

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact §§ 59.1-280.1 and 59.1-548 of the Code of Virginia, relating to enterprise zone grants and tax credits; qualified real property improvement expenditures.

[S 1328]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 59.1-280.1 and 59.1-548 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 59.1-280.1. Enterprise zone real property investment tax credit.

A. As used in this section:

"Large qualified zone resident" means a qualified zone resident making qualified zone investments in excess of \$100 million when such qualified zone investments result in the creation of at least 200 permanent full-time positions.

"Permanent full-time position" means a job of an indefinite duration at a business firm located within an enterprise zone requiring the employee to report for work within the enterprise zone, and requiring either (i) a minimum of 35 hours of an employee's time a week for the entire normal year of the business firm's operations, which "normal year" must consist of at least 48 weeks, (ii) a minimum of 35 hours of an employee's time a week for the portion of the taxable year in which the employee was initially hired for, or transferred to, the business firm, or (iii) a minimum of 1,680 hours per year if the standard fringe benefits are paid by the business firm for the employee. Seasonal or temporary positions, or a position created when a job function is shifted from an existing location in the Commonwealth to a business firm located within an enterprise zone shall not qualify as permanent full-time positions.

"Qualified zone improvements" means the amount ~~properly chargeable to a capital account~~ expended for improvements to rehabilitate or expand depreciable real property placed in service during the taxable year within an enterprise zone, provided that the total amount of such improvements equals or exceeds (i) \$50,000 and (ii) the assessed value of the original facility immediately prior to the rehabilitation or expansion. *"Qualified zone expenditures" includes any such expenditure regardless of whether it is considered properly chargeable to a capital account or deductible as a business expense under federal Treasury Regulations.*

Qualified zone improvements include expenditures associated with any exterior, structural, mechanical, or electrical improvements necessary to expand or rehabilitate a building for commercial or industrial use and excavations, grading, paving, driveways, roads, sidewalks, landscaping, or other land improvements. Qualified zone improvements shall include, but not be limited to, costs associated with demolition, carpentry, sheetrock, plaster, painting, ceilings, fixtures, doors, windows, fire suppression systems, roofing and flashing, exterior repair, cleaning, and cleanup.

Qualified zone improvements shall not include:

1. The cost of acquiring any real property or building; however, the cost of any newly constructed depreciable nonresidential real property (excluding land, land improvements, paving, grading, driveways, and interest) shall be considered to be a qualified zone improvement eligible for the credit if the total amount of such expenditure is at least \$250,000 with respect to a single facility.

2. (i) The cost of furnishings; (ii) any expenditure associated with appraisal, architectural, engineering and interior design fees; (iii) loan fees, points, or capitalized interest; (iv) legal, accounting, realtor, sales and marketing, or other professional fees; (v) closing costs, permits, user fees, zoning fees, impact fees, and inspection fees; (vi) bids, insurance, signage, utilities, bonding, copying, rent loss, or temporary facilities incurred during construction; (vii) utility hook-up or access fees; (viii) outbuildings; or (ix) the cost of any well or septic or sewer system.

3. The basis of any property: (i) for which a credit under this section was previously granted; (ii) which was previously placed in service in Virginia by the taxpayer, a related party as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 267 (b), or a trade or business under common control as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 52 (b); or (iii) which was previously in service in Virginia and has a basis in the hands of the person acquiring it, determined in whole or in part by reference to the basis of such property in the hands of the person from whom acquired or Internal Revenue Code § 1014 (a).

"Qualified zone investments" means the sum of qualified zone improvements and the cost of machinery, tools and equipment used in manufacturing tangible personal property within an enterprise zone. For purposes of this section, machinery, tools and equipment shall only be deemed to include the cost of such property which is placed in service in the enterprise zone on or after July 1, 1995. Machinery, tools and equipment shall not include the basis of any property: (i) for which a credit under

57 this section was previously granted; (ii) which was previously placed in service in Virginia by the
 58 taxpayer, a related party as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 267 (b), or a trade or business under
 59 common control as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 52 (b); or (iii) which was previously in service
 60 in Virginia and has a basis in the hands of the person acquiring it, determined in whole or part by
 61 reference to the basis of such property in the hands of the person from whom acquired, or Internal
 62 Revenue Code § 1014 (a).

63 "Qualified zone resident" means an owner or tenant of real property located in an enterprise zone
 64 who expands or rehabilitates such real property to facilitate the conduct of a trade or business within the
 65 enterprise zone.

66 "Real property investment tax credit" means a credit against the taxes imposed by Articles 2
 67 (§ 58.1-320 et seq.) and 10 (§ 58.1-400 et seq.) of Chapter 3, Chapter 12 (§ 58.1-1200 et seq.), Article 1
 68 (§ 58.1-2500 et seq.) of Chapter 25, or Article 2 (§ 58.1-2620 et seq.) of Chapter 26 of Title 58.1.

69 "Small qualified zone resident" means any qualified zone resident other than a large qualified zone
 70 resident.

71 B. For all taxable years beginning on and after July 1, 1995, but before July 1, 2005, a qualified
 72 zone resident shall be allowed a real property investment tax credit as set forth in this section.

73 C. For any small qualified zone resident, a real property investment tax credit shall be allowed in an
 74 amount equaling 30 percent of the qualified zone improvements. Any tax credit granted pursuant to this
 75 subsection is refundable; however, in no event shall the cumulative credit allowed to a small qualified
 76 zone resident pursuant to this subsection exceed \$125,000 in any five-year period.

77 D. For any large qualified zone resident, a real property investment tax credit shall be allowed in an
 78 amount of up to five percent of such qualified zone investments. The percentage amount of the real
 79 property investment tax credit granted to a large qualified zone resident shall be determined by
 80 agreement between the Department and the large qualified zone resident, provided such percentage
 81 amount shall not exceed five percent. The real property investment tax credit provided by this subsection
 82 shall not exceed the tax imposed for such taxable year, but any credit not usable for the taxable year
 83 generated may be carried over until the full amount of such credit has been utilized.

84 E. The Department shall certify the nature and amount of qualified zone improvements and qualified
 85 zone investments eligible for a real property investment tax credit in any taxable year. Only qualified
 86 zone improvements and qualified zone investments that have been properly certified shall be eligible for
 87 the credit. Any form filed with the Department of Taxation or State Corporation Commission for the
 88 purpose of claiming the credit shall be accompanied by a copy of the certification furnished to the
 89 taxpayer by the Department. Any certification by the Department pursuant to this section shall not
 90 impair the authority of the Department of Taxation or State Corporation Commission to deny in whole
 91 or in part any claimed tax credit if the Department of Taxation or State Corporation Commission
 92 determines that the taxpayer is not entitled to such tax credit. The Department of Taxation or State
 93 Corporation Commission shall notify the Department in writing upon determining that a taxpayer is
 94 ineligible for such tax credit.

95 F. In the case of a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the term "qualified zone
 96 resident" as used in this section means the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation.
 97 Credits granted to a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation shall be passed through to
 98 the partners, members or shareholders, respectively.

99 G. The Tax Commissioner shall have the authority to issue regulations relating to the computation
 100 and carryover of the credit provided under this section.

101 H. In the first taxable year only, the credit provided in this section shall be prorated equally against
 102 the taxpayer's estimated payments made in the third and fourth quarters and the final payment, if such
 103 taxpayer is required to make quarterly payments.

104 I. Tax credits awarded under this section and under § 59.1-280 shall not exceed \$7.5 million annually
 105 until the end of fiscal year 2019.

106 J. The provisions of this section shall apply only as follows

107 1. To those large qualified zone residents that have initiated use of enterprise zone tax credits
 108 pursuant to this section on or before July 1, 2005;

109 2. To those large qualified zone residents that have signed agreements with the Commonwealth
 110 regarding the use of enterprise zone tax credits in accordance with this section on or before July 1,
 111 2005.

112 § 59.1-548. Enterprise zone real property investment grants.

113 A. As used in this section:

114 "Facility" means a complex of buildings, co-located at a single physical location within an enterprise
 115 zone, all of which are necessary to facilitate the conduct of the same trade or business. This definition
 116 applies to new construction as well as to the rehabilitation and expansion of existing structures.

117 "Mixed use" means a building incorporating residential uses in which a minimum of 30 percent of

the useable floor space will be devoted to commercial, office or industrial use.

"Qualified real property investment" means the amount ~~properly chargeable to a capital account expended~~ for improvements to rehabilitate, expand or construct depreciable real property placed in service during the calendar year within an enterprise zone provided that the total amount of such improvements equals or exceeds (i) \$100,000 with respect to a single building or a facility in the case of rehabilitation or expansion or (ii) \$500,000 with respect to a single building or a facility in the case of new construction. *"Qualified real property investment" includes any such expenditure regardless of whether it is considered properly chargeable to a capital account or deductible as a business expense under federal Treasury Regulations.*

Qualified real property investments include expenditures associated with (a) any exterior, interior, structural, mechanical or electrical improvements necessary to construct, expand or rehabilitate a building for commercial, industrial or mixed use; (b) excavations; (c) grading and paving; (d) installing driveways; and (e) landscaping or land improvements. Qualified real property investments shall include, but not be limited to, costs associated with demolition, carpentry, sheetrock, plaster, painting, ceilings, fixtures, doors, windows, fire suppression systems, roofing, flashing, exterior repair, cleaning and cleanup.

Qualified real property investment shall not include:

1. The cost of acquiring any real property or building.
2. Other costs including: (i) the cost of furnishings; (ii) any expenditure associated with appraisal, architectural, engineering, surveying, and interior design fees; (iii) loan fees, points, or capitalized interest; (iv) legal, accounting, realtor, sales and marketing, or other professional fees; (v) closing costs, permits, user fees, zoning fees, impact fees, and inspection fees; (vi) bids, insurance, signage, utilities, bonding, copying, rent loss, or temporary facilities incurred during construction; (vii) utility connection or access fees; (viii) outbuildings; (ix) the cost of any well or septic or sewer system; and (x) roads.

3. The basis of any property: (i) for which a grant under this section was previously provided; (ii) for which a tax credit under § 59.1-280.1 was previously granted; (iii) which was previously placed in service in Virginia by the qualified zone investor, a related party as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 267 (b), or a trade or business under common control as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 52 (b); or (iv) which was previously in service in Virginia and has a basis in the hands of the person acquiring it, determined in whole or in part by reference to the basis of such property in the hands of the person from whom it was acquired or Internal Revenue Code § 1014 (a).

"Qualified zone investor" means an owner or tenant of real property located within an enterprise zone who expands, rehabilitates or constructs such real property for commercial, industrial or mixed use. In the case of a tenant, the amounts of qualified zone investment specified in this section shall relate to the proportion of the building or facility for which the tenant holds a valid lease. In the case of an owner of an individual unit within a horizontal property regime, the amounts of qualified zone investments specified in this section shall relate to that proportion of the building for which the owner holds title and not to common elements.

B. Grants shall be calculated at a rate of 20 percent of the amount of qualified real property investment in excess of \$500,000 in the case of the construction of a new building or facility. Grants shall be calculated at a rate of 20 percent of the amount of qualified real property investment in excess of \$100,000 in the case of the rehabilitation or expansion of an existing building or facility. For any qualified zone investor making \$5 million or less in qualified real property investment, a real property investment grant shall not exceed \$100,000 within any five-year period for any individual building or facility. For any qualified zone investor making more than \$5 million in qualified real property investment, a real property investment grant shall not exceed \$200,000 within any five-year period for any individual building or facility.

C. A qualified zone investor shall apply for a real property investment grant in the calendar year following the year in which the property was placed in service.