

The Florida Senate
PROFESSIONAL STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: Commerce Committee

BILL: CS/ SB 2420

INTRODUCER: Commerce Committee and Senator Ring

SUBJECT: SURE Venture Capital Act

DATE: March 26, 2007 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Pugh	Cooper	CM	Fav/CS
2.			GO	
3.			FT	
4.			TA	
5.				
6.				

I. Summary:

CS/SB 2420 creates the SURE Venture Capital Act, a \$50 million tax credit program intended to promote investment in seed capital and early stage venture capital equity for emerging Florida companies.

The tax credits may be applied against the sales and use tax, the corporate income tax, the premium insurance tax, and the wet marine and transportation insurance tax.

This committee substitute creates a three-tiered structure to manage and implement the program:

- The SURE Trust (trust) and its board of directors receive and manage the tax credits, and are responsible for the overall direction of the program.
- The Sure Venture Capital Fund (fund) and its board of directors are responsible for hiring the investment fund allocation manager, making the actual investments, and attracting other co-investors.
- The Institute for Commercialization of Public Research (institute), operated by a south Florida university and located within a major metropolitan area with extensive commercial air service, selects companies that will be eligible to receive the SURE investments, and helps mentor those companies.

The Trust may transfer and sell the tax credits to make up any shortfall in the guaranteed rates of return for the private investors who invest in the Fund. The transferred and sold tax credits can not be used before July 1, 2012, or after July 1, 2037. Tax credits may be used to reduce tax liabilities for sales and use tax, corporate income tax, insurance premium tax, and the tax on wet marine and transportation insurance.

CS/SB 2420 creates ss. 288.9621, 288.9622, 288.9623, 288.9624, 288.9625, 288.9626, and 288.9628, of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

The Venture Capital Industry¹

“Venture capital” is money provided by professionals who invest alongside management in young, rapidly growing companies that have the potential to develop into significant economic contributors. Venture capital is an important source of equity for startup companies.

Venture capital investments typically have several characteristics, including an investment in a start-up or expansion-oriented company that has a higher level of risk than is typically associated with traditional bank lending activities; equity participation in the business by the venture capitalist; long-term investments with a 5- to 10-year time horizon; and an established mechanism for the payout to the venture capitalist at the end of that time period.

Venture capitalists generally:

- Finance new and rapidly growing companies;
- Purchase equity securities;
- Assist in the development of new products or services;
- Add value to the company through active participation;
- Take higher risks with the expectation of higher rewards; and
- Have a long-term orientation.

Venture capitalists actively work with the company’s management by contributing their experience and business savvy gained from helping other companies with similar growth challenges. A venture capitalist may invest before there is a real product or company organized, known as “seed investing,” or may provide capital to a company in its first or second stages of development known as “early stage investing.” Venture capitalists mitigate their risks by developing a portfolio of young companies into a single venture fund.

Over the past decade, a number of states have adopted programs targeting the formal venture capital industry. Programs fall into five basic categories :

- Direct Investment by state agencies to individual businesses. This type of program may be problematic, because it is difficult to find state agency staff with appropriate expertise.
- Investment by state agencies or pension funds into privately managed funds that have extensive geographical limitations (such as enterprise zone location requirements).
- Investment by state agencies or pension funds into a portfolio of privately managed funds. Investments are made in several private partnerships along with other investors. This model is effective at diversifying risk and helping focus a variety of experienced investors on legitimate capital needs of businesses.

¹ The primary source for information in this section is the National Venture Capital Association website, available at <http://www.nvca.org/def.html>. Last visited March 11, 2007.

- Private investment spurred by offering state tax credits for qualifying investments. Programs include: direct tax credits for investment in qualified businesses and direct tax credits for investment in qualified venture capital funds.
- Private investment spurred by offering contingent state tax credits used as a source of value for guaranty of investment. The tax credits are contingent because they are not claimed unless the venture capital investment fails to meet a guaranteed rate of return.

Venture Capital in Florida

Enterprise Florida, Inc. (EFI), reports that in Florida, total venture capital spending was more than \$555 million for 114 deals in 2003 and 2004, and that 27 venture capital firms have headquarters in Florida.

EFI also reports that since the late 1990's, venture capital investment in Florida has fallen sharply both in absolute dollar terms and as a share of the U.S. total. Despite being the fourth-most populous state, Florida ranked 13th in the U.S. in terms of venture capital investment in 2004. In 2004 Florida accounted for only \$300 million, or 1.42 percent of the total venture capital funding in the U.S.

To date, Florida has promoted the investment of state funds in venture capital through two programs: the Cypress Equity Fund and the Certified Capital Company Act (CAPCO).

The Cypress Equity Fund

In 1995, the Enterprise Florida Capital Partnership, Inc., created the Cypress Equity Fund as part of a strategy to help improve Florida businesses' access to venture capital. The Cypress Equity Fund's purpose is to facilitate initial venture capital investments by Florida private financial institutions and institutional investors, and provide a means to encourage national venture capital managers to consider investment opportunities in Florida. This program invests both public and private funds into privately managed venture capital funds.

The Cypress Equity Fund is designed as a "fund of funds" to invest in national private venture capital funds that, in turn, would invest in companies with high growth potential. However, investments may be made in venture capital funds located anywhere in the country and therefore are not required to target in-state companies.

The Cypress Equity Fund began with a total of \$35.5 million in commitments: \$20.5 million from five private financial institutions, and \$15 million from the Florida State Board of Administration. The Cypress Equity Fund Management Corporation, an entity established by the Capital Development Board, is responsible for overall management of the fund. The corporation, in turn, contracts with a private equity manager to invest fund assets with national venture capital firms.

In a 1998 report on the Cypress Equity Fund, OPPAGA concluded that the fund has not contributed to achieving the goal of improving Florida businesses' access to venture capital because its investments were not targeted to in-state companies.²

² "Review of The Enterprise Florida, Inc. Capital Development Board's Cypress Equity Fund," Report No. 98-33. Available at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/monitor/reports/pdf/9832rpt.pdf>

As of Dec. 31, 2006, the Cypress Equity Fund portfolio is valued at \$10.3 million. Since the program's inception, distributions and realized gains to investors have totaled \$49.5 million, and the net compound internal rate of return is 22.5 percent.³

CAPCO

The 1998 Florida Legislature enacted the Certified Capital Company Act. This program encourages private investment in venture capital by providing direct tax credits for investment in qualified businesses. The stated purpose of this act is to stimulate a substantial increase in venture capital investments in Florida by providing an incentive for insurance companies to invest in state-certified capital companies (CAPCOs) which, in turn, will invest in new or expanding businesses. Eligible insurance companies are granted insurance premium tax credits in amounts equal to investments in CAPCOs. The increase in investment capital is intended to contribute to employment growth, create high-paying jobs, and expand or diversify Florida's economy.

A 2005 review of the CAPCO program by the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development (OTTED) indicated that \$3 million was invested in 12 new investee companies, ranging from a business that specializes in transportation of construction materials, to child-care centers, to pool and spa installation.⁴ Another \$1.8 million was invested in existing companies. As of December 31, 2005, a total of \$153.4 million has been made available to the 59 investee companies, which have created 1,028 jobs.

While as many as nine states have created CAPCOs, this type of program is increasingly viewed as the more "problematic" of the Venture Capital Funds (VCF) programs, in terms of:

"...its high cost, poor design and target inefficiency. Unlike any other VCF program, the CAPCO program provides a 100% premium tax credit to insurance company investors. In effect, the government underwrites the entire investment risk."⁵

Other Models for Public Investment in Economic Development

Florida statutes include a variety of state subsidies, tax credits, and tax exemptions targeted for economic development. Most are distributed or administered by OTTED or the Department of Revenue (DOR). However, in some cases the Legislature has established an alternative mechanism for specific purposes. Recent examples include the Innovation Incentive Program, Centers of Excellence, and Scripps Funding Corporation. Briefly:

³ Letter from Abbott Capital to Enterprise Florida, Inc., dated Feb. 15, 2007. On file with the Commerce Committee.

⁴ "Certified Capital Company Act" (CAPCO) Annual Report, January 1-December 30, 2005. Prepared by OTTED. Copy on file with the Commerce Committee

⁵ Daniel Sandler, Professor at the Faculty of Law, The University of Western Ontario, London; senior research fellow of the Taxation Law and Policy Research Institute, Melbourne; and associated with Minden Gross Grafstein & Greenstein LLP, Toronto. See Daniel Sandler, *Venture Capital and Tax Incentives: A Comparative Study of Canada and the United States* (Toronto: Canadian Tax Foundation, 2004) ("Sandler VC Study").

- Ch. 2006-55, L.O.F., created the Innovation Incentive Program. The purpose of the program is to provide resources for significant economic development projects, including the location or expansion of research and development entities and innovation businesses in Florida. The law appropriated \$200 million for the program for FY 2006-2007. These funds were placed in reserve by the Executive Office of the Governor. Unexpended funds for FY 2006-2007 are subject to annual appropriation.

Section 288.1089, F.S., requires Enterprise Florida, Inc. (EFI), to evaluate applications for innovation incentive funds and to recommend eligible businesses to OTTED. Next, OTTED must certify the applicants as qualified businesses, and then recommend qualified businesses to the Governor for approval. The Governor is required to consult with the Legislature and receive approval prior to releasing innovation incentive funds to qualified businesses.

Two recent recipients of funding under this program are the Burnham Institute (Burnham) for Medical Research and the Torrey Pines (Torrey Pines) Institute for Molecular Studies.⁶ Burnham in August 2006 announced plans to open a research facility in Orlando, and has received \$155 million in state innovation incentive funds.⁷ Torrey Pines in September 2006 announced plans to expand its research operations to the city of Port St. Lucie, and has received \$32 million in state innovation incentive funds.⁸

- Ch. 2006-58, L.O.F., created the Centers of Excellence Program, which is designed to foster and promote the research required to develop commercially-promising, advanced, and innovative science and technology and to transfer those discoveries to commercial sectors. The law established the Florida Technology, Research, and Scholarship Board within the Board of Governors of the State University System to recommend to the Board of Governors methods for implementing and administering the Centers of Excellence Program. The Board of Governors was authorized to select the Centers and disburse the \$30 million appropriated for this purpose.

In November 2006, the Board of Governors disbursed the entire amount to five universities to advance various research projects: Florida Atlantic University, Florida State University, the University of Central Florida, the University of Florida (which received two separate grants), and the University of South Florida.

- During Special Session E in 2003, the Legislature provided for the creation of the Scripps Florida Funding Corporation (corporation), which is responsible for contracting with The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) to establish a state-of-the-art biomedical research institute and campus in this state. The funding for the contract is provided by \$310 million of the \$543.5 million in federal economic stimulus funds provided to Florida under the Jobs and Growth Tax Reconciliation Act of 2003.

⁶ "Florida Has Implemented Promising Biotechnology Initiatives, But Faces Challenges," Report No. 06-71, by the Florida Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability. Published November 2006. Available at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/reports>.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

OTTED was the initial recipient of the \$310 million appropriation. OTTED disbursed the funds to the corporation pursuant to a funding agreement. The purpose of the corporation was to receive a lump-sum payment of \$310 million guaranteeing that a funding source will be available for period disbursements to TSRI's Florida operation over a seven-year period. Undisbursed funds held by the funding corporation have been invested by the State Board of Administration. The law stipulated that undisbursed funds revert back to the General Revenue Fund only if the contract between the funding corporation and TSRI is terminated. To date, scheduled annual disbursements have been made to TSRI, pursuant to their contract with the corporation.

These three programs have the potential to improve state universities' role in technology transfer, a process through which an entity that develops a new technology, but does not have the wherewithal or desire to bring it to market, transfers that raw technology to another entity that has the ability to commercialize it. A 2001 report by the Senate Commerce and Economic Opportunities Committee noted that university-to-industry technology transfers can be a key factor in building a high-skill, high-wage state economy. However, the report concluded that, by 2002, Florida universities, in general, did not appear to be performing as many technology transfers as their peer universities.

The report identified the importance of university-to-business transfers, reviewed the statutory and regulatory framework for technology-transfer activities, and identified the impediments to successful university-to-industry collaboration. One of the missing "inputs required to fuel the technology-transfer process" are commercialization resources, including pre-venture "seed" funding, sound business guidance, and administrative support.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 2420 creates the SURE Venture Capital Act, a \$50 million tax credit program intended to promote investment in seed capital and early stage venture capital equity for emerging companies in Florida.

The tax credits may be applied against the sales and use tax, the corporate income tax, the premium insurance tax, and the wet marine and transportation insurance tax. The tax credits are held as collateral for investors' guaranteed rate of return specified in the certificates.

The SURE Trust and its board of directors receive and manage the tax credits, and are responsible for the overall direction of the program. The Sure Venture Capital Fund and its board of directors are responsible for hiring the investment fund allocation manager, making the actual investments, and attracting other co-investors. The Institute for Commercialization of Public Research, based at a south Florida public university, selects companies that will be eligible to receive the SURE investments, and helps mentor those companies.

Section 1 creates seven new sections of law in ch. 288, F.S., related to the SURE Venture Capital Act.

The new s. 288.9621, F.S., names the act, and s. 288.9622, F.S., expresses legislative findings and intent.

Section 288.9623, F.S., defines terms used in the act:

- “Board” means the board of trustees of the SURE Trust.
- “Certificate” means a contract between the trust and a designated investor or lender explaining the terms of a guarantee or incentive granted to the designated investor.
- “Designated investor” means a person, other than the SURE Trust board, who has purchased an equity interest in the SURE Venture Capital Fund, or who is a party to a certificate, or who is a lender to the SURE Venture Capital Fund.
- “SURE Fund Board” or “directorates” means the Board of Directors of the SURE Venture Capital Fund.
- “SURE Trust” or “trust” means the state beneficiary public trust created under this act.
- “SURE Venture Capital Fund” or “fund” means the private, for-profit limited liability company in which a designated investor purchases an equity interest or to which a designated investor extends credit.
- “Tax credit” means a contingent tax credit issued under this act, or subsequent legislation that is available to offset state tax liabilities payable to the General Revenue Fund. The tax credit can not be used to offset any tax liability imposed by a local governmental entity or other political subdivision in Florida.

The SURE Trust

The SURE Trust is created by s. 288.9624, F.S. It is a state beneficiary public trust administered by its board of trustees that is subject to the public records requirements of s. 24, Art. I, of the State Constitution and ch. 119, F.S., and to the open meetings and public records requirements of ch. 286, F.S. The board and its employees must comply with the code of ethics for public officers and employees under part III of ch. 112, F.S.

The primary responsibility of the trust is to receive, hold, invest, administer, and disburse the funds appropriated by the Legislature, as well as any income generated from the investment of those funds, consistent with the provisions of this act. It also receives and holds the \$50 million in transferable tax credits, issues those tax credits, or liquidates them. Funds received by the trust, and which are not disbursed to a university or otherwise invested, must be invested with the State Board of Administration (SBA) pursuant to s. 215.47, F.S., and as specified in investment guidelines established and agreed to by the trust and SBA.

The trust must establish at least one corporate office in this state and appoint a registered agent. It may hire or contract for all personnel necessary to accomplish its duties, and request that EFI provide administrative support, subject to appropriations. (In the event the SURE Trust is dissolved, EFI also becomes the trust’s successor in interest and assumes all rights, duties, and obligations under any contract to which the trust is a party.) The trust may not expend more than \$1 million each year for personnel and necessary administrative expenditures, including, but not limited to, travel and per diem, legal fees, consultant fees, and audit fees.

Also, the trust must prepare an annual report, due December 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must include, at a minimum:

- An accounting of the amount of grants and proposals awarded and disbursed during the preceding fiscal year by project and university;
- An accounting of the value of the certificates issued the previous fiscal year and the total certificates outstanding;
- Information concerning the amount and nature of economic activity in this state generated through university and other state-supported research projects receiving funding from the trust;
- Project summaries of the information reported by grant recipients;
- A description of the benefits to this state resulting from the trust program, including the number of businesses created, associated industries started, and the growth of related research projects;
- An independent audit of the trust's receipts and expenditures during the preceding fiscal year for personnel, administration, and operational costs of the trust;
- A description of those projects supported by the trust in which two or more universities are working cooperatively together to avoid duplicating the activities, programs, and functions of the cooperating universities and to leverage the expertise offered by other universities; and
- A description of any sale of tax credits which is reasonably anticipated by the board to meet its certificate obligations.

SURE Trust Board of Trustees

The trust's board shall be comprised of nine voting trustees, with the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives each appointing three trustees. The selection criteria are rigorous. Candidates for the trustee positions must have prior experience with, and have demonstrated expertise and competence in, early-stage business investment, corporate management, the supervision of early-stage investment managers, venture capital investment, management of entrepreneurial companies, the fiduciary management of investment funds, and the commercialization of research products. In addition, potential trustees must have demonstrated competence in the administration and management of a publicly listed company, or experience and competence in public accounting, auditing, and fiduciary responsibilities.

The initial appointments shall be made by Oct. 1, 2007. The terms of the initial trustees shall be staggered, so that three appointees serve 4-year terms, three serve 2-year terms, and three serve 1-year terms, as explained in CS/SB 2420. The trustees initially appointed to 1- or 2-year terms shall be eligible for reappointment to 4-year terms. Thereafter, all trustees serve 4-year terms, and may not be reappointed.

Other provisions related to the trustees include:

- Processes for filling vacancies on the board and for removing trustees for causes specified in the bill;

- A requirement that each trustee who is not otherwise required to file financial disclosure under s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, or s. 112.3144, F.S., shall file disclosure of financial interests under s. 112.3145, F.S.;
- A requirement that trustees must refrain from having any direct interest in any contract, franchise, privilege, or other benefit arising from a project receiving financing from the board during their terms of appointment and for 2 years following their service (with the penalty for violating this requirement being a first-degree misdemeanor);
- Clarification that trustees may not receive compensation for serving on the board, but are entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses, such as travel and per diem, incurred in the performance of their duties; and
- A reminder that the trustees are accountable for proper performance of their duties, and that they owe a fiduciary duty to the people of this state to ensure that funds provided to the trust are used as prescribed in law.

CS/SB 2420 also establishes: the process for election of the board's officers; the responsibility of the chairperson to ensure that records are kept of the board's activities; meeting requirements; and voting requirements.

The board is authorized to engage consultants; expend funds; invest funds; contract, bond or insure against loss; provide guarantees or other incentives; hold transferable tax credits; sell tax credits; or enter into any financial or other transaction, or perform other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In conjunction with DOR, the board is directed to develop a system for the registration of any tax credits received by the trust and transferred under the provisions of this act. The board also is directed to create a system to verify that any tax credit claimed upon a tax return is validly held by the person claiming it; is being properly taken in the year of claim; and that any transfers of the tax credit are made in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Other powers and duties which the board may exercise are to:

- Make and enter into contracts;
- Enter into leases and contracts for the purchase of real property, and hold notes, mortgages, guarantees, or security agreements;
- Perform all acts necessary or convenient to carry out the powers granted in this act, and a contract entered into between the trust and a co-investor;
- Expend funds, including administrative expenditures, which are limited to \$1 million a year;
- Indemnify trustees, officers, and employees of the trust against any personal liability or accountability, and purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of these people;
- Disburse funds under this section and a contract entered into between the trust and a co-investor; and
- Receive and review reports and financial documentation provided by a coinvestor to ensure compliance with this act and the contract.

Issuance of the tax credits

Section 288.9625, F.S., is created to address the issuance of tax credits by the SURE Trust. The tax credits are only to be transferred and sold for the purpose of fulfilling its certificate obligation (or investment contract) to investors under this Act. Basically, the credits are treated as collateral for the private investments into the Fund:

- If the investment meets or exceeds its rate of return, as guaranteed in the certificates entered into by the Trust and investors, the credits are not sold.
- But in the event that the investment falls short of the guaranteed rate of return, then the Trust would sell the credits to make up the difference.⁹ The credits must be sold through competitive bid unless the sale is for the full face value of the credits.
- The trust also would transfer the sold credits to the purchaser, who could use them against certain state tax liabilities, as specified in the bill.

The trust is allowed to sell tax credits by competitive bid unless the sale is for the full face value of the credits.

The trust will receive a total of \$50 million in tax credits that may be used to reduce tax liability imposed under ch. 212, F.S. (sales and use tax); ch. 220, F.S. (corporate income tax); s. 624.509, F.S. (premium insurance tax); and s. 624.510, F.S. (tax on wet marine and transportation insurance). Insurance companies claiming credits to their premium tax liability are not required to pay any additional tax under s. 624.5091, F.S.

Tax credits issued under this section may not be exercised before July 1, 2012, or after July 1, 2037.

The SURE Trust board must notify immediately the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and DOR in writing when it transfers tax credits. The board must be notified immediately if the tax credits are subsequently transferred by a person or business.

The board shall ensure that no more than \$15 million in tax credits shall be transferred in any single fiscal year. Tax credits may be transferred in increments of no less than \$100,000. A copy of the document transferring a tax credit shall be forwarded to DOR's executive director, who shall allow the credit to be claimed against tax liabilities owed by a person or business, consistent with the terms of the transfer document.

If the tax liabilities of the taxpayer with the credit do not exhaust the credit, the balance of the credit may be refunded by the state. If the credit is not claimed in the year in which it was designated, the taxpayer may file an amended claim to take advantage of the credit. Taxpayers receiving these tax credits must maintain appropriate documentation until the time for conducting an audit has passed.

⁹ According to EFI, seven states (Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Utah), have instituted a contingent tax credit venture capital program. There is no record to date of a state having to sell its contingent tax credits to make up a shortfall in guaranteed investment earnings.

DOR, in conjunction with the SURE Trust board, may adopt rules governing the manner and form of the documentation required to claim credits that have either been granted or transferred.

The SURE Venture Capital Fund

Section 288.9626, F.S., allows EFI to create the SURE Venture Capital Fund (fund) at the request of the SURE Trust board. The fund is a private corporation whose responsibilities are to:

- Select an early stage venture capital investment advisor;
- Negotiate for investment capital or loan proceeds from private, institutional, or banking sources having the benefit of guarantees from the SURE Trust; and
- Co-invest capital in Florida companies that are accepted into or promoted by the Institute of Commercialization of Public Research.

EFI is the fund's sole shareholder or member. EFI's vice chairperson shall select among a five-person appointment committee from among EFI's board of directors. The appointment committee shall select the five initial members of the fund's directorate, which must include persons who have expertise in selecting and supervising early stage investment managers, in fiduciary management of invested funds, or in other areas considered appropriate by the appointment committee. The directorate members are subject to restrictions on conflicts of interest, as expressed in corporation's organizational documents, and may not have an interest in any venture capital investment, or other investment, selected by the corporation.

The directorate shall:

- Organize the SURE Venture Capital Fund;
- Initiate a national search for an early stage venture capital investment fund allocation manager, select one based on its investment plan proposal, and negotiate and execute the fund's contract with the manager;
- Manage the business affairs of the SURE Venture Capital Fund, such as accounting, audit, insurance, and related requirements;
- Receive investment returns and reinvest the investment returns in the fund in order to provide additional venture capital investments;
- Pay investors or debtors;
- Be eligible to receive reimbursement for travel and per diem related to the fund's business, but not receive compensation; and
- Be indemnified against liability to the broadest extent permissible under the laws of Florida.

Under CS/SB 2420, the fund shall invest in, and emphasize investments in, early stage venture capital funds, focusing on investment opportunities in Florida. Not more than 15 percent of the fund's assets may be invested in any one company. The fund shall invest directly only in Florida companies that have been accepted in, or are promoted by, the Institute for Commercialization of Public Research. The following conditions also must be met:

- Additional private capital must be invested in an amount at least equal to the fund's investment;

- The fund has used reasonable due diligence to determine that the company is viable and has prospects for profitable operations; and
- The company has expressed its intent to remain located in Florida.

If the fund is liquidated or returns all capital to designated investors by agreement, or if the guarantee capacity of the fund is determined by its board to be sufficient for additional certificates, then a new funding of the SURE Venture Capital Fund may be implemented for future investments. If the directorate takes exception to an additional funding, this additional funding may be implemented only without the benefit of certificates from the directorate.

Finally, the directorate must submit an annual report to the SURE Trust by November 15 of each year that includes, at a minimum, the following information:

- A copy of the independent audit of the fund and a valuation of the fund assets;
- The number of investments made or committed during the fiscal year;
- The amount of debt or capital in or committed to the fund for which certificates have been issued by the board; and
- A general description of the companies receiving investment by the fund and their associated industry.

This report is to be included in the report the SURE Trust submits to the Governor and the Legislature on December 1 of each year.

The Institute for Commercialization of Public Research

Section 288.9628, F.S., provides that the institute be operated by a public university in south Florida and located in a major metropolitan area with extensive commercial air service. The actual site will be selected by the EFI Board of Directors after review of proposals submitted by interested public universities in south Florida.

The purpose of the institute is to assist in the commercialization of products developed by the research and development activities of publicly supported universities and colleges, research institutes, and other publicly supported organizations within the state.

To be eligible for assistance, the company or organization attempting to commercialize its product must be accepted by the institute before receiving the institute's assistance. The institute shall receive recommendations from any publicly supported organization for any company that is commercializing the research, technology, or patents from a qualifying publicly supported organization. The next step is that the institute shall review the business plans and technology information of each such recommended company.

For each company that is accepted, the institute shall provide mentoring, develop marketing information, and use its resources to attract capital investment into the company. The institute's other duties are to:

- Maintain a centralized location to showcase companies and their technologies and products;
- Develop an efficient process to inventory and publicize companies and products that have been accepted by the institute for commercialization;
- Routinely communicate with private investors and venture capital organizations regarding the investment opportunities in its showcased companies;
- Facilitate meetings between prospective investors and eligible organizations in the institute;
- Hire full-time staff who understand relevant technologies needed to market companies to the angel investors and venture capital investment community;
- Operate within an allocated annual budget of \$1 million or less; and
- Develop cooperative relationships with publicly supported organizations all of which work together to provide resources or special knowledge that is likely to be helpful to institute companies.

The institute is prohibited from developing or accruing any ownership, royalty, or other such rights over, or interest in, companies or products in the institute and shall maintain the secrecy of proprietary information. It also may not charge for services rendered to state universities and affiliated organizations, community colleges, or state agencies.

Section 2 appropriates from nonrecurring state general revenue \$700,000 to the SURE Venture Capital Fund and \$300,000 to the SURE Trust to finance activities necessary to implement their responsibilities in FY 2007-2008.

Section 3 appropriates from nonrecurring state general revenue \$100,000 to EFI and \$900,000 to the institute to finance activities necessary to implement their responsibilities in FY 2007-2008.

Section 4 provides an effective date of July 1, 2007.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

CS/B 2420 creates a \$50 million tax credit program that will result, beginning in 2012, in the loss of state general revenue. The amount of revenue lost can not be determined until the tax credits are sold and then claimed. As a counterpoint to the lost general revenue, the intent of the bill is to spark greater economic activity and the creation of high-paying jobs in Florida, which would generate state tax revenues.

The bill also appropriates \$2 million in nonrecurring state general revenue, to be shared by four entities responsible for implementing the act in FY 2007-2008.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

DOR estimates that implementing CS/SB 2420 will cost the agency \$100,749 in FY 2007-2008 to hire additional staff and pay expenses.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

None.

This Senate Professional Staff Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
