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An act relating to economic development; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising sales price criteria for characterizing business property; conforming provisions to the designated urban job tax credit area revision; amending s. 212.097, F.S.; revising provisions providing for an urban job tax credit program to apply to designated urban job tax credit areas rather than high-crime areas; revising and providing definitions, eligibility criteria, application procedures and requirements, and area characteristics and criteria; authorizing transfer of unused credits under the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program; specifying use of transferred credits; prohibiting transfer of transferred credits; amending s. 212.098, F.S.; authorizing transfer of unused credits under the Rural Job Tax Credit Program; specifying use of transferred credits; prohibiting transfer of transferred credits; amending s. 220.1895, F.S., to conform; amending s. 288.99, F.S.; conforming provisions to the designated urban job tax credit area revision; amending s. 290.007, F.S.; authorizing eligible businesses to transfer unused credits; providing requirements and limitations; authorizing the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to approve requests to amend enterprise zone boundaries; providing amendment requirements; authorizing existing enterprise zones to request recertification; providing request requirements; amending s. 290.016, F.S.;

extending the expiration date of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act of 1994; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

- Section 1. Paragraphs (h) and (o) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
  - (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE. --
  - (h) Business property used in an enterprise zone. --
- 1. Business property purchased for use by businesses located in an enterprise zone which is subsequently used in an enterprise zone shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption inures to the business only through a refund of previously paid taxes. A refund shall be authorized upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met.
- 2. To receive a refund, the business must file under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable, an application which includes:

a. The name and address of the business claiming the refund.

- b. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the business is located.
- c. A specific description of the property for which a refund is sought, including its serial number or other permanent identification number.
  - d. The location of the property.

- e. The sales invoice or other proof of purchase of the property, showing the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the property was purchased.
- f. Whether the business is a small business as defined by  $s.\ 288.703(1)$ .
- g. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- 3. Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all the information required pursuant to subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eligible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify if

20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The business shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.

- 4. An application for a refund pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the tax is due on the business property that is purchased.
- 5. The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made pursuant to this paragraph. The amount refunded on purchases of business property under this paragraph shall be the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on such business property or \$5,000, or, if no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the amount refunded on purchases of business property under this paragraph shall be the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on such business property or \$10,000. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days of formal approval by the department of the application for the refund. No refund shall be granted under this paragraph unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$100 in sales tax paid on purchases made within a 60-day time period.
- 6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as

to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.

- 7. If the department determines that the business property is used outside an enterprise zone within 3 years from the date of purchase, the amount of taxes refunded to the business purchasing such business property shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the date of purchase, in the manner provided by this chapter.

  Notwithstanding this subparagraph, business property used exclusively in:
  - a. Licensed commercial fishing vessels,
  - b. Fishing guide boats, or
  - c. Ecotourism guide boats

that leave and return to a fixed location within an area designated under s. 370.28 are eligible for the exemption provided under this paragraph if all requirements of this paragraph are met. Such vessels and boats must be owned by a business that is eligible to receive the exemption provided under this paragraph. This exemption does not apply to the purchase of a vessel or boat.

8. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under the provisions of this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the business property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.

9. For the purposes of this exemption, "business property" means new or used property defined as "recovery property" in s. 168(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, except:

- a. Property classified as 3-year property under s.
- 142 | 168(c)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. $\div$

- b. Industrial machinery and equipment as defined in subsubparagraph (b)6.a. and eligible for exemption under paragraph (b) $_{\cdot}$ ÷
  - c. Building materials as defined in sub-subparagraph (g)8.a.. $\div$  and
  - d. Business property having a sales price of under \$500 \$5,000 per unit.
- 10. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire and be void on December 31, 2005.
  - (o) Building materials in redevelopment projects.--
  - 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of a housing project or a mixed-use project.
- b. "Housing project" means the conversion of an existing manufacturing or industrial building to housing units in a designated an urban job tax credit high-crime area, enterprise zone, empowerment zone, Front Porch Community, designated brownfield area, or urban infill area and in which the developer agrees to set aside at least 20 percent of the housing units in the project for low-income and moderate-income persons or the construction in a designated brownfield area of affordable

housing for persons described in s. 420.0004(9), (10), or (14), or in s. 159.603(7).

- c. "Mixed-use project" means the conversion of an existing manufacturing or industrial building to mixed-use units that include artists' studios, art and entertainment services, or other compatible uses. A mixed-use project must be located in a designated an urban job tax credit high-crime area, enterprise zone, empowerment zone, Front Porch Community, designated brownfield area, or urban infill area, and the developer must agree to set aside at least 20 percent of the square footage of the project for low-income and moderate-income housing.
- d. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.042(1).
- 2. Building materials used in the construction of a housing project or mixed-use project are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met. This exemption inures to the owner through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive this refund, the owner must file an application under oath with the department which includes:
  - a. The name and address of the owner.
- b. The address and assessment roll parcel number of the project for which a refund is sought.
  - c. A copy of the building permit issued for the project.
- d. A certification by the local building code inspector that the project is substantially completed.

e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the owner contracted to construct the project, which statement lists the building materials used in the construction of the project and the actual cost thereof, and the amount of sales tax paid on these materials. If a general contractor was not used, the owner shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under penalty of perjury. Copies of invoices evidencing payment of sales tax must be attached to the sworn statement.

- 3. An application for a refund under this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the date the project is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector. Within 30 working days after receipt of the application, the department shall determine if it meets the requirements of this paragraph. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval of the application by the department. The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made under this paragraph.
- 4. The department shall establish by rule an application form and criteria for establishing eligibility for exemption under this paragraph.
- 5. The exemption shall apply to purchases of materials on or after July 1, 2005 2000.
- 216 Section 2. Section 212.097, Florida Statutes, is amended 217 to read:
- 218 212.097 <u>Designated</u> Urban <del>High-Crime Area</del> Job Tax Credit 219 Area Program.--

(1) As used in this section, the term:

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"Eligible business" means any sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, or corporation that is located in a designated urban job tax credit area qualified county and is predominantly engaged in, or is headquarters for a business predominantly engaged in, activities usually provided for consideration by firms classified within the following standard industrial classifications: SIC 01-SIC 09 (agriculture, forestry, and fishing); SIC 20-SIC 39 (manufacturing); SIC 52-SIC 57 and SIC 59 (retail); SIC 422 (public warehousing and storage); SIC 70 (hotels and other lodging places); SIC 7391 (research and development); SIC 781 (motion picture production and allied services); SIC 7992 (public golf courses); and SIC 7996 (amusement parks); and a targeted industry eligible for the qualified target industry business tax refund under s. 288.106. A call center or similar customer service operation that services a multistate market or international market is also an eligible business. In addition, the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development may, as part of its final budget request submitted pursuant to s. 216.023, recommend additions to or deletions from the list of standard industrial classifications used to determine an eligible business, and the Legislature may implement such recommendations. Excluded from eligible receipts are receipts from retail sales, except such receipts for SIC 52-SIC 57 and SIC 59 (retail) hotels and other lodging places classified in SIC 70, public golf courses in SIC 7992, and amusement parks in SIC 7996. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "predominantly" means that more than 50

percent of the business's gross receipts from all sources is generated by those activities usually provided for consideration by firms in the specified standard industrial classification. The determination of whether the business is located in a designated urban job tax credit qualified high-crime area and the tier ranking of that area must be based on the date of application for the credit under this section. Commonly owned and controlled entities are to be considered a single business entity.

- (b) "Qualified employee" means any employee of an eligible business who performs duties in connection with the operations of the business on a regular, full-time basis for an average of at least 36 hours per week for at least 3 months within the designated urban job tax credit qualified high-crime area in which the eligible business is located. An owner or partner of the eligible business is not a qualified employee. The term also includes an employee leased from an employee leasing company licensed under chapter 468, if such employee has been continuously leased to the employer for an average of at least 36 hours per week for more than 6 months.
- (c) "New business" means any eligible business first beginning operation on a site in a designated urban job tax credit qualified high-crime area and clearly separate from any other commercial or business operation of the business entity within a designated urban job tax credit qualified high-crime area. A business entity that operated an eligible business within a designated urban job tax credit qualified high-crime

area within the 48 months before the period provided for application by subsection (2) is not considered a new business.

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- (d) "Existing business" means any eligible business that does not meet the criteria for a new business.
- (e) "Designated urban job tax credit Qualified high-crime area" means an area selected by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development in the following manner: every third year, the office shall rank and tier those areas nominated under subsection (7), according to the highest level of distress experienced in the categories enumerated under subsection (7).

  The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall designate the 30 highest-distress-profile urban areas as eligible participants under the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program. following prioritized criteria:
- 1. Highest arrest rates within the geographic area for violent crime and for such other crimes as drug sale, drug possession, prostitution, vandalism, and civil disturbances;
- 2. Highest reported crime volume and rate of specific property crimes such as business and residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism;
- 3. Highest percentage of reported index crimes that are violent in nature;
  - 4. Highest overall index crime volume for the area; and
- 5. Highest overall index crime rate for the geographic area.

Tier-one areas are ranked 1 through 5 and represent the highest crime areas according to this ranking. Tier-two areas are ranked

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6 through 10 according to this ranking. Tier-three areas are ranked 11 through 15. Notwithstanding this definition,

"designated urban job tax credit qualified high-crime area" also means an area that has been designated as a federal Empowerment Zone pursuant to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 or the

Community Tax Relief Act of 2000. Such a designated area is ranked in tier three until the areas are reevaluated by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development.

- (f) "Central business district" means an area comprised of at least 80 percent commercial and government buildings and properties that is characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels and is located in a Department of Transportation urban service area.
- (g) "Urban" means a densely populated nonrural area located within an urban county that consists of a cluster of one or more census blocks, each of which has a population density of at least 400 people per square mile, or an area defined as urban by the most recent United States Census.
- (2) A new eligible business may apply for a tax credit under this subsection once at any time during its first year of operation. A new eligible business in a <u>designated urban job tax credit tier-one qualified high-crime</u> area which has at least 10 qualified employees on the date of application shall receive a \$1,500 tax credit for each such employee. A new eligible business in a tier-two qualified high-crime area which has at least 20 qualified employees on the date of application shall receive a \$1,000 tax credit for each such employee. A new

eligible business in a tier-three qualified high-crime area which has at least 30 qualified employees on the date of application shall receive a \$500 tax credit for each such employee.

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- An existing eligible business may apply for a tax (3) credit under this subsection at any time it is entitled to such credit, except as restricted by this subsection. An existing eligible business in a designated urban job tax credit tier-one qualified high-crime area which on the date of application has at least 5 more qualified employees than it had 1 year prior to its date of application shall receive a \$1,500 tax credit for each such additional employee. An existing eligible business in a tier-two qualified high-crime area which on the date of application has at least 10 more qualified employees than it had 1 year prior to its date of application shall receive a \$1,000 credit for each such additional employee. An existing business in a tier-three qualified high-crime area which on the date of application has at least 15 more qualified employees than it had 1 year prior to its date of application shall receive a \$500 tax credit for each such additional employee. An existing eligible business may apply for the credit under this subsection no more than once in any 12-month period. Any existing eligible business that received a credit under subsection (2) may not apply for the credit under this subsection sooner than 12 months after the application date for the credit under subsection (2).
- (4) For any new eligible business receiving a credit pursuant to subsection (2), an additional \$500 credit shall be provided for any qualified employee who is a welfare transition

program participant. For any existing eligible business receiving a credit pursuant to subsection (3), an additional \$500 credit shall be provided for any qualified employee who is a welfare transition program participant. Such employee must be employed on the application date and have been employed less than 1 year. This credit shall be in addition to other credits pursuant to this section regardless of the tier-level of the high-crime area. Appropriate documentation concerning the eligibility of an employee for this credit must be submitted as determined by the department.

- (5) To be eligible for a tax credit under subsection (3), the number of qualified employees employed 1 year prior to the application date must be no lower than the number of qualified employees on the application date on which a credit under this section was based for any previous application, including an application under subsection (2).
- (6) Any county or municipality, or a county and one or more municipalities together, may apply to the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development for the designation of an area as a <u>designated urban job tax credit</u> <u>high-crime</u> area after the adoption by the governing body or bodies of a resolution that:
- (a) Finds that <u>an urban</u> a <u>high-crime</u> area exists in such county or municipality, or in both the county and one or more municipalities, which chronically exhibits extreme and unacceptable levels of poverty, unemployment, physical deterioration, and economic disinvestment.÷

(b) Determines that the rehabilitation, conservation, or redevelopment, or a combination thereof, of such an urban a high-crime area is necessary in the interest of the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of such county or municipality, or such county and one or more municipalities.÷ and

- (c) Determines that the revitalization of such an urban a high-crime area can occur if the public sector or private sector can be induced to invest its own resources in productive enterprises that build or rebuild the economic viability of the area.
- (7) The governing body of the entity nominating the area shall <u>demonstrate</u> provide to the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development <u>that</u> the <u>area meets the</u> following:
  - (a) <u>Income characteristics:</u>

- 1. Forty percent of area residents are earning wages on an annual basis that are equal to or less than the annual wage of a person who is earning minimum wage; or
- 2. More than 20 percent of residents or families live below the federal standard of poverty for individuals or a family of four. The overall index crime rate for the geographic area;
  - (b) Education characteristics:
- 1. Has a high school dropout rate higher than the county average; or
- 2. Has a high school graduation rate lower than the state average. The overall index crime volume for the area;
  - (c) Workforce and employment characteristics:

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1. Has an unemployment rate at least 3 percentage points higher than the state's unemployment rate;

- 2. More than 50 percent of families subject to the welfare-to-work transition time limit are either within 6 months of the time limit or are receiving cash assistance under a period of hardship extension to the time limit; or
- 3. Is identified as a labor surplus area using the criteria established by the United States Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The percentage of reported index crimes that are violent in nature;
  - (d) Crime characteristics:

- 1. Has an arrest rate higher than the state's average rate for such crimes as drug sale, drug possession, prostitution, vandalism, and civil disturbances, as recorded by the total crime index of the Department of Law Enforcement; or
- 2. Ranks in the top 30 percent of zip codes with reported crimes that are violent in nature. The reported crime volume and rate of specific property crimes such as business and residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism; and
- (e) <u>Residential and commercial property-related</u> <u>characteristics:</u>
  - 1. Fifty percent or more of area residents rent; or
- 2.a. Property values are within the lower 50 percent of the county's assessed property values;
  - b. More than 5 percent of area homes, apartments, or
     buildings are abandoned, have been condemned within the previous
     24 months, or have a greater number of violations of the Florida
     Building Code than recorded in the remainder of the county or

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## municipality; or

c. Tax or special assessment delinquencies exceed the fair value of the land The arrest rates within the geographic area for violent crime and for such other crimes as drug sale, drug possession, prostitution, disorderly conduct, vandalism, and other public-order offenses.

- (8) A municipality, or a county and one or more municipalities together, may not nominate more than one <u>urban</u> high-crime area. However, any county as defined by s. 125.011(1) may nominate no more than three urban high-crime areas.
- (9)(a) An area nominated by a county or municipality, or a county and one or more municipalities together, for designation as a <u>designated urban job tax credit</u> high-crime area shall be eligible only if it meets the following criteria:
- 1.(a) The selected area does not exceed 20 square miles and either has a continuous boundary or consists of not more than three noncontiguous parcels;
- $\underline{2.(b)}$  The selected area does not exceed the following mileage limitation:
- <u>a.l.</u> For <u>areas</u> communities having a total population of 150,000 persons or more, the selected area does not exceed 20 square miles <u>and is within 10 miles of the central business</u> <u>district of a city</u>.
- <u>b.2.</u> For <u>areas</u> communities having a total population of 50,000 persons or more, but fewer than 150,000 persons, the selected area does not exceed 10 square miles <u>and is within 7.5</u> miles of the central business district of a city.

<u>c.3.</u> For <u>areas communities</u> having a total population of 20,000 persons or more, but fewer than 50,000 persons, the selected area does not exceed 5 square miles <u>and is within 5</u> miles of the central business district of a city.

- <u>d.4.</u> For <u>areas</u> communities having a total population of fewer than 20,000 persons, the selected area does not exceed 3 square miles <u>and is within 3 miles of the central business</u> district of a city.
- (b) A designated urban job tax credit area may not include any portion of a central business district, unless the poverty rate for each census geographic block group in the district is not less than 30 percent.
- (10)(a) In order to claim this credit, an eligible business must file under oath with the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development a statement that includes the name and address of the eligible business and any other information that is required to process the application.
- (b) Within 30 working days after receipt of an application for credit, the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall review the application to determine whether it contains all the information required by this subsection and meets the criteria set out in this section. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (c), the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall approve all applications that contain the information required by this subsection and meet the criteria set out in this section as eligible to receive a credit.

(c) The maximum credit amount that may be approved during any calendar year is \$5 million, of which \$1 million shall be exclusively reserved for tier-one areas. The Department of Revenue, in conjunction with the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development, shall notify the governing bodies in areas designated under this section as urban high-crime areas when the \$5 million maximum amount has been reached. Applications must be considered for approval in the order in which they are received without regard to whether the credit is for a new or existing business. This limitation applies to the value of the credit as contained in approved applications. Approved credits may be taken in the time and manner allowed pursuant to this section.

- (11) If the application is insufficient to support the credit authorized in this section, the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall deny the credit and notify the business of that fact. The business may reapply for this credit within 3 months after such notification.
- (12) If the credit under this section is greater than can be taken on a single tax return, excess amounts may be taken as credits on any tax return submitted within 12 months after the approval of the application by the department.
- (13) It is the responsibility of each business to affirmatively demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Revenue that it meets the requirements of this section.
- (14) Any person who fraudulently claims this credit is liable for repayment of the credit plus a mandatory penalty of 100 percent of the credit and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the

second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (15) A corporation may take the credit under this section against its corporate income tax liability, as provided in s. 220.1895. However, a corporation that applies its job tax credit against the tax imposed by chapter 220 may not receive the credit provided for in this section. A credit may be taken against only one tax.
- in whole or in units of no less than 25 percent of the remaining credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in the same manner and with the same limitation as described in this section. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again although they may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity subject to the same conditions and limitations described in this section.
- (17)(16) The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of applications for credit or transfers of credit and may establish guidelines concerning the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for the credit under this section.
- Section 3. Subsection (12) of section 212.098, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (13) and a new subsection (12) is added to said section to read:
  - 212.098 Rural Job Tax Credit Program.--
- (12) An eligible business may transfer any unused credit in whole or in units of not less than 25 percent of the remaining credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in

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the same manner and with the same limitation as described in this section. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again although they may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity subject to the same conditions and limitations described in this section.

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Section 4. Section 220.1895, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.1895 Rural Job Tax Credit and Designated Urban High-Crime Area Job Tax Credit. -- There shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter amounts approved by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development pursuant to the Rural Job Tax Credit Program in s. 212.098 and the Designated Urban High-Crime Area Job Tax Credit Area Program in s. 212.097. A corporation that uses its credit against the tax imposed by this chapter may not take the credit against the tax imposed by chapter 212. If any credit granted under this section is not fully used in the first year for which it becomes available, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 5 years. The carryover may be used in a subsequent year when the tax imposed by this chapter for such year exceeds the credit for such year under this section after applying the other credits and unused credit carryovers in the order provided in s. 220.02(8). The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall conduct a review of the Designated Urban High-Crime Area Job Tax Credit Area Program and the Rural Job Tax Credit Program and submit its report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1, 2000.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 288.99, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.99 Certified Capital Company Act.--

- stimulate a substantial increase in venture capital investments in this state by providing an incentive for insurance companies to invest in certified capital companies in this state which, in turn, will make investments in new businesses or in expanding businesses, including minority-owned or minority-operated businesses and businesses located in a designated Front Porch community, enterprise zone, designated urban job tax credit high-crime area, rural job tax credit county, or nationally recognized historic district. The increase in investment capital flowing into new or expanding businesses is intended to contribute to employment growth, create jobs which exceed the average wage for the county in which the jobs are created, and expand or diversify the economic base of this state.
- Section 6. Subsection (9) is added to section 290.007, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 290.007 State incentives available in enterprise zones.—The following incentives are provided by the state to encourage the revitalization of enterprise zones:
- (9) An eligible business may transfer any unused credit in whole or in units of no less than 25 percent of the remaining credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use the credit in the same manner and with the same limitation as described in ss. 212.096 and 220.181. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again but may succeed to a surviving or acquiring

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607 entity subject to the same conditions and limitations described in this section.

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- Section 7. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of ss. 290.001-290.016, Florida Statutes, the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development may approve any request to amend the boundaries of an enterprise zone created or recertified after September 1, 2005. Boundary amendments authorized pursuant to this subsection are subject to the following requirements:
- The amendment shall not increase the overall size of the zone beyond 20 square miles.
- (b) The amendment shall be consistent with the rationale for the establishment of the enterprise zone as provided in s. 290.0058.
- The local enterprise zone development agency shall (C) request the amendment from the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development. The request must contain maps and sufficient information to allow the office to determine the number of noncontiguous areas and the total enterprise zone size. The request must also contain the justification for changing the existing enterprise zone boundaries.
- The office shall have 30 days to review and act upon the boundary amendment request.
- (2) All enterprise zones existing as of December 31, 2004, may submit a letter requesting recertification of the existing enterprise zone to the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development by September 1, 2005. No reasonable request for recertification shall be denied. Such request shall include:

634	(a) A description of the progress made within the zone as
635	measured against the existing strategic plan.
636	(b) A map of the zone.
637	(c) A statement of the goals for the next calendar year,
638	including, but not limited to, the number of new jobs, housing
639	starts, infrastructure projects, and new capital investment.
640	(d) A narrative description of the zone with address
641	ranges.
642	Section 8. Section 290.016, Florida Statutes, is amended
643	to read:
644	290.016 RepealSections 290.001-290.015 shall stand
645	repealed on December 31, $2015$ $2005$ .

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.