	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
02/04/2020		
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The Committee on Commerce and Tourism (Gruters) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Effective January 1, 2021, section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.1978 Affordable housing property exemption.-

(1) Property used to provide affordable housing to eligible persons as defined by s. 159.603 and natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income,

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or moderate-income limits specified in s. 420.0004, which is owned entirely by a nonprofit entity that is a corporation not for profit, qualified as charitable under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and in compliance with Rev. Proc. 96-32, 1996-1 C.B. 717, is considered property owned by an exempt entity and used for a charitable purpose, and those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families classified as extremely low income, very low income, low income, or moderate income under s. 420.0004 are exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent authorized under s. 196.196. All property identified in this subsection section must comply with the criteria provided under s. 196.195 for determining exempt status and applied by property appraisers on an annual basis. The Legislature intends that any property owned by a limited liability company which is disregarded as an entity for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Treasury Regulation 301.7701-3 (b) (1) (ii) be treated as owned by its sole member.

(2)(a) Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, property in a multifamily project that meets the requirements of this paragraph is considered property used for a charitable purpose and shall receive a 100 $\frac{50}{9}$ percent discount from the amount of ad valorem tax otherwise owed beginning in the 16th with the January 1 assessment after the 15th completed year of the term of the recorded agreement on those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004. The multifamily project must:

1. Contain more than 70 units that are used to provide



affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons limits specified in s. 420.0004; and

2. Be subject to an agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located to provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremelylow-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004.

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> This discount terminates if the property no longer serves extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons pursuant to the recorded agreement.

- (b) To receive the discount under paragraph (a), a qualified applicant must submit an application to the county property appraiser by March 1.
- (c) The property appraiser shall apply the discount by reducing the taxable value on those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004 before certifying the tax roll to the tax collector.
- 1. The property appraiser shall first ascertain all other applicable exemptions, including exemptions provided pursuant to local option, and deduct all other exemptions from the assessed value.
- 2. One hundred Fifty percent of the remaining value shall be subtracted to yield the discounted taxable value.
 - 3. The resulting taxable value shall be included in the

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certification for use by taxing authorities in setting millage.

4. The property appraiser shall place the discounted amount on the tax roll when it is extended.

Section 2. Effective July 1, 2020, paragraph (fff) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (u) is added to subsection (5) of that section, 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.-
- (u) Aircraft equipment used in governmental contracts.-Equipment, including electric and hydraulic ground power units, jet starter units, oxygen servicing and test equipment, engine trim boxes, and communications and avionics test sets, which is used to service, test, operate, upgrade, or configure aircraft for advanced training purposes as part of any contract with the United States Department of Defense or with a military branch of a recognized foreign government, is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed

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by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

(fff) Aircraft temporarily in the state.-

- 1. An aircraft owned by a nonresident is exempt from the use tax imposed under this chapter if the aircraft enters and remains in this state for less than a total of 21 days during the 6-month period after the date of purchase. The temporary use of the aircraft and subsequent removal from this state may be proven by invoices for fuel, tie-down, or hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers or similar documentation that clearly and specifically identifies the aircraft. The exemption provided in this subparagraph is in addition to the exemptions provided in subparagraphs 2. and 3. subparagraph 2. and s. 212.05(1)(a).
- 2. An aircraft owned by a nonresident is exempt from the use tax imposed under this chapter if the aircraft enters or remains in this state exclusively for purposes of flight training, repairs, alterations, refitting, or modification. Such purposes shall be supported by written documentation issued by

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in-state vendors or suppliers which clearly and specifically identifies the aircraft. The exemption provided in this subparagraph is in addition to the exemptions provided in subparagraph 1. and s. 212.05(1)(a).

3. An aircraft owned by a nonresident is exempt from the use tax imposed under this chapter if the aircraft enters or remains in this state exclusively to be used in service of a contract with the United States Department of Defense or with a military branch of a recognized foreign government. The exemption provided in this subparagraph is in addition to the exemptions provided in subparagraph 1. and s. 212.05(1)(a).

Section 3. Effective October 1, 2020, paragraph (jjj) of subsection (7) 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.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS.—Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has

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obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

- (jjj) Certain machinery and equipment.
- 1. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased by eligible manufacturing businesses which is used at a fixed location in this state for the manufacture, processing, compounding, or production of items of tangible personal property for sale is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. If, at the time of purchase, the purchaser furnishes the seller with a signed certificate certifying the purchaser's entitlement to exemption pursuant to this paragraph, the seller is not required to collect the tax on the sale of such items, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of the tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.
 - 2. For purposes of this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Eligible manufacturing business" means any business whose primary business activity at the location where the industrial machinery and equipment is located is within the industries classified under NAICS codes 31, 32, 33, 112511, and 423930.
- b. "Eligible postharvest activity business" means a business whose primary business activity, at the location where

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the postharvest machinery and equipment is located, is within the industries classified under NAICS code 115114.

- c. "NAICS" means those classifications contained in the North American Industry Classification System, as published in 2007 by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
- d. "Primary business activity" means an activity representing more than 50 percent of the activities conducted at the location where the industrial machinery and equipment or postharvest machinery and equipment is located.
- e. "Industrial machinery and equipment" means tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more and that is used as an integral part in the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production of tangible personal property for sale. The term includes tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more which is used as an integral part in the recycling of metals for sale. A building and its structural components are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the industrial machinery and equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the machinery and equipment are replaced. Heating and air conditioning systems are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the production process, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities. The term includes parts and accessories for industrial machinery and

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equipment only to the extent that the parts and accessories are necessary for the continued operation of the industrial machinery or equipment or were purchased before the date the machinery and equipment were are placed in service.

- f. "Postharvest activities" means services performed on crops, after their harvest, with the intent of preparing them for market or further processing. Postharvest activities include, but are not limited to, crop cleaning, sun drying, shelling, fumigating, curing, sorting, grading, packing, and cooling.
- g. "Postharvest machinery and equipment" means tangible personal property or other property with a depreciable life of 3 years or more which is used primarily for postharvest activities. A building and its structural components are not postharvest industrial machinery and equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the postharvest machinery and equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the postharvest machinery and equipment is replaced. Heating and air conditioning systems are not postharvest machinery and equipment unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the postharvest activities process, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonpostharvest activities.
- 3. Postharvest machinery and equipment purchased by an eligible postharvest activity business which is used at a fixed location in this state is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. All labor charges for the repair of, and parts and

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materials used in the repair of and incorporated into, such postharvest machinery and equipment are also exempt. If, at the time of purchase, the purchaser furnishes the seller with a signed certificate certifying the purchaser's entitlement to exemption pursuant to this subparagraph, the seller is not required to collect the tax on the sale of such items, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of the tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

Section 4. Section 220.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.191 Capital investment tax credit.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Commencement of operations" means the beginning of active operations by a qualifying business of the principal function for which a qualifying project was constructed.
- (b) "Cumulative capital investment" means the total capital investment in land, buildings, and equipment, and intellectual property made in connection with a qualifying project during the period from the beginning of construction or the start date of the project to the commencement of operations or the completion of the project, as applicable.
- (c) "Eligible capital costs" means all expenses incurred by a qualifying business in connection with the acquisition, construction, installation, and equipping, and development of a qualifying project during the period from the beginning of construction or the start date of the project to the commencement of operations or the completion of the project, as

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applicable, including, but not limited to:

- 1. The costs of acquiring, constructing, installing, equipping, and financing a qualifying project, including all obligations incurred for labor and obligations to contractors, subcontractors, builders, and materialmen.
- 2. The costs of acquiring land or rights to land and any cost incidental thereto, including recording fees.
- 3. The costs of architectural and engineering services, including test borings, surveys, estimates, plans and specifications, preliminary investigations, environmental mitigation, and supervision of construction, as well as the performance of all duties required by or consequent to the acquisition, construction, installation, and equipping of a qualifying project.
- 4. The costs associated with the installation of fixtures and equipment; surveys, including archaeological and environmental surveys; site tests and inspections; subsurface site work and excavation; removal of structures, roadways, and other surface obstructions; filling, grading, paving, and provisions for drainage, storm water retention, and installation of utilities, including water, sewer, sewage treatment, gas, electricity, communications, and similar facilities; and offsite construction of utility extensions to the boundaries of the property.
- 5. For the development of intellectual property, the wages, salaries, or other compensation paid to legal residents of this state and the costs of newly purchased computer software and hardware unique to the project, including servers, data processing, and visualization technologies, which are located



and used exclusively in this state for the project.

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Eligible capital costs shall not include the cost of any property previously owned or leased by the qualifying business.

- (d) "Income generated by or arising out of the qualifying project" means the qualifying project's annual taxable income as determined by generally accepted accounting principles and under s. 220.13.
- (e) "Intellectual property" means a copyrightable project for which the eligible capital costs are principally paid directly or indirectly for the creation of the project. As used in this paragraph, the term "copyrightable project" includes, but is not limited to, a copyrightable software or multimedia application and its expansion content made available to an end user, internal development platforms that support the production of multiple applications, cloud-based services that support the functionality of multiple applications, and copyrighted projects registered with the United States Copyright Office which include digital visualization and sound synchronization technologies. The project may not be intended for distribution solely inside this state, and at least 75 percent of forecasted revenues for the project must be from outside this state.
- (f) "Jobs" means full-time equivalent positions, as that term is consistent with terms used by the Department of Economic Opportunity and the United States Department of Labor for purposes of reemployment assistance tax administration and employment estimation, resulting directly from a project in this state. The term does not include temporary construction jobs involved in the construction of the project facility.

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(q) (f) "Qualifying business" means a business which establishes a qualifying project in this state and which is certified by the Department of Economic Opportunity to receive tax credits pursuant to this section.

(h) (g) "Qualifying project" means a facility or project in this state meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. A new or expanding facility in this state which creates at least 100 new jobs in this state and is in one of the highimpact sectors identified by Enterprise Florida, Inc., and certified by the Department of Economic Opportunity pursuant to s. 288.108(6), including, but not limited to, aviation, aerospace, automotive, and silicon technology industries. However, between July 1, 2011, and June 30, 2014, the requirement that a facility be in a high-impact sector is waived for any otherwise eligible business from another state which locates all or a portion of its business to a Disproportionally Affected County. For purposes of this section, the term "Disproportionally Affected County" means Bay County, Escambia County, Franklin County, Gulf County, Okaloosa County, Santa Rosa County, Walton County, or Wakulla County.
- 2. A new or expanded facility in this state which is engaged in a target industry designated pursuant to the procedure specified in s. 288.106(2) and which is induced by this credit to create or retain at least 1,000 jobs in this state, provided that at least 100 of those jobs are new, pay an annual average wage of at least 130 percent of the average private sector wage in the area as defined in s. 288.106(2), and make a cumulative capital investment of at least \$100 million. Jobs may be considered retained only if there is significant

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evidence that the loss of jobs is imminent. Notwithstanding subsection (2), annual credits against the tax imposed by this chapter may not exceed 50 percent of the increased annual corporate income tax liability or the premium tax liability generated by or arising out of a project qualifying under this subparagraph. A facility that qualifies under this subparagraph for an annual credit against the tax imposed by this chapter may take the tax credit for a period not to exceed 5 years.

- 3. A new or expanded headquarters facility in this state which locates in an enterprise zone and brownfield area and is induced by this credit to create at least 1,500 jobs which on average pay at least 200 percent of the statewide average annual private sector wage, as published by the Department of Economic Opportunity, and which new or expanded headquarters facility makes a cumulative capital investment in this state of at least \$250 million.
- 4. For the creation of intellectual property, a qualifying project may be made up of one or more projects with different start and completion dates. The annual average wage of the project jobs in this state must be at least 150 percent of the average private sector wage in the area as defined in s. 288.106(2)(c).
- (2) (a) An annual credit against the tax imposed by this chapter shall be granted to any qualifying business in an amount equal to 5 percent of the eligible capital costs generated by a qualifying project, for a period not to exceed 20 years beginning with the commencement of operations of the project. Unless assigned as described in this subsection, the tax credit shall be granted against only the corporate income tax liability

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or the premium tax liability generated by or arising out of the qualifying project, and the sum of all tax credits provided pursuant to this section shall not exceed 100 percent of the eligible capital costs of the project. In no event may any credit granted under this section be carried forward or backward by any qualifying business with respect to a subsequent or prior year. The annual tax credit granted under this section shall not exceed the following percentages of the annual corporate income tax liability or the premium tax liability generated by or arising out of a qualifying project:

- 1. One hundred percent for a qualifying project which results in a cumulative capital investment of at least \$100 million.
- 2. Seventy-five percent for a qualifying project which results in a cumulative capital investment of at least \$50 million but less than \$100 million.
- 3. Fifty percent for a qualifying project which results in a cumulative capital investment of at least \$25 million but less than \$50 million.
- (b) A qualifying project which results in a cumulative capital investment of less than \$25 million is not eligible for the capital investment tax credit. An insurance company claiming a credit against premium tax liability under this program shall not be required to pay any additional retaliatory tax levied pursuant to s. 624.5091 as a result of claiming such credit. Because credits under this section are available to an insurance company, s. 624.5091 does not limit such credit in any manner.
- (c) A qualifying business that establishes a qualifying project that includes locating a new solar panel manufacturing

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facility in this state that generates a minimum of 400 jobs within 6 months after commencement of operations with an average salary of at least \$50,000 may assign or transfer the annual credit, or any portion thereof, granted under this section to any other business. However, the amount of the tax credit that may be transferred in any year shall be the lesser of the qualifying business's state corporate income tax liability for that year, as limited by the percentages applicable under paragraph (a) and as calculated prior to taking any credit pursuant to this section, or the credit amount granted for that year. A business receiving the transferred or assigned credits may use the credits only in the year received, and the credits may not be carried forward or backward. To perfect the transfer, the transferor shall provide the department with a written transfer statement notifying the department of the transferor's intent to transfer the tax credits to the transferee; the date the transfer is effective; the transferee's name, address, and federal taxpayer identification number; the tax period; and the amount of tax credits to be transferred. The department shall, upon receipt of a transfer statement conforming to the requirements of this paragraph, provide the transferee with a certificate reflecting the tax credit amounts transferred. A copy of the certificate must be attached to each tax return for which the transferee seeks to apply such tax credits.

(d) If the credit granted under subparagraph (a)1. is not fully used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the qualifying business, the unused amounts may be used in any one year or years beginning with the 21st year after the commencement of operations of the project and ending

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the 30th year after the commencement of operations of the project.

- (3) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter, against state taxes collected or accrued under chapter 212, or against a stated combination of the two taxes shall be granted to a qualifying business that establishes a qualifying project pursuant to subparagraph (1) (h) 4. for which the cumulative capital investment of one or more projects is an aggregate of at least \$50 million per year for 3 years, and the capital investment of each individual project is at least \$3.75 million. The tax credit shall be granted in an amount equal to 20 percent of the eligible capital costs generated by the qualifying project. The tax credit shall be granted against the tax liability of the qualifying business.
- (b) If the credit granted under this subsection is not fully used in 1 year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the qualifying business, the unused amounts may be transferred or used in any one year or years beginning with the year of the completion date of the project and ending the 9th year after the completion date of the project. A business receiving the transferred credits may use the credits only in the year received, and the credits may not be carried forward or backward. A transfer must be perfected in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (2)(c).
- (4) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), an annual credit against the tax imposed by this chapter shall be granted to a qualifying business which establishes a qualifying project pursuant to subparagraph (1) (h) 3. $\frac{(1)(g)3.}{(1)(g)3.}$, in an amount equal to the lesser of \$15 million or 5 percent of the eligible

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capital costs made in connection with a qualifying project, for a period not to exceed 20 years beginning with the commencement of operations of the project. The tax credit shall be granted against the corporate income tax liability of the qualifying business and as further provided in paragraph (c). The total tax credit provided pursuant to this subsection shall be equal to no more than 100 percent of the eligible capital costs of the qualifying project.

- (b) If the credit granted under this subsection is not fully used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the qualifying business, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 20 years after the commencement of operations of the project. The carryover credit may be used in a subsequent year when the tax imposed by this chapter for that year exceeds the credit for which the qualifying business is eligible in that year under this subsection after applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order provided by s. 220.02(8).
- (c) The credit granted under this subsection may be used in whole or in part by the qualifying business or any corporation that is either a member of that qualifying business's affiliated group of corporations, is a related entity taxable as a cooperative under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, or, if the qualifying business is an entity taxable as a cooperative under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, is related to the qualifying business. Any entity related to the qualifying business may continue to file as a member of a Florida-nexus consolidated group pursuant to a prior election made under s. 220.131(1), Florida Statutes (1985), even if the parent of the

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group changes due to a direct or indirect acquisition of the former common parent of the group. Any credit can be used by any of the affiliated companies or related entities referenced in this paragraph to the same extent as it could have been used by the qualifying business. However, any such use shall not operate to increase the amount of the credit or extend the period within which the credit must be used.

(5) (4) Prior to receiving tax credits pursuant to this section, a qualifying business must achieve and maintain the minimum employment goals beginning with the commencement of operations or the completion date of at a qualifying project and continuing each year thereafter during which tax credits are available pursuant to this section.

(6)(5) Applications shall be reviewed and certified pursuant to s. 288.061. The Department of Economic Opportunity, upon a recommendation by Enterprise Florida, Inc., shall first certify a business as eligible to receive tax credits pursuant to this section prior to the commencement of operations or the completion date of a qualifying project, and such certification shall be transmitted to the Department of Revenue. Upon receipt of the certification, the Department of Revenue shall enter into a written agreement with the qualifying business specifying, at a minimum, the method by which income generated by or arising out of the qualifying project will be determined.

(7)(6) The Department of Economic Opportunity, in consultation with Enterprise Florida, Inc., is authorized to develop the necessary guidelines and application materials for the certification process described in subsection (6) (5).

(8) (8) (7) It shall be the responsibility of the qualifying

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business to affirmatively demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Revenue that such business meets the job creation and capital investment requirements of this section.

(9) (8) The Department of Revenue may specify by rule the methods by which a project's pro forma annual taxable income is determined.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 288.1089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.1089 Innovation Incentive Program.-

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (d) "Cumulative investment" means cumulative capital investment and all eligible capital costs, as defined in former s. 220.191, Florida Statutes 2019.

Section 6. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ======== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to tax exemptions; amending s. 196.1978, F.S.; revising the affordable housing property exemption to exempt from ad valorem taxation, rather than provide a discount to, certain multifamily projects after a certain timeframe; making clarifying changes; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; providing a sales tax exemption for certain aircraft equipment used as part of certain governmental contracts; providing a

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use tax exemption for certain aircraft owned by nonresidents and used in service of certain governmental contracts; providing construction; providing a sales tax exemption for parts and accessories necessary for the continued operation of certain industrial machinery or equipment; amending s. 220.191, F.S.; redefining terms; defining the term "intellectual property"; providing a credit against the corporate income tax, the sales and use tax, or a stated combination of the two taxes to a qualifying business that establishes a qualifying project for the creation of intellectual property which meets certain capital investment criteria; specifying the calculation of the credit; authorizing the carryover or transfer of credits, subject to certain conditions; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 288.1089, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "cumulative investment" to conform to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.