterprise zones.

##### **State Incentives**

The program's incentives are as follows:

- Jobs credit against sales or corporate income taxes: In order to be eligible, businesses must increase the number of full time jobs. The credit amount varies based on job location and employee wage.<sup>4</sup>
- Property tax credit: New, expanded, or rebuilt businesses located within an enterprise zone are allowed a credit on their Florida corporate income tax based on the amount of property taxes paid.<sup>5</sup>
- Sales tax refund for building materials: A refund is available for sales taxes paid on the purchase of building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property in an enterprise zone.

---

<sup>2</sup> Section 290.003, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Sections 290.0055 and 290.0065, F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Sections 212.096 and 220.181, F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Section 220.182, F.S.

The amount of the refund is the lesser of 97 percent of the sales taxes paid or \$5,000, or, if 20 percent or more of the business's employees reside in an enterprise zone, the lesser of 97 percent of the sales taxes paid or \$10,000.<sup>6</sup>

- Sales tax refund for business property used in an enterprise zone: A refund is available for sales taxes paid on the purchase of business property with a purchase price of \$5,000 or more purchased by and for use in a business located in an enterprise zone. The amount of the refund is the lesser of 97 percent of the sales taxes paid or \$5,000, or, if 20 percent or more of the business's employees reside in an enterprise zone, the lesser of 97 percent of the sales taxes paid or \$10,000.<sup>7</sup>

## Local Incentives

The following are examples of local incentives:

- Sales tax exemption for electrical energy used in an enterprise zone: A sales tax exemption (state and local taxes) is available to qualified businesses located in an enterprise zone on the purchase of electrical energy. This exemption is only available if the municipality in which the business is located has passed an ordinance to exempt the municipal utility taxes on such business.<sup>8</sup>
- Economic development ad valorem tax exemption: Up to 100 percent of the assessed value of improvements to real or tangible property of a new or expanded business located in an enterprise zone may be exempted from property taxes if the voters of a municipality authorize the governing body of the municipality to grant such exemptions.<sup>9</sup>
- Occupational license tax exemption: By ordinance, the governing body of a municipality may exempt 50 percent of the occupational license tax for businesses located in an enterprise zone.<sup>10</sup>
- Local impact fee abatement or reduction, or low-interest or interest-free loans, or grants to businesses.<sup>11</sup>

## State Agencies

The Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development (OTTED) administers the Florida Enterprise Zone Act; the Department of Revenue (DOR) reviews and approves or denies a business's application for enterprise zone tax credits; and Enterprise Florida, Inc., is responsible for marketing the act.

### Effect of Proposed Changes:

#### **Building Materials Sales Tax Exemption**

The bill clarifies that the sales tax refund for building materials used to rehabilitate real property in an enterprise zone may only be used once per parcel of real property, unless there is a change in ownership, a new lessor or new lessee of the real property. This section provides that this provision applies retroactively to July 1, 2005.

Until July 1, 2005, the sales tax refund for building materials could only be used once per parcel of real property. During the 2005 Regular Session, this provision was removed with the intent of allowing the exemption to be granted to subsequent owners of a parcel of property. However, the 2005 change had the unintended consequence of broadening the exemption by allowing it to be used multiple times per parcel. This bill restores the pre-2005 language, providing that the exemption may only be used once

<sup>6</sup> Section 212.08(5)(g), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 212.08(5)(h), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Sections 212.08(15) and 166.231(8), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 196.1995, F.S.

<sup>10</sup> Section 205.054, F.S.

<sup>11</sup> Section 290.0057(1)(e), F.S.

per parcel, and allows subsequent owners, lessor or lessees of the parcel to be eligible for the exemption. This would allow two separate owners, lessors or lessees of the same piece of real property to apply for the tax refund in a single taxable year.

### **Definition of Job Creation**

The bill amends the definition of “new job has been created” for purposes of the enterprise zone job tax credit against sales tax. This provides that to be eligible for the job tax credit a business located in an enterprise zone must demonstrate to DOR that, on the date of application, the total number of full-time jobs is greater than it was 12 months prior to such date. Currently, a business must demonstrate that the number of full time jobs has increased from the average of the previous 12 months. According to DOR, changing the provision will make it easier to calculate when a new job has been created, because it ties that calculation to a specified date.

The bill amends the definition of “new job has been created” for purposes of the enterprise zone job tax credit against the corporate income tax. This will provide that to be eligible for the job tax credit a business located in an enterprise zone must demonstrate to DOR that, on the date of application, the total number of full-time jobs is greater than it was 12 months prior to such date.

The bill also provides that a business is eligible for the enterprise zone job tax credit against corporate income tax, if they can demonstrate to DOR that, on the date of application, the total number of full time jobs is greater than it was 12 months prior to such date.

### **Notice of Proposed Zone Boundary Changes**

The bill requires that a local government intending to seek an enterprise zone boundary change provide an explanation of this possibility and the consequences of it in the notice that is produced 90 days before the meeting regarding the adoption of the boundary change resolution. Currently, there is no notice requirement for such boundary changes and affected businesses may lose their eligibility without their knowledge.

### **Relief for Businesses Excluded in Zones by 2005 Law**

The bill provides for a limited, two-year period in which a project excluded from an enterprise zone through the redesignation process required by ch. 2005-287, L.O.F., may retain eligibility for the building materials tax exemption provided by s. 212.08(5)(g) if it meets the following requirements:

- The project must be located in an enterprise zone on or before December 31, 2005;
- The project must have a duration extending beyond December 31, 2005;
- The project has been excluded from the enterprise zone because the portion of the zone in which the project is located did not meet the pervasive poverty rate requirements of s. 290.0058(2)(a) or (b);
- The difference between the pervasive poverty rate requirements of s. 290.0058(2)(a) and the actual poverty rate in the area in which the project is located must be five percentage points or less;
- The business applies for a certificate of eligibility for the project with the enterprise zone development agency by November 1, 2006 and demonstrates that the project meets the requirements of this section; and
- The enterprise zone development agency provides a copy of the certificate of eligibility to the Department of Revenue.

This provision is intended to provide limited relief for multi-year projects involving the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone that were planned and begun before the 2005 law took place and that have subsequently lost their planned tax benefit eligibility.

## Expiration Dates

The bill changes an obsolete expiration date within the definition of “adjusted federal income,” to correspond with the expiration date of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act, which is December 31, 2015.

### C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends s. 195.099, F.S., to correct an expiration date.

Section 2: Amends s. 220.03(1)(ff), F.S., to revise the definition of “new job has been created.”

Section 3: Amends s. 212.08(5)(g), F.S., to limit the exemption of taxes paid for the rehabilitation of real property in an enterprise zone to one exemption per parcel unless there has been a change in ownership; providing for retroactive application.

Section 4: Amends s. 212.096, F.S., to revise the definition of “new job has been created.”

Section 5: Amends s. 220.13, F.S., to correct expiration dates.

Section 6: Amends s. 220.181, F.S., to revise the requirement for demonstrating an increase in jobs.

Section 7: Amends s. 290.0055, F.S., to require a local government to provide notice of affects of a proposed boundary change.

Section 8: Provides that certain multi-year projects may retain eligibility for the building materials tax exemption through December 31, 2007 if certain requirements are met.

Section 9: Provides an effective date.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues: The Revenue Estimating Conference estimates the following:

	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08
General Revenue:	<u>(\$3.3)m</u>	<u>(\$3.2)m</u>
Total	(\$3.3)m	(\$3.2)m

2. Expenditures:

None

### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08
Revenue Sharing	(\$0.1)m	(\$0.1)m
Local Government Half Cent	(\$0.3)m	(\$0.3)m
Local Option:	<u>(\$0.3)m</u>	<u>(\$0.3)m</u>
Total	(\$0.7)m	(\$0.7)m

2. Expenditures:

None

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill will provide limited relief to certain businesses excluded from an existing enterprise zone by operation of ch. 2005-287, L.O.F., if that business was excluded in the course of the redesignation process enacted in law because the area in which it was located fell short of the required poverty thresholds by five or fewer percentage points.

In addition, Commercial and residential owners of real property will only be eligible to receive the enterprise zone building materials sales tax credit once per parcel of real property.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None

**III. COMMENTS**

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Although the bill reduces the authority of cities and counties to raise revenues in the aggregate, the impact is less than \$1.8 million and is insignificant. The bill is therefore exempt from the provisions of Article VII, Section 18(b), Florida Constitution.

2. Other:

None

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None

**IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES**

On April 4, 2006, the Finance and Tax Committee adopted two amendments. The first was a technical change to s. 212.096(1)(a), F.S., relating to the enterprise zone building materials tax credit program. It corrected an omission of the change in the "new job has been created" definition. The second was to remove the requirement that every business and property owner subject to exclusion due to a boundary change receive written notification. Instead, the local government must explain this possibility and the consequences of it in the notice that is produced 90 days before the meeting regarding the adoption of the boundary change resolution.

This analysis is drawn to the committee substitute.