By Senator Gelber

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the corporate income tax; providing legislative findings and intent; amending s. 220.03, F.S.; revising a definition; defining the terms "tax haven" and "water's edge group"; amending s. 220.13, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; redefining the term "adjusted federal income" to limit the subtraction of certain deductions and certain carryovers; requiring the subtraction of certain dividends from taxable income; creating s. 220.136, F.S.; providing rules and criteria to determine if a corporation is a member of a water's edge group; creating s. 220.1363, F.S.; providing a reporting method for a water's edge group; providing for the apportionment of income to the state; requiring a member of a water's edge group having nexus with this state to file a single return for the water's edge group; providing for the determination of income for a member of a water's edge group having a different tax year than the water's edge group; requiring a water's edge group return to include a computational schedule; requiring a water's edge group to file a domestic disclosure spreadsheet along with its return; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt rules; amending s. 220.14, F.S.; providing for the proration of an exemption during a leap year; limiting a water's edge group to a single claim of a specified exemption; amending s. 220.15, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to affiliated groups with respect to certain sales of

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a financial institution; amending s. 220.183, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to affiliated groups with respect to community contribution tax credits; amending s. 220.1845, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to affiliated groups with respect to the contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit; amending s. 220.187, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to affiliated groups with respect to the tax credit for contributions to nonprofit scholarship funding organizations; amending s. 220.191, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to affiliated groups with respect to the capital investment tax credit; amending s. 220.192, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to affiliated groups with respect to the renewable energy technologies investment tax credit; amending s. 220.193, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to affiliated groups with respect to the Florida renewable energy production tax credit; amending s. 220.51, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the rulemaking authority of the Department of Revenue with respect to consolidated reporting for affiliated groups; amending s. 220.64, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; providing transitional rules for corporate income tax returns filed by water's edge groups and affiliated groups of corporations; specifying the allocation of funds that are recaptured under the act; repealing s. 220.131, F.S., relating to adjusted federal income for affiliated groups; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Legislative findings and intent.—The Legislature finds that the separate accounting system used to measure the income of multistate and multinational corporations for tax purposes often places Florida corporations at a competitive disadvantage. Moreover, corporate business is increasingly conducted through groups of commonly owned corporations.

Therefore, the Legislature intends to more accurately measure the business activities of corporations by adopting a combined system of income tax reporting.

Section 2. Paragraph (z) of subsection (1) of section 220.03, Florida Statutes, is amended and paragraphs (gg) and (hh) are added to that subsection to read:

220.03 Definitions.-

- (1) SPECIFIC TERMS.—When used in this code, and when not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
- (z) "Taxpayer" means any corporation subject to the tax imposed by this code, and includes all corporations that are members of a water's edge group for which a consolidated return is filed under s. 220.131. However, "taxpayer" does not include a corporation having no individuals (including individuals employed by an affiliate) receiving compensation in this state as defined in s. 220.15 when the only property owned or leased by said corporation (including an affiliate) in this state is located at the premises of a printer with which it has

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contracted for printing, if such property consists of the final printed product, property which becomes a part of the final printed product, or property from which the printed product is produced.

- (gg) "Tax haven" means a jurisdiction that, for a
  particular tax year:
- 1. Is identified by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as a tax haven or as having a harmful preferential tax regime; or
- 2.a. Is a jurisdiction that does not impose or imposes only a nominal, effective tax on relevant income;
- b. Has laws or practices that prevent the effective exchange of information for tax purposes with other governments regarding taxpayers who are subject to, or benefiting from, the tax regime;
  - c. Lacks transparency;
- d. Facilitates the establishment of foreign-owned entities without the need for a local substantive presence or prohibits these entities from having any commercial impact on the local economy;
- e. Explicitly or implicitly excludes the jurisdiction's resident taxpayers from taking advantage of the tax regime's benefits or prohibits enterprises that benefit from the regime from operating in the jurisdiction's domestic market; or
- f. Has created a tax regime that is favorable for tax avoidance, based upon an overall assessment of relevant factors, including whether the jurisdiction has a significant untaxed offshore financial or other services sector relative to its overall economy.

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For purposes of this paragraph, a tax regime lacks transparency if the details of legislative, legal, or administrative requirements are not open to public scrutiny and apparent, or are not consistently applied among similarly situated taxpayers. As used in this paragraph, the term "tax regime" means a set or system of rules, laws, regulations, or practices by which taxes are imposed on any person, corporation, or entity, or on any income, property, incident, indicia, or activity pursuant to government authority.

(hh) "Water's edge group" means a group of corporations related through common ownership whose business activities are integrated with, dependent upon, or contribute to a flow of value among members of the group.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 220.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.13 "Adjusted federal income" defined.-

- (1) The term "adjusted federal income" means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income as defined in subsection (2), or such taxable income of more than one taxpayer as provided in  $\underline{s.\ 220.1363}\ \underline{s.\ 220.131}$ , for the taxable year, adjusted as follows:
  - (a) Additions.—There shall be added to such taxable income:
- 1. The amount of any tax upon or measured by income, excluding taxes based on gross receipts or revenues, paid or accrued as a liability to the District of Columbia or any state of the United States which is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.
  - 2. The amount of interest which is excluded from taxable

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income under s. 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or any other federal law, less the associated expenses disallowed in the computation of taxable income under s. 265 of the Internal Revenue Code or any other law, excluding 60 percent of any amounts included in alternative minimum taxable income, as defined in s. 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the taxpayer pays tax under s. 220.11(3).

- 3. In the case of a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust, an amount equal to the excess of the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year over the amount of the capital gain dividends attributable to the taxable year.
- 4. That portion of the wages or salaries paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.181. This subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- 5. That portion of the ad valorem school taxes paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.182. This subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- 6. The amount of emergency excise tax paid or accrued as a liability to this state under chapter 221 which tax is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.
- 7. That portion of assessments to fund a guaranty association incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year.
  - 8. In the case of a nonprofit corporation which holds a

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pari-mutuel permit and which is exempt from federal income tax as a farmers' cooperative, an amount equal to the excess of the gross income attributable to the pari-mutuel operations over the attributable expenses for the taxable year.

- 9. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under  $s.\ 220.1895.$
- 10. Up to nine percent of the eligible basis of any designated project which is equal to the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.185.
- 11. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under  $s.\ 220.187.$
- 12. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.192.
- 13. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.193.
- 14. Any amount in excess of \$25,000 allowable as a deduction for federal income tax purposes under s. 179 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for the taxable year.
- 15. Any amount allowable as a deduction for federal income tax purposes under s. 167 or s. 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for the taxable year to the extent that such amount includes bonus depreciation allowable as deduction under s. 168(k).
  - (b) Subtractions.-
  - 1. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income:
- a. The net operating loss deduction allowable for federal income tax purposes under  $s.\ 172$  of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year,
  - b. The net capital loss allowable for federal income tax

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purposes under s. 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year,

- c. The excess charitable contribution deduction allowable for federal income tax purposes under s. 170(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year, and
- d. The excess contributions deductions allowable for federal income tax purposes under s. 404 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year.

However, a net operating loss and a capital loss shall never be carried back as a deduction to a prior taxable year, but all deductions attributable to such losses shall be deemed net operating loss carryovers and capital loss carryovers, respectively, and treated in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same time periods as are prescribed for such carryovers in ss. 172 and 1212, respectively, of the Internal Revenue Code. A deduction is not allowed for net operating losses, net capital losses, or excess contribution deductions under 26 U.S.C. ss. 170(d)(2), 172, 1212, and 404 for a member of a water's edge group that is not a United States member.

Carryovers of net operating losses, net capital losses, or excess contribution deductions under 26 U.S.C. ss. 170(d)(2), 172, 1212, and 404 may be subtracted only by the member of the water's edge group that generates a carryover.

- 2. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income any amount to the extent included therein the following:
- a. Dividends treated as received from sources without the United States, as determined under s. 862 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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b. All amounts included in taxable income under s. 78 or s.951 of the Internal Revenue Code.

However, as to any amount subtracted under this subparagraph, there shall be added to such taxable income all expenses deducted on the taxpayer's return for the taxable year which are attributable, directly or indirectly, to such subtracted amount. Further, no amount shall be subtracted with respect to dividends paid or deemed paid by a Domestic International Sales Corporation.

- 3. Amounts received by a member of a water's edge group as dividends paid by another member of the water's edge group shall be subtracted from the taxable income to the extent that the dividends are included in the taxable income.
- 4.3. In computing "adjusted federal income" for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976, there shall be allowed as a deduction the amount of wages and salaries paid or incurred within this state for the taxable year for which no deduction is allowed pursuant to s. 280C(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to credit for employment of certain new employees).
- 5.4. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income any amount of nonbusiness income included therein.
- 6.5. There shall be subtracted any amount of taxes of foreign countries allowable as credits for taxable years beginning on or after September 1, 1985, under s. 901 of the Internal Revenue Code to any corporation which derived less than 20 percent of its gross income or loss for its taxable year ended in 1984 from sources within the United States, as described in s. 861(a)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, not

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including credits allowed under ss. 902 and 960 of the Internal Revenue Code, withholding taxes on dividends within the meaning of sub-subparagraph 2.a., and withholding taxes on royalties, interest, technical service fees, and capital gains.

- 7.6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, except with respect to amounts subtracted pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 4.3., any increment of any apportionment factor which is directly related to an increment of gross receipts or income which is deducted, subtracted, or otherwise excluded in determining adjusted federal income shall be excluded from both the numerator and denominator of such apportionment factor. Further, all valuations made for apportionment factor purposes shall be made on a basis consistent with the taxpayer's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes.
  - (c) Installment sales occurring after October 19, 1980.-
- 1. In the case of any disposition made after October 19, 1980, the income from an installment sale shall be taken into account for the purposes of this code in the same manner that such income is taken into account for federal income tax purposes.
- 2. Any taxpayer who regularly sells or otherwise disposes of personal property on the installment plan and reports the income therefrom on the installment method for federal income tax purposes under s. 453(a) of the Internal Revenue Code shall report such income in the same manner under this code.
- (d) *Nonallowable deductions.*—A deduction for net operating losses, net capital losses, or excess contributions deductions under ss. 170(d)(2), 172, 1212, and 404 of the Internal Revenue

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Code which has been allowed in a prior taxable year for Florida tax purposes shall not be allowed for Florida tax purposes, notwithstanding the fact that such deduction has not been fully utilized for federal tax purposes.

Section 4. Section 220.136, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

220.136 Determination of the members of a water's edge group.—

- (1) MEMBERSHIP RULES.—
- (a) A corporation having 50 percent or more of its outstanding voting stock directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a water's edge group is presumed to be a member of the group. A corporation having less than 50 percent of its outstanding voting stock directly or indirectly controlled by a water's edge group is a member of the group if the businesses activities of the corporation show that the corporation is a member of the group. All of the income of a corporation that is a member of a water's edge group is presumed to be unitary.
- (b) A corporation that conducts business outside the United States is not a member of a water's edge group if 80 percent or more of the corporation's property and payroll, as determined by the apportionment factors described in ss. 220.15 and 220.1363, may be assigned to locations outside the United States. However, such corporations that are incorporated in a tax haven may be a member of a water's edge group pursuant to paragraph (a). This paragraph does not exempt a corporation that is not a member of a water's edge group from the provisions of this chapter.
  - (2) MEMBERSHIP EVALUATION CRITERIA.—
  - (a) The attribution rules of 26 U.S.C. 318 shall be used to

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320 determine whether voting stock is owned indirectly.

- (b) As used in this paragraph, the term "United States" means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
- (c) The apportionment factors described in ss. 220.15 and 220.1363 shall be used to determine whether a special industry corporation has engaged in a sufficient amount of activities outside the United States to exclude it from treatment as a member of a water's edge group.

Section 5. Section 220.1363, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 220.1363 Water's edge groups; special requirements.-
- (1) All members of a water's edge group must use the water's edge reporting method. Under the water's edge reporting method:
- (a) Adjusted federal income for purposes of s. 220.12 means the sum of adjusted federal income for all members of the group as determined for a concurrent tax year.
- (b) The numerators and denominators of the apportionment factors shall be calculated for all members of the group combined.
- (c) Intercompany sales transactions between members of the group are not included in the numerator or denominator of the sales factor pursuant to ss. 220.15 and 220.151, regardless of whether indicia of a sale exist. As used in this subsection, the term "sale" includes, but is not limited to, loans, payments for the use of intangibles, dividends, and management fees.
- (d) For sales of intangibles, including, but not limited to, accounts receivable, notes, bonds, and stock, which are made to entities outside of the group, only the net proceeds are

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included in the numerator and denominator of the sales factor.

- (e) Sales that are not allocated or apportioned to any taxing jurisdiction, otherwise known as "nowhere sales," may not be included in the numerator or denominator of the sales factor.
- (f) The income attributable to the Florida activities of a corporation that is exempt from taxation under Pub. L. No. 86-272 is excluded from the apportionment factor numerators in the calculation of corporate income tax even if another member of the water's edge group has nexus with Florida and is subject to tax.
- (g) For purposes of this section, the term "water's edge reporting method" is a method to determine the taxable business profits of a group of entities conducting a unitary business. Under this method, the net income of the entities must be added together along with the additions and subtractions under s. 220.13 and apportioned to this state as a single taxpayer under s. 220.15 and 220.151. However, each special industry member included in a water's edge group return, which would otherwise be permitted to use a special method of apportionment under s. 220.151, shall convert its single-factor apportionment to a three-factor apportionment of property, payroll, and sales. The special industry member shall calculate the denominator of its property, payroll, and sales factors in the same manner as those denominators are calculated by members that are not a special industry member. The numerator of its sales, property, and payroll factors is the product of the denominator of each factor multiplied by the premiums or revenue-miles-factor ratio otherwise applicable under s. 220.151.
  - (2) (a) A single water's edge group return must be filed in

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the name and federal employer identification number of the parent corporation if the parent is a member of the group and has nexus with Florida. If the group does not have a parent corporation, if the parent corporation is not a member of the group, or if the parent corporation does not have nexus with Florida, the members of the group must choose a member subject to the Florida corporate income tax to file the return. The members of the group may not choose another member to file a corporate income tax return in subsequent years unless the filing member does not maintain nexus with Florida or remain a member of that group. The return must be signed by an authorized officer of the filing member as the agent for the group.

- (b) If members of a water's edge group have different tax years, the tax year of a majority of the members of the group is the tax year of the group. If the tax years of a majority of the members of a group do not correspond, the tax year of the member that must file the return for the group is the tax year of the group.
- (c) 1. A member of a water's edge group having a tax year that does not correspond to the tax year of the group shall determine its income for inclusion on the tax return for the group. The member shall use:
- a. The precise amount of taxable income received during the months corresponding to the tax year of the group, if the precise amount can be readily determined from the member's books and records.
- b. The taxable income of the member converted to conform to the tax year of the group on the basis of the number of months falling within the tax year of the group. For example, if the

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tax year of the water's edge group is a calendar year and a
member operates on a fiscal year ending on April 30, the income
of the member shall include 8/12 of the income from the current
tax year and 4/12 of the income from the preceding tax year.
This method to determine the income of a member may be used only
if the return can be timely filed after the end of the tax year
of the group.

- c. The taxable income of the member during its tax year that ends within the tax year of the group.
- 2. The method of determining the income of a member of a group whose tax year does not correspond to the tax year of the group may not change as long as the member remains a member of the group. The apportionment factors for the member must be applied to the income of the member for the tax year of the group.
- (3) (a) A water's edge group return shall include a computational schedule that:
- 1. Combines the federal income of all members of the water's edge group;
  - 2. Shows all intercompany eliminations;
- 3. Shows Florida additions and subtractions under s. 220.13; and
- $\underline{\text{4. Shows the calculation of the combined apportionment}}$  factors.
- (b) A water's edge group shall also file a domestic disclosure spreadsheet in addition to its return. The spreadsheet shall fully disclose:
  - 1. The income reported to each state;
  - 2. The state tax liability;

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 $\underline{\mbox{3. The method used for apportioning or allocating income to}}$  the various states; and

- 4. Other information required by the department by rule in order to determine the proper amount of tax due to each state and to identify the water's edge group.
- (4) The department may adopt rules and forms to administer this section. The Legislature intends to grant the department extensive authority to adopt rules and forms describing and defining principles for determining the existence of a water's edge business, definitions of common control, methods of reporting, and related forms, principles, and other definitions.

Section 6. Section 220.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

## 220.14 Exemption.

- (1) In computing a taxpayer's liability for tax under this code, there shall be exempt from the tax \$5,000 of net income as defined in s. 220.12 or such lesser amount as will, without increasing the taxpayer's federal income tax liability, provide the state with an amount under this code which is equal to the maximum federal income tax credit which may be available from time to time under federal law.
- (2) In the case of a taxable year for a period of less than 12 months, the exemption allowed by this section shall be prorated on the basis of the number of days in such year to 365, or in the case of a leap year, to 366.
- (3) Only one exemption shall be allowed to taxpayers filing a water's edge group a consolidated return under this code.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, not more than one exemption under this section may be allowed to the

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Florida members of a controlled group of corporations, as defined in s. 1563 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1970, filing separate returns under this code. The exemption described in this section shall be divided equally among such Florida members of the group, unless all of such members consent, at such time and in such manner as the department shall by regulation prescribe, to an apportionment plan providing for an unequal allocation of such exemption.

Section 7. Subsection (5) of section 220.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 220.15 Apportionment of adjusted federal income. -
- (5) The sales factor is a fraction the numerator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year or period and the denominator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer everywhere during the taxable year or period.
- (a) As used in this subsection, the term "sales" means all gross receipts of the taxpayer except interest, dividends, rents, royalties, and gross receipts from the sale, exchange, maturity, redemption, or other disposition of securities. However:
- 1. Rental income is included in the term if a significant portion of the taxpayer's business consists of leasing or renting real or tangible personal property; and
- 2. Royalty income is included in the term if a significant portion of the taxpayer's business consists of dealing in or with the production, exploration, or development of minerals.
  - (b) 1. Sales of tangible personal property occur in this

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state if the property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser within this state, regardless of the f.o.b. point, other conditions of the sale, or ultimate destination of the property, unless shipment is made via a common or contract carrier. However, for industries in SIC Industry Number 2037, if the ultimate destination of the product is to a location outside this state, regardless of the method of shipment or f.o.b. point, the sale shall not be deemed to occur in this state.

- 2. When citrus fruit is delivered by a cooperative for a grower-member, by a grower-member to a cooperative, or by a grower-participant to a Florida processor, the sales factor for the growers for such citrus fruit delivered to such processor shall be the same as the sales factor for the most recent taxable year of that processor. That sales factor, expressed only as a percentage and not in terms of the dollar volume of sales, so as to protect the confidentiality of the sales of the processor, shall be furnished on the request of such a grower promptly after it has been determined for that taxable year.
- 3. Reimbursement of expenses under an agency contract between a cooperative, a grower-member of a cooperative, or a grower and a processor is not a sale within this state.
- (c) Sales of a financial organization, including, but not limited to, banking and savings institutions, investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and brokerage companies, occur in this state if derived from:
- 1. Fees, commissions, or other compensation for financial services rendered within this state;
- 2. Gross profits from trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities managed within this state;

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3. Interest received within this state, other than interest from loans secured by mortgages, deeds of trust, or other liens upon real or tangible personal property located without this state, and dividends received within this state;

- 4. Interest charged to customers at places of business maintained within this state for carrying debit balances of margin accounts, without deduction of any costs incurred in carrying such accounts;
- 5. Interest, fees, commissions, or other charges or gains from loans secured by mortgages, deeds of trust, or other liens upon real or tangible personal property located in this state or from installment sale agreements originally executed by a taxpayer or the taxpayer's agent to sell real or tangible personal property located in this state;
- 6. Rents from real or tangible personal property located in this state; or
- 7. Any other gross income, including other interest, resulting from the operation as a financial organization within this state.

In computing the amounts under this paragraph, any amount received by a member of an affiliated group (determined under s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, but without reference to whether any such corporation is an "includable corporation" under s. 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) from another member of such group shall be included only to the extent such amount exceeds expenses of the recipient directly related thereto.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 220.183, Florida

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552 Statutes, is amended to read:

220.183 Community contribution tax credit.-

- (1) AUTHORIZATION TO GRANT COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TAX CREDITS; LIMITATIONS ON INDIVIDUAL CREDITS AND PROGRAM SPENDING.—
- (a) There shall be allowed a credit of 50 percent of a community contribution against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter.
- (b) No business firm shall receive more than \$200,000 in annual tax credits for all approved community contributions made in any one year.
- (c) The total amount of tax credit which may be granted for all programs approved under this section, s. 212.08(5)(p), and s. 624.5105 is \$10.5 million annually for projects that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28) and \$3.5 million annually for all other projects.
- (d) All proposals for the granting of the tax credit shall require the prior approval of the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development.
- (e) If the credit granted pursuant to this section is not fully used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the business firm, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 5 years. The carryover credit 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).

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(f) A taxpayer who files a Florida consolidated return as a member of an affiliated group pursuant to s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis.

- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  A taxpayer who is eligible to receive the credit provided for in s. 624.5105 is not eligible to receive the credit provided by this section.
- (g) (h) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), and for the 2008-2009 fiscal year only, the total amount of tax credit which may be granted for all programs approved under this section, s. 212.08(5)(p), and s. 624.5105 is \$13 million annually for projects that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28) and \$3.5 million annually for all other projects. This paragraph expires June 30, 2009.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 220.1845, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.1845 Contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit.-

- (1) AUTHORIZATION FOR TAX CREDIT; LIMITATIONS.-
- (a) A credit in the amount of 50 percent of the costs of voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site rehabilitation at the following sites is available against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter:
- 1. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site eligible for state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3);
- 2. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site at which site rehabilitation is undertaken by the real property owner pursuant to s. 376.3078(11), if the real property owner is not also, and has never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility where the contamination exists; or

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3. A brownfield site in a designated brownfield area under s. 376.80.

- (b) A tax credit applicant, or multiple tax credit applicants working jointly to clean up a single site, may not be granted more than \$500,000 per year in tax credits for each site voluntarily rehabilitated. Multiple tax credit applicants shall be granted tax credits in the same proportion as their contribution to payment of cleanup costs. Subject to the same conditions and limitations as provided in this section, a municipality, county, or other tax credit applicant which voluntarily rehabilitates a site may receive not more than \$500,000 per year in tax credits which it can subsequently transfer subject to the provisions in paragraph (f) (g).
- (c) If the credit granted under this section is not fully used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried forward for up to 5 years. The carryover credit may be used in a subsequent year if the tax imposed by this chapter for that year exceeds the credit for which the corporation is eligible in that year after applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order provided by s. 220.02(8). If during the 5-year period the credit is transferred, in whole or in part, pursuant to paragraph (g), each transferee has 5 years after the date of transfer to use its credit.
- (d) A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group.
  - (d) (e) A tax credit applicant that receives state-funded

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site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3) for rehabilitation of a drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site is ineligible to receive credit under this section for costs incurred by the tax credit applicant in conjunction with the rehabilitation of that site during the same time period that state-administered site rehabilitation was underway.

- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  The total amount of the tax credits which may be granted under this section is \$2 million annually.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (g)-1. Tax credits that may be available under this section to an entity eligible under s. 376.30781 may be transferred after a merger or acquisition to the surviving or acquiring entity and used in the same manner and with the same limitations.
- 2. The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as described in subparagraph 1., may transfer any unused credit in whole or in units of at least 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 as described in this section.
- 3. If the credit is reduced due to a determination by the Department of Environmental Protection or an examination or audit by the Department of Revenue, the tax deficiency shall be recovered from the first entity, or the surviving or acquiring entity that claimed the credit up to the amount of credit taken. Any subsequent deficiencies shall be assessed against the entity acquiring and claiming the credit, or in the case of multiple

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succeeding entities in the order of credit succession.

(g) (h) In order to encourage completion of site rehabilitation at contaminated sites being voluntarily cleaned up and eligible for a tax credit under this section, the tax credit applicant may claim an additional 25 percent of the total cleanup costs, not to exceed \$500,000, in the final year of cleanup as evidenced by the Department of Environmental Protection issuing a "No Further Action" order for that site.

(h)(i) In order to encourage the construction of housing that meets the definition of affordable provided in s. 420.0004, an applicant for the tax credit may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs that are eligible for tax credits under this section, not to exceed \$500,000. In order to receive this additional tax credit, the applicant must provide a certification letter from the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, the local housing authority, or other governmental agency that is a party to the use agreement indicating that the construction on the brownfield site has received a certificate of occupancy and the brownfield site has a properly recorded instrument that limits the use of the property to housing that meets the definition of affordable provided in s. 420.0004.

(i)(j) In order to encourage the redevelopment of a brownfield site, as defined in the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement, that is hindered by the presence of solid waste, as defined in s. 403.703, a tax credit applicant, or multiple tax credit applicants working jointly to clean up a single brownfield site, may also claim costs required to address solid waste removal as defined in this paragraph in accordance with rules of the Department of Environmental Protection.

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Multiple tax credit applicants shall be granted tax credits in the same proportion as each applicant's contribution to payment of solid waste removal costs. These costs are eligible for a tax credit provided the applicant submits an affidavit stating that, after consultation with appropriate local government officials and the Department of Environmental Protection, to the best of the applicant's knowledge according to such consultation and available historical records, the brownfield site was never operated as a permitted solid waste disposal area or was never operated for monetary compensation and the applicant submits all other documentation and certifications required by this section. Under this section, wherever reference is made to "site rehabilitation," the Department of Environmental Protection shall instead consider whether or not the costs claimed are for solid waste removal. Tax credit applications claiming costs pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to the calendaryear limitation and January 31 annual application deadline, and the Department of Environmental Protection shall accept a onetime application filed subsequent to the completion by the tax credit applicant of the applicable requirements listed in this section. A tax credit applicant may claim 50 percent of the cost for solid waste removal, not to exceed \$500,000, after the applicant has determined solid waste removal is completed for the brownfield site. A solid waste removal tax credit application may be filed only once per brownfield site. For the purposes of this section, the term:

- 1. "Solid waste disposal area" means a landfill, dump, or other area where solid waste has been disposed of.
  - 2. "Monetary compensation" means the fees that were charged

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or the assessments that were levied for the disposal of solid waste at a solid waste disposal area.

- 3. "Solid waste removal" means removal of solid waste from the land surface or excavation of solid waste from below the land surface and removal of the solid waste from the brownfield site. The term also includes:
- a. Transportation of solid waste to a licensed or exempt solid waste management facility or to a temporary storage area.
- b. Sorting or screening of solid waste prior to removal from the site.
- c. Deposition of solid waste at a permitted or exempt solid waste management facility, whether the solid waste is disposed of or recycled.
- (j)(k) In order to encourage the construction and operation of a new health care facility as defined in s. 408.032 or s. 408.07, or a health care provider as defined in s. 408.07 or s. 408.7056, on a brownfield site, an applicant for a tax credit may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs, not to exceed \$500,000, if the applicant meets the requirements of this paragraph. In order to receive this additional tax credit, the applicant must provide documentation indicating that the construction of the health care facility or health care provider by the applicant on the brownfield site has received a certificate of occupancy or a license or certificate has been issued for the operation of the health care facility or health care provider.

Section 10. Subsection (5) of section 220.187, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.187 Credits for contributions to nonprofit scholarship-

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funding organizations.-

- (5) AUTHORIZATION TO GRANT SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING TAX CREDITS; LIMITATIONS ON INDIVIDUAL AND TOTAL CREDITS.—
- (a) There is allowed a credit of 100 percent of an eligible contribution against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter. However, such a credit may not exceed 75 percent of the tax due under this chapter for the taxable year, after the application of any other allowable credits by the taxpayer. The credit granted by this section shall be reduced by the difference between the amount of federal corporate income tax taking into account the credit granted by this section and the amount of federal corporate income tax without application of the credit granted by this section.
- (b) The total amount of tax credits and carryforward of tax credits which may be granted each state fiscal year under this section is:
  - 1. Through June 30, 2008, \$88 million.
  - 2. Beginning July 1, 2008, and thereafter, \$118 million.
- (c) A taxpayer who files a Florida consolidated return as a member of an affiliated group pursuant to s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis; however, the total credit taken by the affiliated group is subject to the limitation established under paragraph (a).
- (c) (d) Effective for tax years beginning January 1, 2006, a taxpayer may rescind all or part of its allocated tax credit under this section. The amount rescinded shall become available for purposes of the cap for that state fiscal year under this section to an eligible taxpayer as approved by the department if the taxpayer receives notice from the department that the

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rescindment has been accepted by the department and the taxpayer has not previously rescinded any or all of its tax credit allocation under this section more than once in the previous 3 tax years. Any amount rescinded under this paragraph shall become available to an eligible taxpayer on a first-come, first-served basis based on tax credit applications received after the date the rescindment is accepted by the department.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 220.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.191 Capital investment tax credit.-

- (3) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), an annual credit against the tax imposed by this chapter shall be granted to a qualifying business which establishes a qualifying project pursuant to subparagraph (1) (h) 3., in an amount equal to the lesser of \$15 million or 5 percent of the eligible capital costs made in connection with a qualifying project, for a period not to exceed 20 years beginning with the commencement of operations of the project. The tax credit shall be granted against the corporate income tax liability of the qualifying business and as further provided in paragraph (c). The total tax credit provided pursuant to this subsection shall be equal to no more than 100 percent of the eligible capital costs of the qualifying project.
- (b) If the credit granted under this subsection is not fully used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the qualifying business, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 20 years after the commencement of operations of the project. The carryover credit may be used in a subsequent year when the tax imposed by this chapter for that year exceeds the credit for which the

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qualifying business is eligible in that year under this subsection after applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order provided by s. 220.02(8).

(c) The credit granted under this subsection may be used in whole or in part by the qualifying business or any corporation that is either a member of that qualifying business's affiliated group of corporations, is a related entity taxable as a cooperative under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, or, if the qualifying business is an entity taxable as a cooperative under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, is related to the qualifying business. Any entity related to the qualifying business may continue to file as a member of a Florida-nexus consolidated group pursuant to a prior election made under s. 220.131(1), Florida Statutes (1985), even if the parent of the group changes due to a direct or indirect acquisition of the former common parent of the group. Any credit can be used by any of the affiliated companies or related entities referenced in this paragraph to the same extent as it could have been used by the qualifying business. However, any such use shall not operate to increase the amount of the credit or extend the period within which the credit must be used.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 220.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.192 Renewable energy technologies investment tax credit.—

(2) TAX CREDIT.—For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter shall be granted in an amount equal to the eligible costs. Credits may be used in tax years beginning January 1, 2007, and ending

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December 31, 2010, after which the credit shall expire. If the credit is not fully used in any one tax year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried forward and used in tax years beginning January 1, 2007, and ending December 31, 2012, after which the credit carryover expires and may not be used. A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group. Any eligible cost for which a credit is claimed and which is deducted or otherwise reduces federal taxable income shall be added back in computing adjusted federal income under s. 220.13.

Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 220.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.193 Florida renewable energy production credit.-

- (3) An annual credit against the tax imposed by this section shall be allowed to a taxpayer, based on the taxpayer's production and sale of electricity from a new or expanded Florida renewable energy facility. For a new facility, the credit shall be based on the taxpayer's sale of the facility's entire electrical production. For an expanded facility, the credit shall be based on the increases in the facility's electrical production that are achieved after May 1, 2006.
- (a) The credit shall be \$0.01 for each kilowatt-hour of electricity produced and sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated party during a given tax year.
- (b) The credit may be claimed for electricity produced and sold on or after January 1, 2007. Beginning in 2008 and

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continuing until 2011, each taxpayer claiming a credit under this section must first apply to the department by February 1 of each year for an allocation of available credit. The department, in consultation with the commission, shall develop an application form. The application form shall, at a minimum, require a sworn affidavit from each taxpayer certifying the increase in production and sales that form the basis of the application and certifying that all information contained in the application is true and correct.

- (c) If the amount of credits applied for each year exceeds \$5 million, the department shall award to each applicant a prorated amount based on each applicant's increased production and sales and the increased production and sales of all applicants.
- (d) If the credit granted pursuant to this section is not fully used in one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the taxpayer, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 5 years. The carryover credit may be used in a subsequent year when the tax imposed by this chapter for such year exceeds the credit for such year, after applying the other credits and unused credit carryovers in the order provided in s. 220.02(8).
- (e) A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  (f)1. Tax credits that may be available under this section to an entity eligible under this section may be transferred after a merger or acquisition to the surviving or

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acquiring entity and used in the same manner with the same limitations.

- 2. The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as described in subparagraph 1. 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 it in the same manner and with the same limitations under 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 as described in this section.
- 3. In the event the credit provided for under this section is reduced as a result of an examination or audit by the department, such tax deficiency shall be recovered from the first entity or the surviving or acquiring entity to have claimed such credit up to the amount of credit taken. Any subsequent deficiencies shall be assessed against any entity acquiring and claiming such credit, or in the case of multiple succeeding entities in the order of credit succession.
- (f) (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, credits for the production and sale of electricity from a new or expanded Florida renewable energy facility may be earned between January 1, 2007, and June 30, 2010. The combined total amount of tax credits which may be granted for all taxpayers under this section is limited to \$5 million per state fiscal year.
- (g) (h) A taxpayer claiming a credit under this section shall be required to add back to net income that portion of its business deductions claimed on its federal return paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under this section.

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(h)(i) A taxpayer claiming credit under this section may not claim a credit under s. 220.192. A taxpayer claiming credit under s. 220.192 may not claim a credit under this section.

(i)(j) When an entity treated as a partnership or a disregarded entity under this chapter produces and sells electricity from a new or expanded renewable energy facility, the credit earned by such entity shall pass through in the same manner as items of income and expense pass through for federal income tax purposes. When an entity applies for the credit and the entity has received the credit by a pass-through, the application must identify the taxpayer that passed the credit through, all taxpayers that received the credit, and the percentage of the credit that passes through to each recipient and must provide other information that the department requires.

(j) (k) A taxpayer's use of the credit granted pursuant to this section does not reduce the amount of any credit available to such taxpayer under s. 220.186.

Section 14. Section 220.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 220.51 Promulgation of rules and regulations.—In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120, the department is authorized to make, promulgate, and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations, and to prescribe such forms relating to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this code, as it may deem appropriate, including:
- (1) Rules for initial implementation of this code and for taxpayers' transitional taxable years commencing before and ending after January 1, 1972; and
  - (2) Rules or regulations to clarify whether certain groups,

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organizations, or associations formed under the laws of this state or any other state, country, or jurisdiction shall be deemed "taxpayers" for the purposes of this code, in accordance with the legislative declarations of intent in s. 220.02.; and

(3) Regulations relating to consolidated reporting for affiliated groups of corporations, in order to provide for an equitable and just administration of this code with respect to multicorporate taxpayers.

Section 15. Section 220.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.64 Other provisions applicable to franchise tax.—To the extent that they are not manifestly incompatible with the provisions of this part, parts I, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, and X of this code and ss. 220.12, 220.13, 220.136, 220.1363, 220.15, and 220.16 ss. 220.12, 220.13, 220.15, and 220.16 apply to the franchise tax imposed by this part. Under rules prescribed in s. 220.131, a consolidated return may be filed by any affiliated group of corporations composed of one or more banks or savings associations, its or their Florida parent corporation, and any nonbank or nonsavings subsidiaries of such parent corporation.

Section 16. Transitional rules.-

- (1) For the first tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2010, a taxpayer that filed a Florida corporate income tax return in the preceding tax year and is a member of a water's edge group shall compute its income together with all members of its water's edge group and file a combined Florida corporate income tax return with all members of its water's edge group.
  - (2) An affiliated group of corporations that filed a

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Florida consolidated corporate income tax return pursuant to an election provided in s. 220.131, Florida Statutes, shall cease filing a Florida consolidated return for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and shall file a combined Florida corporate income tax return with all members of its water's edge group.

- (3) An affiliated group of corporations that filed a Florida consolidated corporate income tax return pursuant to the election in s. 220.131(1), Florida Statutes (1985), which allowed the affiliated group to make an election within 90 days after December 20, 1984, or upon filing the taxpayer's first return after December 20, 1984, whichever is later, shall cease filing a Florida consolidated corporate income tax return using that method for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and shall file a combined Florida corporate income tax return with all members of its water's edge group.
- (4) Taxpayers that are not members of a water's edge group remain subject to chapter 220, Florida Statutes, and shall file a separate Florida corporate income tax return as previously required.
- (5) For the tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, a tax return for a member of a water's edge group must be a combined Florida corporate income tax return that includes tax information for all members of the water's edge group. The tax return must be filed by a member that has a nexus with Florida.

Section 17. Of the funds recaptured pursuant to this act, the sum of \$50 million is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the State University System for workforce education, to be allocated by the Board of Governors; the sum of \$50 million

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1016	is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to community
1017	colleges for workforce education, to be allocated by the State
1018	Board of Education; and the remainder of such funds, as
1019	determined by the Revenue Estimating Conference, shall be
1020	appropriated from the General Revenue Fund and allocated as
1021	provided in the General Appropriations Act to the various school
1022	districts to reduce the required local effort millage.
1023	Section 18. Section 220.131, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
1024	Section 19. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.