

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Banking and Insurance

BILL: SB 562

INTRODUCER: Senator Hukill

SUBJECT: Tax-exempt Income

DATE: February 7, 2013 REVISED: _____

| | ANALYST | STAFF DIRECTOR | REFERENCE | ACTION |
|----|---------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. | Babin | Burgess | BI | Pre-meeting |
| 2. | | | AFT | |
| 3. | | | AP | |
| 4. | | | RC | |
| 5. | | | | |
| 6. | | | | |

I. Summary:

Senate bill 562 increases the level of income that is exempt from the Florida corporate income tax. Florida imposes a 5.5 percent tax on the net income of corporations doing business in Florida. Currently, however, the first \$50,000 of a corporation’s income that is subject to Florida tax is exempted from the tax. This bill increases the exemption from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

This bill substantially amends the following section of Florida Statutes: 220.14.

II. Present Situation:

Florida began imposing an income tax on corporations in 1972.¹ The initial tax rate was 5 percent, but that rate was increased to 5.5 percent in 1984.²

Currently, Florida’s corporate income tax is comprised of two separate 5.5 percent taxes and a 3.3 percent alternative minimum tax.³ The primary component of the tax is the 5.5 percent tax that applies to “corporations,” as defined by s. 220.03, F.S.⁴ The second 5.5 percent tax is

¹ See Chapter 71-984, Laws of Florida (L.O.F.). Florida began imposing a corporate income tax after a constitutional amendment was adopted in 1971. Currently, the Florida Constitution does not permit an income tax on natural persons. See Article VII, Section 5, Florida Constitution (Fla. Const.).

² See s. 21, 84-549, L.O.F. The Florida Constitution requires a 3/5 vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature in order to impose a tax in excess of 5 percent. See Art. VII, Sec. 5, Fla. Const.

³ Only 1 of these 3 tax components can apply to a taxpayer in a given year.

⁴ This component of the tax is imposed by s. 220.11(1), F.S. Only a fraction of total Florida businesses are considered “corporations” subject to the Florida corporate income tax. Sole proprietorships, partnerships, limited liability companies, and S corporations are not subject to the tax except under limited circumstances. See s. 220.03(1)(e), F.S.

referred to as the “franchise tax” and is imposed on Florida banks and savings institutions, as defined in s. 220.62, F.S.⁵

Regardless of which 5.5 percent tax applies to a taxpayer, if the taxpayer is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), then the taxpayer could be subject to Florida’s AMT.⁶ If so, the taxpayer must pay the greater of the 5.5 percent tax or the 3.3 percent AMT.⁷

Florida’s corporate income tax is imposed on a taxpayer’s “net income.” Net income⁸ is determined through the following process:

1. **Begin with Federal Taxable Income.** Rather than requiring the taxpayer to fully recalculate all of its income and deductions for Florida purposes, Florida taxpayers use their federal taxable income as the starting point for determining how much tax is owed Florida.
2. **Make Certain Statutory Adjustments.** These adjustments are generally known as “additions and subtractions,”⁹ and they relate to various items that Florida treats differently than the federal government. The income remaining after these additions and subtractions is known as “adjusted federal income.”
3. **Apportion and Allocate.** Multi-state taxpayers must determine what portion of their adjusted federal income is properly taxable in Florida – a process generally referred to as “apportionment.” Within this process, the taxpayer first determines what portion of its income is from business operations and what portion of its income is non-business.¹⁰ Its business income is then “apportioned”¹¹ among the states where it does business and its non-business income “allocated” to the state where the transactions or activities that gave rise to the non-business income occurred.¹²

Florida generally uses a three-factor apportionment formula determined by the taxpayer’s payroll, property, and sales. The formula compares the taxpayer’s total payroll, sales and property in all states with the taxpayer’s payroll, sales and property in Florida. The ultimate result of this calculation will be a fraction. A multi-state taxpayer’s business income is then apportioned to Florida based upon that fraction.

4. **Subtract the Exemption.** Lastly, Florida grants an exemption for the first \$50,000 of income that would otherwise be taxable in Florida.¹³ Accordingly, after apportionment and allocation are applied to determine a taxpayer’s income that is properly taxable in Florida, the taxpayer

⁵ The franchise tax is imposed by s. 220.63(1), F.S.

⁶ More information about the AMT for corporations is available from many sources, but a concise explanation was prepared by the nonpartisan Tax Policy Center, an affiliate of The Brookings Institute. The article is available at <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/publications/url.cfm?ID=1000515>. Last visited February 8, 2013.

⁷ See s. 220.11(4), F.S. Although the AMT is a lower nominal rate compared to the 5.5 percent tax, the AMT can result in a higher tax due because it uses a different definition of “taxable income.”

⁸ See s. 220.12, F.S.

⁹ See generally s. 220.13, F.S.

¹⁰ Nonbusiness income is certain income that does not arise from transactions and activities in the regular course of the taxpayer’s trade or business. See s. 220.03(1)(r), F.S.

¹¹ See generally s. 220.15, F.S.

¹² See generally s. 220.16, F.S.

¹³ The Florida Constitution requires an exemption of at least \$5,000. See Art. VII, Sec. 5, Fla. Const.

subtracts \$50,000 before applying the tax rate. The amount of income remaining after subtraction of the \$50,000 exemption is known as “net income” and is the amount subject to Florida corporate income tax.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, the bill increases the \$50,000 exemption to \$75,000.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The Revenue Estimating Conference reviewed the impact of this bill on February 1, 2013. This bill is estimated to reduce general revenue in 2013-2014 by \$8.7 million. This bill is estimated to reduce recurring general revenue funds in 2014-2015 by \$19.1 million, increasing in succeeding years.¹⁴

B. Private Sector Impact:

This bill will provide at least a partial reduction in tax for all corporate income taxpayers. By increasing the amount of income that would be exempted, the bill would completely exempt an additional 2,000 (estimated) taxpayers from the corporate income tax.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

¹⁴ Revenue Estimating Conference Impact Conference Results from February 1, 2013, which can be found at: <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2013/pdf/page6-7.pdf>. Last visited February 8, 2013.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. **Amendments:**

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
