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18-1448-04 See HB

A bill to be entitled An act relating to corporate income taxation; amending s. 220.02, F.S.; revising legislative intent to subject limited liability companies and subchapter S corporations to the corporate income tax; distinguishing income of certain entities from income of shareholders, partners, or members; amending s. 220.03, F.S.; revising the definitions of corporation and taxpayer to conform; expanding the definition of nonbusiness income; providing a definition of water's edge group; amending s. 220.13, F.S.; revising subtraction adjustments to adjusted federal income for water's edge groups and limited liability companies; revising a definition of taxable income for corporations and limited liability companies; creating s. 220.136, F.S.; providing certain reporting method requirements for water's edge groups; authorizing members of a water's edge group to file a single combined tax return and pay the entire tax due for all members; requiring a water's edge group to file a domestic disclosure spreadsheet under certain circumstances; providing requirements; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt implementing and administering rules and forms; amending s. 220.15, F.S.; revising criteria for determining the occurrence of sales of tangible personal property in this state; amending s. 220.64, F.S.; providing for application of the

water's edge reporting requirements to the franchise tax imposed on banks and savings associations; amending s. 608.471, F.S.; revising provisions granting a tax exemption on income of certain limited liability companies to delete certain partnership classification provisions; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsections (1) and (9) of section 220.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

220.02 Legislative intent.--

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this code to impose a tax upon all corporations, organizations, associations, and other artificial entities which derive from this state or from any other jurisdiction permanent and inherent attributes not inherent in or available to natural persons, such as perpetual life, transferable ownership represented by shares or certificates, and limited liability for any all owners. It is intended that any limited liability companies and subchapter S corporations company that is classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and formed under chapter 608 or qualified to do business in this state as a foreign limited liability company not be subject to the tax imposed by this code. It is the intent of the Legislature to subject such corporations and other entities to taxation hereunder for the privilege of conducting business, deriving income, or existing within this state. This code is not intended to tax, and shall not be construed so as

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to tax, any natural person who engages in a trade, business, or profession in this state under his or her own or any fictitious name, whether individually as a proprietorship or in partnership with others, or as a member or a manager of a limited liability company classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes; any estate of a decedent or incompetent; or any testamentary trust. The income of a corporation, limited liability company, subchapter S corporation, or other taxable entity is distinct from the income of its shareholders, partners, or members. However, a corporation or other taxable entity which is or which becomes partners with one or more natural persons shall not, merely by reason of being a partner, exclude from its net income subject to tax its respective share of partnership net income. This statement of intent shall be given preeminent consideration in any construction or interpretation of this code in order to avoid any conflict between this code and the mandate in s. 5, Art. VII of the State Constitution that no income tax be levied upon natural persons who are residents and citizens of this state.

(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it is the intent of the Legislature that, except as otherwise provided under the Internal Revenue Code, for the purposes of this chapter, the term "qualified subchapter S subsidiary," as that term is defined in s. 1361(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall not be treated as a separate corporation or entity from the S corporation parent to which the subsidiary's assets, liabilities, income, deductions, and credits are attributed under s. 1361(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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Section 2. Paragraphs (e), (r), and (aa) of subsection (1) of section 220.03, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (hh) is 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:

(e) "Corporation" includes all domestic corporations; foreign corporations qualified to do business in this state or actually doing business in this state; joint-stock companies; limited liability companies, under chapter 608; common-law declarations of trust, under chapter 609; corporations not for profit, under chapter 617; agricultural cooperative marketing associations, under chapter 618; professional service corporations, under chapter 621; foreign unincorporated associations, under chapter 622; private school corporations, under chapter 623; foreign corporations not for profit which are carrying on their activities in this state; and all other organizations, associations, legal entities, and artificial persons which are created by or pursuant to the statutes of this state, the United States, or any other state, territory, possession, or jurisdiction. The term "corporation" does not include proprietorships, even if using a fictitious name; partnerships of any type, as such; limited liability companies that are taxable as partnerships for federal income tax purposes; state or public fairs or expositions, under chapter 616; estates of decedents or incompetents; testamentary trusts; or private trusts.

interest, dividends, and patent and copyright royalties, to the extent that they do not arise from transactions and activities in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business. The term "nonbusiness income" does not include income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, or and disposition of the property constitutes an constitute integral part parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations, including amounts received from manufacturing under license agreements, or any amounts which could be included in apportionable income without violating the due process clause of the United States Constitution. For purposes of this definition, "income" means gross receipts less all expenses directly or indirectly attributable thereto. Functionally related dividends are presumed to be business income.

(aa) "Taxpayer" means any corporation subject to the tax imposed by this code, and includes all corporations for which a consolidated return is filed under s. 220.131 or a water's edge group return is filed under s. 220.136. 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 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.

(hh) "Water's edge group" means a group of taxpayers related through common ownership whose business activities are

integrated with, dependent upon, or contribute to a flow of value among members of the group. When 50 percent or more of 2 3 the outstanding voting stock of a corporation is under direct or indirect ownership or control of the group, the group shall 4 5 be considered a water's edge group unless clearly shown by the 6 facts and circumstances of the individual case to not be a 7 water's edge group. When less than 50 percent of the 8 outstanding voting stock of a corporation is under direct or indirect ownership or control of the group, all elements of 9 10 the business activities shall be considered in determining 11 whether the group qualifies as a water's edge group. The water's edge group shall not include the income of any 12 13 corporation that conducts business outside the United States 14 if 80 percent or more of the corporation's property and payroll, as determined by the apportionment factors described 15 in ss. 220.15 and 220.151, is assignable to locations outside 16 the United States. In determining whether voting stock is 17 owned indirectly, the attribution rules of s. 318 of the18 19 Internal Revenue Code shall be used. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "United States" is restricted to the 50 20 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. 21 Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and 22 paragraphs (i) and (j) of subsection (2) of section 220.13, 23 24 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 220.13 "Adjusted federal income" defined .--25 (1) The term "adjusted federal income" means an amount 26 27 equal to the taxpayer's taxable income as defined in 28 subsection (2), or such taxable income of more than one 29 taxpayer as provided in s. 220.131, for the taxable year, 30 adjusted as follows:

(b) Subtractions. --

- There shall be subtracted from such taxable income:
- The net operating loss deduction allowable for federal income tax purposes under s. 172 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year,
- The net capital loss allowable for federal income tax purposes under s. 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year,
- 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
- The excess contributions deductions allowable for federal income tax purposes under s. 404 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year.

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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. No deduction shall be allowed for net operating losses, net capital losses, or excess contribution deductions under ss. 170(d)(2), 172, 1212, and 404 of the Internal Revenue Code for a non-United States member of a water's edge group.

- There shall be subtracted from such taxable income any amount to the extent included therein the following:
- Dividends treated as received from sources without the United States, as determined under s. 862 of the Internal 31 Revenue Code.

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. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income, to the extent included therein, amounts received by a member of a water's edge group which was a dividend paid by another member of the same water's edge group.
- 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).
- $\underline{5.4}$. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income any amount of nonbusiness income included therein.
- $\underline{6.5.}$ 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 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. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income any amount of the taxpayer's respective share of income, gain, loss, or deduction received from a limited liability company that was reported on a return filed under this chapter by the limited liability company.
- 8.6. 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.
- (2) For purposes of this section, a taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year means taxable income as defined in s. 63 of the Internal Revenue Code and properly reportable for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, but subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (1)(b) with respect to the deductions provided by ss. 172 (relating to net operating losses), 170(d)(2) (relating to excess charitable contributions), 404(a)(1)(D) (relating to excess pension trust contributions), 404(a)(3)(A) and (B) (to the extent relating to excess stock bonus and profit-sharing trust contributions),

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and 1212 (relating to capital losses) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that, subject to the same limitations, the term:

- (i) "Taxable income," in the case of a corporation for which there is in effect for the taxable year an election under s. 1362(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, means the ordinary income or loss from trade or business activity and the amounts subject to tax under s. 1374 or s. 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code for each taxable year;
- "Taxable income," in the case of a limited liability company, other than a limited liability company classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, as defined in and organized pursuant to chapter 608 or qualified to do business in this state as a foreign limited liability company or other than a similar limited liability company classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and created as an artificial entity pursuant to the statutes of the United States or any other state, territory, possession, or jurisdiction, absent a federal report and determination of taxable income as a corporation under the Internal Revenue Code if such limited liability company or similar entity is taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, means taxable income determined as if such limited liability company were required to file or had filed a federal corporate income tax return under the Internal Revenue Code;

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

220.136 Water's edge groups; special requirements.--

(1) All members of a water's edge group must use the water's edge reporting method unless the parent of the water's edge group is eligible to make a Florida consolidated return

election pursuant to s. 220.131(1) and such election is made or was previously made. The group electing to make such Florida consolidated return shall be composed of the identical component members as those that have consolidated their taxable incomes in a consolidated return for federal income tax purposes as provided in s. 220.131(1)(b). 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 determined for a concurrent taxable year.
- (b) The denominators of the apportionment factors shall be calculated for all members of the water's edge group combined.
- (c) The general apportionment method shall be used for all members of the water's edge group, unless an alternate method is determined to be more appropriate by the department.
- (d) Intercompany transactions sales made between members of the water's edge group shall be eliminated in the computation of the sales factor pursuant to ss. 220.15 and 220.151. As used in this subsection, the term "sales" includes, but is not limited to, loans, payments for intangibles, dividends, and management fees.
- (e) Each taxpayer shall apportion adjusted federal income under s. 220.15 as a member of a water's edge group that files a water's edge return under this section on the basis of apportionment factors described in s. 220.15. For purposes of this subsection, each special industry member included in a water's edge group filing a water's edge return under this section, which member would otherwise be permitted to use a special method of apportionment under s. 220.151, shall construct the numerator of its sales, property, and

payroll factors, respectively, by multiplying the denominator of each such factor by the premiums or revenue miles factor ratio otherwise applicable pursuant to s. 220.151 in the manner prescribed by the department by rule.

- (f) For purposes of this section, the term "water's edge reporting method" means the determination of taxable business profits for a group of entities conducting a unitary business by adding their combined net income and the additions and deductions provided in s. 220.13 for members of the group and apportioning the result as provided in s. 220.15.
- (2) Members of a water's edge group may elect to file a single combined tax return and pay the entire tax due for all taxpayers included in the group.
- domestic disclosure spreadsheet in the manner and form

 prescribed in rule by the department. A "domestic disclosure

 spreadsheet" means a spreadsheet that fully discloses the

 income reported to each state, the state tax liability, the

 method used for apportioning or allocating income to the

 various states, and other information provided for by rules as

 may be necessary 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 as may be necessary or appropriate to administer and implement this section. It is the intent of the Legislature, by this section, to grant to the department extensive authority to adopt rules and forms describing and defining principles for determining the existence of a water's edge group, the water's edge business principle, indicators of a water's edge business, definitions of common control, methods of reporting, and related forms, principles, and definitions.

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30 31 Section 5. Paragraph (b) of 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.
- Sales of tangible personal property occur in (b)1. this 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, or if the property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory, or other place of storage in this state, and the purchaser is the United States Government or the actual entity making the sale is not subject to a tax upon or measured by income in the state to which the sale would be assigned absent this paragraph. 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.

Section 6. 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, 220.15, 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 7. Section 608.471, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.471 Tax exemption on income of certain limited liability companies.--

partnership for federal income tax purposes, or a single member limited liability company which is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner for federal income tax purposes, and organized pursuant to this chapter or qualified to do business in this state as a foreign limited liability company is not an "artificial entity" within the purview of s. 220.02 and is not subject to the tax imposed under chapter 220. A distribution shall be deemed a "dividend" under s. 316

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of the Internal Revenue Code as such code is defined in s.

220.03. If a single member limited liability company is

disregarded as an entity separate from its owner for federal income tax purposes, its activities are, for purposes of taxation under chapter 220, treated in the same manner as a sole proprietorship, branch, or division of the owner.

(2) For purposes of taxation under chapter 220, a limited liability company formed in this state or authorized to transact business in this state as a foreign limited liability company shall be classified as a partnership, or a limited liability company which has only one member shall be disregarded as an entity separate from its owner for federal income tax purposes, unless classified otherwise for federal income tax purposes, in which case the limited liability company shall be classified identically to its classification for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of taxation under chapter 220, a member or an assignee of a member of a limited liability company formed in this state or qualified to do business in this state as a foreign limited liability company shall be treated as a resident or nonresident partner unless classified otherwise for federal income tax purposes, in which case the member or assignee of a member shall have the same status as such member or assignee of a member has for federal income tax purposes.

(2)(3) Single-member limited liability companies and other entities that are disregarded for federal income tax purposes must be treated as separate legal entities for all non-income-tax purposes. The Department of Revenue shall adopt rules to take into account that single-member disregarded entities such as limited liability companies and qualified subchapter S corporations may be disregarded as separate

entities for federal tax purposes and therefore may report and account for income, employment, and other taxes under the taxpayer identification number of the owner of the single-member entity. Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004, and shall apply to tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004.