

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

2010 Fiscal Impact Statement

1. **Patron** John C. Watkins

2. **Bill Number** SB 472

House of Origin:

☐ **Introduced**

☐ **Substitute**

☐ **Engrossed**

3. **Committee** Passed by House and Senate

4. **Title** Income Tax: Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit

Second House:

☐ **In Committee**

☐ **Substitute**

☒ **Enrolled**

5. **Summary/Purpose:**

This bill would reduce the number of qualified full-time jobs needed to qualify for the Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit from 100 to 50. This bill would also reduce the number of qualified full-time jobs needed to qualify for the Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit in economically distressed areas or enterprise zones from 50 to 25.

This bill would continue to allow this credit to be claimed over two years instead of three through December 31, 2012.

This bill would provide that these changes would only be applicable for qualified full-time employees hired on or after January 1, 2010.

6. **Fiscal Impact Estimates are:** Final. (See Line 8.)

7. **Budget amendment necessary:** No.

8. **Fiscal implications:**

Administrative Costs

TAX considers implementation of this bill as "routine," and does not require additional funding.

Revenue Impact

This bill would have a negative impact on General Fund revenue. Lowering the job thresholds to qualify for the credit can be expected to increase the amount of credit claimed annually. How large the increase is depends on the number of new jobs which qualify for the credit and whether employers have sufficient tax liability to utilize the credit. Based on credits granted in 2008 and announcements of job creation for the same year, the additional annual credit amount earned could total \$1.3 million.

However, to the extent that changing the criteria for claiming the Major Business Facility Jobs Tax Credit incentivizes companies to create jobs that they would not have otherwise created, there would be an unknown offsetting impact. This positive impact would be the result of taxes paid by employers and employees. Assuming that any jobs created by the incentive offered by this bill would be "new" jobs and not jobs that are filled by individuals already employed in the Commonwealth, the following examples may be used to estimate the direct potential positive revenue impact from taxes paid by the new employees:

Example 1: Company A hires 75 new Virginia employees in calendar year 2010. Each employee receives a salary of \$50,000. If the jobs threshold is lowered to 50 new jobs, Company A would qualify for a credit of \$1,000 for 25 new jobs. Therefore, they would earn a credit of \$25,000, which may be claimed over two taxable years. If each employee is paid an annual salary of \$50,000, according to the Virginia Economic Development Partnership, they would pay an estimated \$2,785 per year in individual income and state retail sales tax.

Example 2: Company B hires 100 new Virginia employees in calendar year 2010. Each employee receives a salary of \$100,000. If the jobs threshold is lowered to 50 new jobs, Company B would qualify for a credit of \$1,000 for 50 new jobs. Therefore, they would earn a credit of \$50,000, which may be claimed over two taxable years. If each employee is paid an annual salary of \$100,000, according to the Virginia Economic Development Partnership, they would pay estimated \$6,455 per year in individual income and state retail sales tax.

It is not known how such employment gains might interact or be included in the economic growth assumptions already built into the state's revenue forecasts.

9. Specific agency or political subdivisions affected:

Department of Taxation

10. Technical amendment necessary: No.

11. Other comments:

Major Business Facility Jobs Tax Credit

Individuals, estates, trusts, corporations, banks, and insurance companies may claim a Virginia tax credit if the taxpayer creates at least 100 new full-time jobs in connection with the establishment or expansion of a major business facility, and the company is engaged in a qualifying industry in Virginia. If a taxpayer is located in an enterprise zone or in an economically distressed area (as defined by the Virginia Economic Development Partnership) or enterprise zone, the threshold is reduced from 100 to 50. Credits will be recaptured proportionately if employment decreases during the five years following the initial credit year.

This nonrefundable credit is equal to \$1,000 per each qualifying new job in excess of the 100/50 job threshold and is spread over three years. The credit only applies to facilities

where an announcement to expand or establish such a facility was made on or after January 1, 1994.

The credit must be claimed ratably over three taxable years, beginning with the taxable year following the year in which the facility is established or expanded, or the new qualifying jobs are added. Unused credits may be carried forward for the next ten taxable years.

Effective for taxable years beginning on January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2010, taxpayers are allowed to claim the credit amount over two years instead of three.

Proposed Legislation

This bill would reduce the number of qualified full-time jobs needed to qualify for the Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit from 100 to 50. This bill would also reduce the number of qualified full-time jobs needed to qualify for the Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit in economically distressed areas or enterprise zones from 50 to 25.

This bill would continue to allow this credit to be claimed over two years instead of three through December 31, 2012.

This bill would provide that these changes would only be applicable for qualified full-time employees hired on or after January 1, 2010.

Other Legislation

HB 624 is similar to this bill, but, as amended by the Senate, it would not allow the credit to continue to be claimed over two years.

cc : Secretary of Finance
Date: 3/5/2010 TG
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