

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-439 and 59.1-547 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the eligibility of a business to receive major business facility job tax credits and enterprise zone job creation grants for creating permanent, full-time jobs.

[H 841]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**1. That §§ 58.1-439 and 59.1-547 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:**

§ 58.1-439. Major business facility job tax credit.

A. For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1995, but before January 1, 2020, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the taxes imposed by Articles 2 (§ 58.1-320 et seq.), 6 (§ 58.1-360 et seq.), and 10 (§ 58.1-400 et seq.) of Chapter 3; Chapter 12 (§ 58.1-1200 et seq.); Article 1 (§ 58.1-2500 et seq.) of Chapter 25; or Article 2 (§ 58.1-2620 et seq.) of Chapter 26 of this title as set forth in this section.

B. For purposes of this section, the amount of any credit attributable to a partnership, electing small business corporation (S corporation), or limited liability company shall be allocated to the individual partners, shareholders, or members, respectively, in proportion to their ownership or interest in such business entities.

C. A "major business facility" is a company that satisfies the following criteria:

1. Subject to the provisions of subsections K or L, the establishment or expansion of the company shall result in the creation of at least 50 jobs for qualified full-time employees; the first such 50 jobs shall be referred to as the "threshold amount"; and

2. The company is engaged in any business in the Commonwealth, except a retail trade business if such trade is the principal activity of an individual facility in the Commonwealth. Examples of types of major business facilities that are eligible for the credit provided under this section include, but are not limited to, a headquarters, or portion of such a facility, where company employees are physically employed, and where the majority of the company's financial, personnel, legal or planning functions are handled either on a regional or national basis. A company primarily engaged in the Commonwealth in the business of manufacturing or mining; agriculture, forestry or fishing; transportation or communications; or a public utility subject to the corporation income tax shall be deemed to have established or expanded a major business facility in the Commonwealth if it meets the requirements of subdivision 1 during a single taxable year and such facilities are not retail establishments. A major business facility shall also include facilities that perform central management or administrative activities, whether operated as a separate trade or business, or as a separate support operation of another business. Central management or administrative activities include, but are not limited to, general management; accounting; computing; tabulating; purchasing; transportation or shipping; engineering and systems planning; advertising; technical sales and support operations; central administrative offices and warehouses; research, development and testing laboratories; computer-programming, data-processing and other computer-related services facilities; and legal, financial, insurance, and real estate services. The terms used in this subdivision to refer to various types of businesses shall have the same meanings as those terms are commonly defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

D. For purposes of this section, the "credit year" is the first taxable year following the taxable year in which the major business facility commenced or expanded operations.

E. The Department of Taxation shall make all determinations as to the classification of a major business facility in accordance with the provisions of this section.

F. A "qualified full-time employee" means an employee filling a new, permanent full-time position in a major business facility in the Commonwealth. A "new, permanent full-time position" is a job of an indefinite duration, created by the company as a result of the establishment or expansion of a major business facility in the Commonwealth, requiring a minimum of 35 hours of an employee's time a week for the entire normal year of the company's operations, which "normal year" shall consist of at least 48 weeks, or a position of indefinite duration which requires 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 major business facility in the Commonwealth. Seasonal or temporary positions, or a job created when a job function is shifted from an existing location in the Commonwealth to the new major business facility and positions in building and grounds maintenance, security, and other such positions which are ancillary to the principal activities performed by the employees at a major business facility

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57 shall not qualify as new, permanent full-time positions.

58 G. For any major business facility, the amount of credit earned pursuant to this section shall be equal
 59 to \$1,000 per qualified full-time employee, over the threshold amount, employed during the credit year.
 60 The credit shall be allowed ratably, with one-third of the credit amount allowed annually for three years
 61 beginning with the credit year. However, for taxable years beginning January 1, 2009, through
 62 December 31, 2012, one-half of the credit amount shall be allowed each year for two years. The portion
 63 of the \$1,000 credit earned with respect to any qualified full-time employee who is employed in the
 64 Commonwealth for less than 12 full months during the credit year will be determined by multiplying the
 65 credit amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of full months that the qualified
 66 full-time employee worked for the major business facility in the Commonwealth during the credit year,
 67 and the denominator of which is 12. A separate credit year and a three-year allowance period shall exist
 68 for each distinct major business facility of a single taxpayer, except for credits allowed for taxable years
 69 beginning January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2012, when a two-year allowance period shall exist
 70 for each distinct major business facility of a single taxpayer.

71 H. The amount of credit allowed pursuant to this section shall not exceed the tax imposed for such
 72 taxable year. Any credit not usable for the taxable year the credit was allowed may be, to the extent
 73 usable, carried over for the next 10 succeeding taxable years. No credit shall be carried back to a
 74 preceding taxable year. In the event that a taxpayer who is subject to the tax limitation imposed
 75 pursuant to this subsection is allowed another credit pursuant to any other section of the Code of
 76 Virginia, or has a credit carryover from a preceding taxable year, such taxpayer shall be considered to
 77 have first utilized any credit allowed which does not have a carryover provision, and then any credit
 78 which is carried forward from a preceding taxable year, prior to the utilization of any credit allowed
 79 pursuant to this section.

80 I. No credit shall be earned pursuant to this section for any employee (i) for whom a credit under
 81 this section was previously earned by a related party as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 267(b) or a
 82 trade or business under common control as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 52(b); (ii) who was
 83 previously employed in the same job function in Virginia by a related party as defined by Internal
 84 Revenue Code § 267(b) or a trade or business under common control as defined by Internal Revenue
 85 Code § 52(b); (iii) whose job function was previously performed at a different location in Virginia by an
 86 employee of the taxpayer, a related party as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 267(b), or a trade or
 87 business under common control as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 52(b); or (iv) whose job function
 88 previously qualified for a credit under this section at a different major business facility on behalf of the
 89 taxpayer, a related party as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 267(b), or a trade or business under
 90 common control as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 52(b).

91 J. Subject to the provisions of subsections K or L, recapture of this credit, under the following
 92 circumstances, shall be accomplished by increasing the tax in any of the five years succeeding the
 93 taxable year in which a credit has been earned pursuant to this section if the number of qualified
 94 full-time employees decreases below the average number of qualified full-time employees employed
 95 during the credit year. Such tax increase amount shall be determined by (i) recomputing the credit which
 96 would have been earned for the original credit year using the decreased number of qualified full-time
 97 employees and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously earned. In
 98 the event that the average number of qualifying full-time employees employed at a major business
 99 facility falls below the threshold amount in any of the five taxable years succeeding the credit year, all
 100 credits earned with respect to such major business facility shall be recaptured. No credit amount will be
 101 recaptured more than once pursuant to this subsection. Any recapture pursuant to this section shall
 102 reduce credits earned but not yet allowed, and credits allowed but carried forward, before the taxpayer's
 103 tax liability may be increased.

104 K. In the event that a major business facility is located in an economically distressed area or in an
 105 enterprise zone as defined in Chapter 49 (§ 59.1-538 et seq.) of Title 59.1 during a credit year, the
 106 threshold amount required to qualify for a credit pursuant to this section and to avoid full recapture shall
 107 be reduced from 50 to 25 for purposes of subdivision C 1 and subsection J. An area shall qualify as
 108 economically distressed if it is a city or county with an unemployment rate for the preceding year of at
 109 least 0.5 percent higher than the average statewide unemployment rate for such year. The Virginia
 110 Economic Development Partnership shall identify and publish a list of all economically distressed areas
 111 at least annually.

112 L. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, but before January 1, 2006, in the event
 113 that a major business facility is located in a severely economically distressed area, the threshold amount
 114 required to qualify for a credit pursuant to this section and to avoid full recapture shall be reduced from
 115 100 to 25 for purposes of subdivision C 1 and subsection J. However, the total amount of credit
 116 allowable under this subsection shall not exceed \$100,000 in aggregate. An area shall qualify as severely
 117 economically distressed if it is a city or county with an unemployment rate for the preceding year of at

least twice the average statewide unemployment rate for such year. The Virginia Economic Development Partnership shall identify and publish a list of all severely economically distressed areas at least annually.

M. The Tax Commissioner shall promulgate regulations, in accordance with the Administrative Process Act (§ 2.2-4000 et seq.), relating to (i) the computation, carryover, and recapture of the credit provided under this section; (ii) defining criteria for (a) a major business facility, (b) qualifying full-time employees at such facility, and (c) economically distressed areas; and (iii) the computation, carryover, recapture, and redemption of the credit by affiliated companies pursuant to subsection S.

N. The provisions of this section shall apply only in instances where an announcement of intent to establish or expand a major business facility is made on or after January 1, 1994. An announcement of intent to establish or expand a major business facility includes, but is not limited to, a press conference or extensive press coverage, providing information with respect to the impact of the project on the economy of the area where the major business facility is to be established or expanded and the Commonwealth as a whole.

O. The credit allowed pursuant to this section shall be granted to the person who pays taxes for the qualified full-time employees pursuant to Chapter 5 (§ 60.2-500 et seq.) of Title 60.2.

P. No person shall claim a credit allowed pursuant to this section and the credit allowed pursuant to § 58.1-439.2. *Any qualified business firm receiving an enterprise zone job creation grant under § 59.1-547 shall not be eligible to receive a major business facility job tax credit pursuant to this section for any job used to qualify for the enterprise zone job creation grant.*

Q. No person operating a business in the Commonwealth pursuant to Chapter 29 (§ 59.1-364 et seq.) of Title 59.1 shall claim a credit pursuant to this section.

R. Notwithstanding subsection O, a taxpayer may, for the purpose of determining the number of qualified full-time employees at a major business facility, include the employees of a contractor or a subcontractor if such employees are permanently assigned to the taxpayer's major business facility. If the taxpayer includes the employees of a contractor or subcontractor in its total of qualified full-time employees, it shall enter into a contractual agreement with the contractor or subcontractor prohibiting the contractor or subcontractor from also claiming these employees in order to receive a credit given under this section. The taxpayer shall provide evidence satisfactory to the Department of Taxation that it has entered into such a contract.

S. For purposes of satisfying the criteria of subdivision C 1, two or more affiliated companies may elect to aggregate the number of jobs created for qualified full-time employees as the result of the establishment or expansion by the individual companies in order to qualify for the credit allowed pursuant to this section. For purposes of this subsection, "affiliated companies" means two or more companies related to each other such that (i) one company owns at least 80 percent of the voting power of the other or others or (ii) at least 80 percent of the voting power of two or more companies is owned by the same interests.

T. The General Assembly of Virginia finds that modern business infrastructure allows businesses to locate their administrative or manufacturing facilities with minimal regard to the location of markets or the transportation of raw materials and finished goods, and that the economic vitality of the Commonwealth would be enhanced if such facilities were established in Virginia. Accordingly, the provisions of this section targeting the credit to major business facilities and limiting the credit to those companies which establish a major business facility in Virginia are integral to the purpose of the credit earned pursuant to this section and shall not be deemed severable.

§ 59.1-547. Enterprise zone job creation grants.

A. As used in this section:

"Base year" means either of the two calendar years immediately preceding a qualified business firm's first year of grant eligibility, at the choice of the business firm.

"Federal minimum wage" means the minimum wage standard as currently defined by the United States Department of Labor in the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq. Such definition applies to permanent full-time employees paid on an hourly or wage basis. For those permanent full-time employees filling permanent full-time, salaried positions, the minimum wage is defined as the employee's annual salary divided by 52 weeks per year divided by 35 hours per week.

"Full month" means the number of days that a permanent full-time position must be filled in order to count in the calculation of the job creation grant amount. A full month is calculated by dividing the total number of days in the calendar year by 12. A full month for the purpose of calculating job creation grants is equivalent to 30.416666 days.

"Grant eligible position" means a new permanent full-time position created above the threshold number at an eligible business firm. Positions in retail, personal service or food and beverage service shall not be considered grant eligible positions.

"Permanent full-time position" means a job of indefinite duration at a business firm located within an

enterprise zone requiring the employee to report for work within the enterprise zone; and requiring (i) a minimum of 35 hours of an employee's time per week for the entire normal year of the business firm's operation, which "normal year" must consist of at least 48 weeks, (ii) a minimum of 35 hours of an employee's time per week for the portion of the calendar 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. Such position shall not include (i) seasonal, temporary or contract positions, (ii) 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, (iii) any position that previously existed in the Commonwealth, or (iv) positions created by a business that is simultaneously closing facilities in other areas of the Commonwealth.

"Qualified business firm" means a business firm designated as a qualified business firm by the Department pursuant to § 59.1-542.

"Report to work" means that the employee filling a permanent full-time position reports to the business' zone establishment on a regular basis.

"Subsequent base year" means the base year for calculating the number of grant eligible positions in a second or subsequent five consecutive calendar year grant period. If a second or subsequent five-year grant period is requested within two years after the previous five-year grant period, the subsequent base year will be the last grant year. The calculation of this subsequent base year employment will be determined by the number of permanent full-time positions in the preceding base year, plus the number of threshold positions, plus the number of grant eligible positions in the final year of the previous grant period. If a business firm applies for subsequent five consecutive calendar year grant periods beyond the two years immediately following the completion of the previous five-year grant period, the business firm shall use one of the two preceding calendar years as the subsequent base year, at the choice of the business firm.

"Threshold number" means an increase of four permanent full-time positions over the number of permanent full-time positions in the base year or subsequent base year.

B. A business firm shall be eligible to receive enterprise zone job creation grants for any and all years in which the business firm qualifies in the five consecutive calendar years period commencing with the first year of grant eligibility. A business firm may be eligible for subsequent five consecutive calendar year grant periods if it creates new grant eligible positions above the threshold for its subsequent base year.

C. The amount of the grant for which a business firm is eligible shall be calculated as follows:

1. Either (i) \$800 per year for up to five consecutive years for each grant eligible position that during such year is paid a minimum of 200 percent of the federal minimum wage and that is provided with health benefits, or (ii) \$500 per year for up to five years for each grant eligible position that during such year is paid less than 200 percent of the federal minimum wage, but at least 175 percent of the federal minimum wage, and that is provided with health benefits. In areas with an unemployment rate that is one and one-half times or more the state average, the business firm will receive \$500 per year for up to five years for each grant eligible position that during such year is paid at least 150 percent of the federal minimum wage and that is provided with health benefits. Unemployment rates used to determine eligibility for the reduced wage rate threshold shall be based on the most recent annualized unemployment data published by the Virginia Employment Commission. A business firm may receive grants for up to a maximum of 350 grant eligible jobs annually.

2. Positions paying less than 175 percent of the federal minimum wage or that are not provided with health benefits shall not be eligible for enterprise zone job creation grants.

D. Job creation grants shall be based on a calendar year. The amount of the grant for which a qualified business firm is eligible with respect to any permanent full-time position that is filled for less than a full calendar year shall be prorated based on the number of full months worked.

E. The amount of the job creation grant for which a qualified business firm is eligible in any year shall not include amounts for grant eligible positions in any year other than the preceding calendar year. Job creation grants shall not be available for any calendar year prior to 2005.

F. Permanent full-time positions that have been used to qualify for any other enterprise zone incentive pursuant to former §§ 59.1-270 through 59.1-284.01 shall not be eligible for job creation grants and shall not be counted as a part of the minimum threshold of four new positions.

G. Any qualified business firm receiving an enterprise zone job creation grant under this section a major business facility job tax credit pursuant to § 58.1-439 shall not be eligible for a major business facility job tax credit pursuant to § 58.1-439 to receive an enterprise zone job creation grant under this section for any job used to qualify for the major business facility job tax credit.

2. That the amendment to § 58.1-439 of the Code of Virginia pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, and the amendment to § 59.1-547 of the Code of Virginia pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be effective beginning with the 2012 grant year for enterprise zone job creation grants.