

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 Commerce Committee

BILL: PCS/SB 1680

INTRODUCER: Commerce Committee and Senator Garcia

SUBJECT: Corporate Income Tax

DATE: March 2, 2010 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Pugh	Cooper	CM	Pre-meeting
2.	_____	_____	TA	_____
3.	_____	_____	RC	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

Certain types of corporations doing business in Florida must pay tax of 5.5 percent on net income earned in this state. The first \$5,000 of corporate income is exempt from the tax. An estimated 36,000 Florida companies pay some form of state corporate income tax.

PCS/SB 1680 reduces the corporate income and franchise tax rates to 4.5 percent on the first \$1 million in net income for the taxable year for taxpayers, and 2.7 percent on the first \$1 million in net income for the taxable year for businesses that compute their taxable income using the alternative minimum tax formula.

It also creates a partial rollback in the corporate income and franchise tax rates retroactive to January 1, 2010.

PCS/SB 1680 amends ss. 220.11 and 220.63, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

In response to a constitutional amendment that authorized the levy of a state corporate income tax, the 1971 Legislature adopted a 5-percent corporate income tax, which became effective on corporate incomes earned after January 1972. In 1984, the Legislature raised the state's corporate income tax rate to 5.5 percent.

Banks and savings institutions, as defined in s. 220.62, F.S., in Florida pay what is called a "franchise tax" that is identical to the corporate income tax.

Florida also levies an alternative minimum tax (AMT) of 3.3 percent against the net income of corporations who have elected to use that system for their federal tax computations.¹ The tax due is whichever amount is greater: the regular Florida corporate income tax or the Florida AMT.

Chapter 220, F.S., is very specific about what types of businesses must file corporate income tax forms. Briefly:²

- Corporations and artificial entities that conduct business, or earn or receive income in Florida, including out-of-state corporations, must file a Florida corporate income tax return unless exempt. They must file a return, even if no tax is due.
- Corporations and other artificial entities, including those located in other states, that are partners in a partnership or members of a joint venture doing business in Florida must file.
- Limited liability companies (LLCs) may or may not have to file a Florida corporate income tax return, depending on certain factors:
 - An LLC classified as a corporation for Florida and federal income tax purposes, is subject to the Florida Income Tax Code and must file a Florida corporate income tax return.
 - An LLC classified as a partnership for Florida and federal income tax purposes, must file Form F-1065 if one or more of its owners is a corporation. In addition, the corporate owner of an LLC that is classified as a partnership for Florida and federal income tax purposes must file a Florida corporate income tax return.
 - A single-member LLC, disregarded for Florida and federal income tax purposes, does not have to file a separate Florida corporate income tax return. However, the income of the company is not exempt from tax if a corporation owns the company, whether directly or indirectly. In this case, the corporation must file Form F-1120 reporting its own income, and the income of the single member LLC.
- Sole proprietorships, individuals, estates of decedents, and testamentary trusts are exempted and do not have to file a return.
- “S” corporations and tax-exempt organizations usually do not have to file a Florida corporate income tax return if they do not have federal taxable income. If they have federal taxable income, however, they must then file a Florida corporate income tax return and pay any tax due.

Florida has adopted the federal definition of taxable income. A Florida corporate taxpayer’s net income is its adjusted federal income, or the share of its adjusted federal income for the year that is apportioned to Florida, plus non-business income allocated to Florida, less the \$5,000 exemption. Also, a Florida corporation that pays federal AMT must compute its Florida taxes under the AMT system that same tax year.³

¹ More information about the AMT for corporations is available from many sources, but one of the most concise yet understandable explanations 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 Feb. 24, 2010.

² The source for this is a primer prepared by the Florida Department of Revenue. Available at <http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/taxes/corporate.html>. Last visited Feb. 25, 2010.

³ Taxpayers that chose to use the AMT system are allowed, in later years, to take a credit equal to the amount of Florida AMT paid over the amount of Florida “regular” tax that would have otherwise been due.

In FY 2008-2009, the state collected a net \$1.42 billion in corporate and franchise taxes, which were deposited into the General Fund.⁴ An estimated \$1.56 billion is estimated in net collections for FY 2010-2011.

Information provided by the Governor's Office indicated that Florida has 35,820 corporate taxpayers and 630 AMT taxpayers.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

PCS/SB 1680 creates a partial rollback of the corporate and franchise tax rate.

Section 1: Amends s. 220.11, F.S., to reduce the corporate income tax rates to 4.5 percent on the first \$1 million in net income for the taxable year for filers, and 2.7 percent on the first \$1 million in net income for the taxable year for businesses that compute their taxable income using the AMT.

Section 2: Amends s. 220.63, F.S., to reduce the franchise tax rate to 4.5 percent on the first \$1 million in net income for the taxable year for banks and savings institutions.

Section 3: Provides that this act shall take effect upon becoming law, and shall be applied retroactively to January 1, 2010.

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 (REC) met February 26, 2010, to consider the impact of this proposed legislation. Its estimates are below:

⁴ 2010 Florida Tax Handbook, page 63. Available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/taxhandbooks/taxhandbook2010.pdf>. Last visited Feb. 25, 2010.

**REC Consensus Estimate of PCS/SB 1680
in \$ millions**

	FY 10-11 Cash	FY 11-12 Cash	FY 12-13 Cash	FY 13-14 Cash
State GR	(\$59.9)	(\$64.0)	(\$68.8)	(\$73.7)
State Trust	0	0	0	0
Total State Impact	(\$59.9)	(\$64.0)	(\$68.8)	(\$73.7)
Total Local Impact	0	0	0	0
Total Impact	(\$59.9)	(\$64.0)	(\$68.8)	(\$73.7)

B. Private Sector Impact:

Indeterminate, but likely positive. To the extent that a Florida corporation has a corporate tax liability, it will benefit from the tax rollback.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Indeterminate. PCS/SB 1680 may increase DOR’s workload and may require an appropriation to update the agency’s software.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

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.