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37-1003-03 See HB 809

A bill to be entitled An act relating to economic stimulus; amending s. 212.052, F.S.; exempting machinery and equipment used predominantly for research and development; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising sales price criteria for characterizing business property; 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 definitions, eligibility criteria, application procedures and requirements, and area characteristics and criteria; authorizing transfer of unused credits; specifying use of transferred credits; amending s. 220.191, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 288.9515, F.S.; revising and clarifying powers of Enterprise Florida, Inc., to develop authorized technology development programs; deleting a preference requirement for contractor selections; clarifying a requirement for capitalization of a technology development financing fund; revising criteria and requirements for investment of moneys in the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund; providing for payment of claims against the program from the fund; specifying nonapplication of state credit or taxing power; specifying absence of state liability for certain claims; repealing s. 288.9517, F.S., relating to audits of the

technology development board and confidentiality of the identity of certain contributors to the board; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 212.052, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsections (3), (4) and (5) of that section are renumbered as subsections (4), (5), and (6), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

212.052 Research or development costs; exemption.--

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, any person, including an affiliated group as defined in s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, who manufactures, produces, compounds, processes, or fabricates in any manner tangible personal property for such taxpayer's own use directly and solely in research or development shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter upon the cost of the product so manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated. However, the tax imposed by this chapter shall be due on the purchase, rental, or repair of real property or tangible personal property employed in research or development which is subject to the tax imposed by this chapter at the time of purchase or rental.

(3)(a) Machinery and equipment are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if used predominantly for research and development activities. For purposes of this subsection, "machinery and equipment" includes molds, dies, machine

tooling, other appurtenances or accessories to machinery and equipment, testing equipment, test beds, computers, and software, whether purchased or self-fabricated, and, if self-fabricated, includes materials and labor for design, fabrication, and assembly.

(b) A business certified to receive this exemption may elect to designate one or more state universities or community colleges as recipients of up to 100 percent of the amount of the exemption for which it may qualify. To receive these funds, the institution must agree to match the funds so earned with equivalent cash, programs, services, or other in-kind support on a one-to-one basis in the pursuit of research and development projects as requested by the certified business. The rights to any patents, royalties, or real or intellectual property must be vested in the business unless otherwise agreed to by the business and the university or community college.

Section 2. Paragraph (h) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is 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

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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

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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.

- 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 31 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

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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:
- Property classified as 3-year property under s. 168(c)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended;
- Industrial machinery and equipment as defined in sub-subparagraph (b)6.a. and eligible for exemption under paragraph (b);
- c. Building materials as defined in sub-subparagraph (q)8.a.; and
- 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.
- Section 3. Section 212.097, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 212.097 Designated Urban High-Crime Area Job Tax Credit Area Program. --
 - (1)As used in this section, the term:
- "Eligible business" means any sole proprietorship, (a) 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 31 | standard industrial classifications: SIC 01-SIC 09

1 (agriculture, forestry, and fishing); SIC 20-SIC 39 (manufacturing); SIC 52-SIC 57 and SIC 59 (retail); SIC 422 2 3 (public warehousing and storage); SIC 70 (hotels and other lodging places); SIC 7391 (research and development); SIC 781 4 5 (motion picture production and allied services); SIC 7992 6 (public golf courses); and SIC 7996 (amusement parks); and a 7 targeted industry eligible for the qualified target industry 8 business tax refund under s. 288.106. A call center or similar 9 customer service operation that services a multistate market 10 or international market is also an eligible business. In 11 addition, the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development may, as part of its final budget request submitted 12 pursuant to s. 216.023, recommend additions to or deletions 13 from the list of standard industrial classifications used to 14 determine an eligible business, and the Legislature may 15 implement such recommendations. Excluded from eligible 16 17 receipts are receipts from retail sales, except such receipts for SIC 52-SIC 57 and SIC 59 (retail) hotels and other lodging 18 19 places classified in SIC 70, public golf courses in SIC 7992, and amusement parks in SIC 7996. For purposes of this 20 21 paragraph, the term "predominantly" means that more than 50 percent of the business's gross receipts from all sources is 22 generated by those activities usually provided for 23 24 consideration by firms in the specified standard industrial classification. The determination of whether the business is 25 located in a designated urban job tax credit qualified 26 high-crime area and the tier ranking of that area must be 27 28 based on the date of application for the credit under this 29 section. Commonly owned and controlled entities are to be considered a single business entity. 30 31

- 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.
- 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.
- (d) "Existing business" means any eligible business that does not meet the criteria for a new business.
- 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 urban job tax credit program following prioritized 2. 3 criteria: 4 1. Highest arrest rates within the geographic area for 5 violent crime and for such other crimes as drug sale, drug 6 possession, prostitution, vandalism, and civil disturbances; 7 2. Highest reported crime volume and rate of specific 8 property crimes such as business and residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism; 9 10 3. Highest percentage of reported index crimes that 11 are violent in nature;

4. Highest overall index crime volume for the area;

5. Highest overall index crime rate for the geographic area.

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Tier-one areas are ranked 1 through 5 and represent the highest crime areas according to this ranking. Tier-two areas are ranked 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. Such a designated area is ranked in tier three until the areas are reevaluated by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development.

(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</u> job tax credit tier-one qualified high-crime area which has at least 10 qualified employees on the date of application shall

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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.

(3) An existing eliqible business may apply for a tax 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 10 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 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 high-crime 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 <u>an urban</u> 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 <u>an</u> <u>urban</u> <u>a high-crime</u> area can occur if the public sector or
 - 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) Income characteristics:
- $\underline{\text{1. Forty percent of area residents earn at or below}}$ $\min wage;$ 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:
- 29 <u>1. Has an unemployment rate at least 3 percentage</u> 30 points higher than the state's unemployment rate;

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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

2. More than 50 percent of families subject to the

- 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) <u>Crime characteristics:</u>
- 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 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) Residential and commercial property related characteristics:
 - 1. Fifty percent or more of area residents rent;
- 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 municipality; or
- <u>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, area for violent crime and for such other crimes as drug sale, area for violent crime and for such other crimes as drug sale, area for violent crime and for such other crimes as drug sale, area for violent crime and for such other crimes as drug sale, area for violent crime and for such other crimes are described by the context of the context of the crimes are described by the crimes are described by</u>

drug possession, prostitution, disorderly conduct, vandalism, and other public-order offenses.

(8) A municipality, or a county and one or more

- (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 <u>urban</u> 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 an urban job tax credit a high-crime area shall be eligible only if it meets the following criteria:
- $\underline{\text{1.(a)}}$ 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:
- $\underline{a.1.}$ For \underline{areas} communities having a total population of 150,000 persons or more, the selected area does not exceed 20 square miles \underline{and} is within 10 miles of the central business district of a city.
- <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</u> 7.5 miles of the central business district of a city.
- $\underline{\text{c.3.}}$ For <u>areas</u> communities 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.
- $\underline{\text{d.4.}}$ For $\underline{\text{areas}}$ 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</u> business district of a city.

- (b) A designated urban core or inner city may not include any portion of a central business district, as that term is used for purposes of the most recent Census of Retail Trade, 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.
- (16) A corporation 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 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 4. Paragraphs (e) and (h) of subsection (1) of section 220.191, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

220.191 Capital investment tax credit.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--For purposes of this section:
- (e) "Jobs" means full-time equivalent positions, as such term is consistent with terms used by the Agency for Workforce Innovation Department of Labor and Employment Security and the United States Department of Labor for purposes of unemployment tax administration and employment estimation, resulting directly from a project in this state. Such term does not include temporary construction jobs involved in the construction of the project facility.
- (h) "Qualifying project" means a new or expanding facility in this state which creates at least 100 new jobs in this state and is otherwise eligible for certification by the office as a qualified target industry business pursuant to s. 288.106 in one of the high-impact sectors identified by Enterprise Florida, Inc., and certified by the office pursuant to s. 288.108(6), including, but not limited to, aviation, aerospace, automotive, and silicon technology industries.

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Section 5. Section 288.9515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9515 Authorized technology development programs. --

- (1) Enterprise Florida, Inc., may create technology development and applications services, and may serve as an umbrella organization for the coordination of information that provides technology applications service providers throughout the state which provide critical, managerial, technological, scientific, and related financial and business expertise essential for international and domestic competitiveness to small-sized and medium-sized manufacturing and knowledge-based service firms. Enterprise Florida, Inc., is authorized the following powers in order to carry out these functions:
- (a) Providing communication and coordination services among technology development and applications service providers throughout the state.
- (b) Providing coordinated marketing services to small-sized and medium-sized manufacturers in the state on behalf of, and in partnership with, technology applications service providers.
- (b) (c) Securing additional sources of funds on behalf of, and in partnership with, technology-based businesses technology applications service providers.
- (c) (d) Developing plans and policies to assist small-sized and medium-sized manufacturing companies or other knowledge-based firms in Florida.
- (e) Entering into contracts with technology applications service providers for expanded availability of high-quality assistance to small-sized and medium-sized manufacturing companies or knowledge-based service firms, 31 including, but not limited to, technological, human resources

development, market planning, finance, and interfirm 2 collaboration. Enterprise Florida, Inc., shall ensure that all 3 contracts in excess of \$20,000 for the delivery of such assistance to Florida firms shall be based on competitive 4 5 requests for proposals and shall establish clear standards for 6 the delivery of services under such contracts. Such standards 7 include, but are not limited to: 8 1. The ability and capacity to deliver services in 9 sufficient quality and quantity. 10 2. The ability and capacity to deliver services in a 11 timely manner. 12 3. The ability and capacity to meet the needs of firms

- 3. The ability and capacity to meet the needs of firms in the proposed market area.
- $\underline{(d)}$ (f) Assisting other educational institutions, enterprises, or the entities providing business assistance to small-sized and medium-sized manufacturing $\underline{and knowledge-based}$ services enterprises.
- (g) Establishing a system to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of technology applications services provided to small-sized and medium-sized enterprises.
- (e)(h) Establishing special education and informational programs for Florida enterprises and for educational institutions and enterprises providing business assistance to Florida enterprises.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}(i)}$ Assisting in evaluating and documenting the needs of firms in this state for technology <u>development and</u> application services, and developing means to ensure that these needs are met, consistent with the powers provided for in this subsection.

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 $\underline{(g)}(j)$ Maintaining an office in such place or places as the board of directors of Enterprise Florida, Inc., approves.

(h)(k) Making and executing contracts with any person, enterprise, educational institution, association, or any other entity necessary or convenient for the performance of its duties and the exercise of the powers and functions of Enterprise Florida, Inc., under this subsection.

(i)(1) Receiving funds from any source to carry out the purposes of providing technology <u>development and</u> applications services, including, but not limited to, gifts or grants from any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of the state, or any enterprise or person, for any purpose consistent with the provisions of this subsection.

- (2) When choosing contractors under this section, preference shall be given to existing institutions, organizations, and enterprises so long as these existing institutions, organizations, and enterprises demonstrate the ability to perform at standards established by Enterprise Florida, Inc., under paragraph (1)(e). Neither the provisions of ss. 288.9511-288.9517 nor the actions taken by Enterprise Florida, Inc., under this section shall impair or hinder the operations, performance, or resources of any existing institution, organization, or enterprise.
- (3) Enterprise Florida, Inc., may create a technology development financing fund, to be called the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund. The fund shall increase technology development in this state by investing in technology development projects that have the potential to generate investment-grade technologies of importance to the

 state's economy as evidenced by the willingness of private businesses to coinvest in such projects. Enterprise Florida, Inc., may also demonstrate and develop effective approaches to, and benefits of, commercially oriented research collaborations between businesses, universities, and state and federal agencies and organizations. Enterprise Florida, Inc., shall endeavor to maintain the fund as a self-supporting fund once the fund is sufficiently capitalized <u>pursuant to Enterprise Florida</u>, Inc., program guidelines as reflected in the minimum funding report required in s. 288.9516. The technology research investment projects may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Technology development projects expected to lead to a specific investment-grade technology that is of importance to industry in this state.
- (b) Technology development centers and facilities expected to generate a stream of products and processes with commercial application of importance to industry in this state.
- (c) Technology development projects that have, or are currently using, other federal or state funds such as federal Small Business Innovation Research awards.
- (4) Enterprise Florida, Inc., shall invest moneys contained in the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund in technology application research or for technology development projects that have the potential for commercial market application. The partnership shall coordinate any investment in any space-related technology projects with the Florida Space Authority and the Technological Research and Development Authority.

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- (a) The investment of moneys contained in the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund is limited to <u>qualified</u> investments in <u>qualified</u> securities in which a private enterprise in this state coinvests at least 40 percent of the total project costs, in conjunction with other cash or noncash investments from state educational institutions, state and federal agencies, or other institutions.
- (b) All moneys in the small business technology growth account, established as provided in s. 288.95155 for purposes of the Florida Small Business Technology Growth Program, shall be continuously appropriated to the account and may be used for loan guarantees, letter of credit guarantees, cash reserves for loan and letter of credit quarantees, payments of claims pursuant to contracts for guarantees, subordinated loans, loans with warrants, royalty investments, equity investments, For the purposes of this fund, qualified securities include loans, loans convertible to equity, equity, loans with warrants attached that are beneficially owned by the board, royalty agreements, or any other contractual arrangements through which the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund receives an interest, rights, return of funds, or other consideration, and operations of the Florida Small Business Technology Growth Program. All such uses of funds are qualified investments in which the board is providing scientific and technological services to any federal, state, county, or municipal agency, or to any individual, corporation, enterprise, association, or any other entity involving technology development. Any claim against the program shall be paid solely from the fund. Neither the credit nor the taxing power of the state shall be pledged to secure the fund or moneys in the fund other than from moneys

appropriated or assigned to the fund, and the state shall not be liable or obligated in any way for any claims against the fund or against Enterprise Florida, Inc.

- (c) Not more than \$175,000 or 5 percent of the revenues generated by investment of moneys contained in the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund plus 5 percent of the revenues generated by investments under The Florida Small Business Technology Growth Program, whichever is greater, may be used on an annual basis to pay operating expenses associated with operation of the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund and the Florida Small Business Technology Growth Program.
- (d) In the event of liquidation or dissolution of Enterprise Florida, Inc., or the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund, any rights or interests in a qualified security or portion of a qualified security purchased with moneys invested by the State of Florida shall vest in the state, under the control of the State Board of Administration. The state is entitled to, in proportion to the amount of investment in the fund by the state, any balance of funds remaining in the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund after payment of all debts and obligations upon liquidation or dissolution of Enterprise Florida, Inc., or the fund.
- (e) The investment of funds contained in the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund does not constitute a debt, liability, or obligation of the State of Florida or of any political subdivision thereof, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or of any such political subdivision.
- (5) Enterprise Florida, Inc., may create technology commercialization programs in partnership with private enterprises, educational institutions, and other institutions

to increase the rate at which technologies with potential commercial application are moved from university, public, and industry laboratories into the marketplace. Such programs shall be created based upon research to be conducted by Enterprise Florida, Inc. Section 6. Section 288.9517, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 7. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.