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A bill to be entitled An act relating to taxation; creating s. 212.0581, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; imposing a sales tax on specified services; specifying the tax rate on the sales price of the services; specifying that only services performed wholly in the state are taxable; specifying the calculation of tax to be used for services not performed wholly in the state; requiring the dealer to collect such tax; establishing tax brackets for calculation of the tax; specifying procedures for certain transactions containing taxable and nontaxable services; excluding specified services from sales or use taxes; providing deadlines for registration as a dealer; requiring the Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability and the Department of Revenue to complete a report by a specified date; providing reporting requirements; requiring a report to the Governor and the Legislature; amending s. 212.02, F.S.; revising definitions; providing legislative findings and intent; creating s. 11.95, F.S.; providing a short title; creating the Joint Legislative Sales and Use Tax Review Committee; specifying the composition of the committee; specifying committee member terms and the manner of filling vacancies; requiring committee

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members to elect a chair and vice chair for specified terms; authorizing the Legislature to employ committee staff for certain purposes; specifying requirements for committee meetings; providing that the committee is governed by joint legislative rules; providing definitions; requiring the committee to conduct a comprehensive review of exemptions and exclusions from specified state taxes; requiring the committee to establish certain evaluation criteria according to specified principles of taxation; requiring the committee to report certain findings and recommendations to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; providing requirements in making such recommendations; authorizing the committee to determine the order in which it reviews exemptions and exclusions; specifying timeframes and requirements for reviewing exemptions and exclusions and for submitting reports; providing exceptions from the review or repeal of certain exemptions and exclusions; requiring the committee, at certain intervals, to introduce in both houses bills presenting for reenactment, modification, or repeal of certain exemptions, or certain bills imposing the tax on services; providing requirements for the content and filing of bills; providing for the repeal of

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certain exemptions or exclusions after a certain timeframe; providing construction; amending s. 220.03, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "taxpayer"; providing definitions; amending s. 220.13, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "adjusted federal income" to prohibit specified deductions, to limit certain carryovers, and to require subtractions of certain dividends paid and received within a water's edge group, for the purpose of determining subtractions from taxable income; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 220.131, F.S., relating to the adjusted federal income of affiliated groups; creating s. 220.136, F.S.; specifying circumstances under which a corporation is presumed to be, deemed to be, or deemed not to be a member of a water's edge group; providing construction; defining the term "United States"; creating s. 220.1363, F.S.; defining the term "water's edge reporting method"; specifying requirements for, limitations on, and prohibitions in, calculating and reporting income in a water's edge group return; requiring all members of a water's edge group to use the water's edge reporting method; defining the term "sale"; specifying requirements for designating the filing member and the taxable year of the water's edge

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group; specifying income reporting requirements for certain members of the water's edge group; requiring that a water's edge group return include a specified computational schedule and domestic disclosure spreadsheet; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt rules; providing legislative intent regarding the adoption of rules; amending s. 220.14, F.S.; revising the calculation for prorating a certain corporate income tax exemption to reflect leap years; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending ss. 220.15, 220.183, 220.1845, 220.1875, 220.191, 220.192, 220.193, and 220.51, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 220.64, F.S.; providing applicability of water's edge group provisions to the franchise tax; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 288.1254 and 376.30781, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; specifying, beginning on a specified date, requirements for corporate tax return filings for certain taxpayers; providing appropriations; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; exempting diapers and baby wipes from the sales and use tax; providing definitions; providing sales tax exemptions for the retail sale of certain items during a specified timeframe; providing exceptions; providing

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a sales tax exemption for specified disaster preparedness supplies purchased during specified timeframes; providing for the review and repeal of specified tax exemptions, tax exclusions, tax credits, and tax reductions after a specified time; requiring each law that enacts exemptions, exclusions, tax credits, or tax reductions to provide specified information regarding future repeal; requiring the Office of Legislative Services to certify upcoming exemptions, exclusions, tax credits, and tax reductions; requiring the Legislature to consider specified items during its review; amending s. 1010.75, F.S.; removing the teacher certification examination fee; amending s. 1012.59, F.S.; revising a provision to conform to changes made by the act; providing legislative intent; creating an antiterrorism and vacant property tax on a specified date at a specified rate; requiring nonhomesteaded property owners to provide certain certifications regarding vacancies on their properties; specifying penalties for providing false certifications; requiring funds collected from the anti-terrorism and vacant property tax to go into a separate account within the State Housing Trust Fund; requiring the Department of Economic Opportunity to create and administer a

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specified loan program; specifying criteria for accessing the loan program to build or retrofit affordable housing; specifying actions the Department of Economic Opportunity must take if the unencumbered cash balance within the separate account exceeds a certain amount; authorizing property appraisers and the Department of Economic Opportunity to adopt rules; prohibiting unappropriated cash balances of the separate account within the State Housing Trust Fund from being transferred to other funds; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Effective July 1, 2022, section 212.0581, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

212.0581 Sales and use tax on services; implementation

report.—It is the intent of the Legislature to levy an excise

tax on the sale of services in this state.

(1) A tax is hereby imposed on the sale at retail of any service in this state at the rate of 6 percent of the sales price of the service. The tax shall be computed on each taxable sale of a service for the purpose of remitting the amount of tax due the state and shall include each and every retail sale of a service, unless otherwise specifically exempted. For the

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means a service that is performed wholly within this state, or if the service is performed partly within and partly outside this state, the greater proportion of the service is performed within this state.

- (2) (a) The sales and use tax on services imposed by this section shall be collected by the dealer as defined in s.

  212.06(2) and remitted by the dealer to the department at the time and in the manner as provided in this chapter.
- (b) The sales and use tax on services shall be computed according to the brackets set forth in s. 212.12(9) on the sales price or cost price of the service at the time of the sale, and is due and payable as provided in s. 212.11.
- (3) The sales and use tax on services imposed by this section shall not be construed to impose an additional tax on transactions to the extent that they are already taxed under other provisions of this chapter.
- (4) If a transaction involves both the sale or use of a service taxable under this section and the sale or use of a service is exempt under this section, the consideration paid must be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction as a condition of the exemption. However, this subsection does not apply to sales that are exempt under subsection (6).
  - (5) If a service that is taxable beginning July 1, 2022,

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176	is provided before that date, it may not be taxed,
177	notwithstanding that compensation for the service is paid or
178	payable on or after that date.
179	(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a
180	sales or use tax may not be levied on the following services:
181	(a) Religious services and rites, including weddings and
182	funerals.
183	(b) Healthcare services.
184	(c) Educational services, including tutoring, private
185	schools, and private colleges.
186	(d) Legal services.
187	(e) Tax preparation service.
188	(f) Media services, including advertising services.
189	(7) Services which are taxed as of June 30, 31, 2022,
190	under another provision of law shall remain taxed at the rate
191	which applied to the services before June 30, 2022, unless those
192	services are otherwise specifically amended.
193	(8) Each entity that meets the definition of dealer
194	provided in s. 212.06(2)(k), shall register with the department
195	no later than June 30, 2022, and shall be subject to remitting,
196	reporting, and deadlines otherwise applicable to dealers of
197	tangible personal property.
198	(9) The Office of Program Policy and Government
199	Accountability and the Department of Revenue shall complete a

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 $\underline{\text{report}}$  by June 30, 2023 and each June 30 for the following 2

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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years that analyzes and discusses implementation of the sales tax on services. The report must include, at a minimum, the amount of revenues generated as a result of the tax and must provide legislative recommendations for improving the administration of the program. The report must be provided to the Governor, President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (14) and subsections (15) and (20) of section 212.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.02 Definitions.—The following terms and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(14)

- (d) "Gross sales" means the sum total of all sales of tangible personal property or services as defined herein, without any deduction whatsoever of any kind or character, except as provided in this chapter.
  - (15) "Sale" means and includes:
- (a) Any transfer of title or possession, or both, exchange, barter, license, lease, or rental, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of tangible personal property for a consideration.
  - (b) The rental of living quarters or sleeping or

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housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses or roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps, as hereinafter defined in this chapter.

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- (c) The producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting of tangible personal property for a consideration for consumers who furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in the producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting.
- (d) The furnishing, preparing, or serving for a consideration of any tangible personal property for consumption on or off the premises of the person furnishing, preparing, or serving such tangible personal property which includes the sale of meals or prepared food by an employer to his or her employees.
- (e) A transaction whereby the possession of property is transferred but the seller retains title as security for the payment of the price.
- (f) Any transfer, provision, or rendering of services for consideration.
- (20) "Use" means and includes the exercise of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership thereof, or interest therein, except that it does not include the sale at retail of that property in the regular course of business. The term "use" also means the consumption or enjoyment of the benefit of services. The term "use" does not include the

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loan of an automobile by a motor vehicle dealer to a high school for use in its driver education and safety program. The term "use" does not include a contractor's use of "qualifying property" as defined by paragraph (14)(a).

## Section 3. Legislative findings and intent.-

- (1) The Legislature finds that a tax exemption or exclusion that does not apply uniformly and that benefits only one group effectively increases the tax burden on taxpayers who do not enjoy the exemption. Therefore, the Legislature intends that each sales and use tax exemption and exclusion be evaluated with the goal of phasing out exemptions or exclusions that do not sufficiently serve the public interest.
- (2) The Legislature finds that the separate accounting system used to measure the income of multistate and multinational corporations for tax purposes often places Florida corporations at a competitive disadvantage. Moreover, corporate business is increasingly conducted through groups of commonly owned corporations. Therefore, the Legislature intends to more accurately measure the business activities of corporations by adopting a combined system of income tax reporting.
- Section 4. Section 11.95, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 11.95 Joint Legislative Sales and Use Tax Review Committee.—
  - (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida

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Sales Tax Fairness Restoration Act."

- (2) JOINT LEGISLATIVE SALES AND USE TAX REVIEW COMMITTEE.-
- Legislature designated the Joint Legislative Sales and Use Tax
  Review Committee, composed of 10 members as follows: 5 members
  of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate,
  and 5 members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed
  by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The terms of
  members shall be for 2 years and shall run from the organization
  of one Legislature to the organization of the next Legislature.
  Vacancies occurring during the interim period shall be filled in
  the same manner as the original appointments. The members of the
  committee shall elect a chair and vice chair. During the 2-year
  term, a member of each house shall serve as chair for 1 year.
- (b) The Senate and the House of Representatives may each employ staff to work for the committee on matters related to committee activities.
- (3) MEETINGS.—The committee shall have its initial meeting no later than September 1, 2019, and thereafter as necessary, at the call of the chair at the time and place designated by the chair. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the committee members from each house. During the interim period, the committee may conduct its meetings through teleconferences or other similar means.
  - (4) RULES.—The committee shall be governed by joint rules

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301	of the Senate and House of Representatives, which shall remain
302	in effect until repealed or amended by concurrent resolution.
303	(5) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term
304	"service" means a service within any of the following service
305	categories under the North American Industry Classification
306	System (NAICS):
307	1. Personal services.
308	2. Professional services.
309	3. Business services.
310	4. Financial services.
311	5. Media services.
312	6. Entertainment and sports services.
313	7. Construction services.
314	8. Institutional services.
315	9. Transportation services.
316	10. Health services.
317	(6) POWERS AND DUTIES.—The committee shall conduct a
318	comprehensive review of all current and future exemptions from
319	any state tax imposed under chapters 192-220 and the exclusion
320	of sales of services from such taxation. The committee shall
321	establish criteria by which each exemption or exclusion shall be
322	evaluated. In developing the evaluation criteria, the committee
323	shall consider the following principles of taxation:
324	(a) Equity.—The tax system should treat individuals
325	equitably. It should impose similar tax burdens on people in

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similar circumstances and should minimize regressivity.

- (b) Simplicity, transparency, and compliance.—The tax system should facilitate taxpayer compliance. It should be simple and easy to understand and should provide visibility and awareness of the taxes being paid.
- (c) Neutrality.—The tax system should affect taxpayers uniformly and consistently.
- (d) Stability.—The tax system should produce revenues in a stable and reliable manner that is sufficient to fund appropriate governmental functions and expenditures.
- (e) Integration.—The tax system should balance the need for integration of federal, state, and local taxation.
- (f) Public purpose.—Any state tax exemption or exclusion under the tax system should be based on a determination that the exemption or exclusion promotes an important state interest and should benefit citizens as equally as possible.
- of each exemption from the state taxation or the exclusion of the sale of a service from such taxation, the committee shall make findings of fact and recommend whether the exemption should be retained, modified, or repealed or whether the exclusion should be retained or eliminated. Each recommendation must be made by majority vote of the committee members from each house. If a majority vote of the committee members from each house cannot be achieved, the committee must recommend that the

exemption or exclusion be repealed. The findings of fact and recommendations of the committee shall be made by reports to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## (8) EXEMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS REVIEW. -

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The committee may use its discretion in determining the order in which it reviews the exemptions and exclusions. For the initial review, the committee shall submit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives its initial report on one-third of the exemptions and exclusions by November 1, 2020, its report on the second one-third of the exemptions and exclusions by March 1, 2021, and its report on the final one-third of the exemptions and exclusions by July 1, 2021, with no duplication of exemptions or exclusions from one report to the next. Thereafter, the committee shall review every 3 years approximately one-third of the exemptions and exclusions, with no duplication of exemptions or exclusions reviewed from one 3-year period to the next 3-year period. The committee shall submit its 3-year period review reports no later than December 1 of the year before the next regular session after the expiration of the third year of each 3-year review cycle. The committee shall begin a new 9-year review cycle of all exemptions from any state tax imposed under chapters 192-220 and all exclusions of sales of services from such taxation every 9 years after the expiration of the previous review cycle.

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(b) Notwithstanding this section, exemptions and exclusions for necessities, including, but not limited to, exemptions for general groceries as described in s. 212.08(1), medical products or supplies as described in s. 212.08(2), health services, residential housing, residential electricity, and home heating fuel, the exemptions from the sales tax on services as set forth in s. 212.0581(6), and sales of property or services that the state is prohibited from taxing under the State Constitution or laws of the United States, are not subject to review by the committee or repeal in legislation proposed by the committee.

(9) LEGISLATION.—At the regular session after submission of each annual report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the committee shall introduce in both houses of the Legislature bills presenting for reenactment, modification, or repeal those exemptions from state taxation or any imposition of such taxation on sales of services which were recommended by the committee in the report submitted immediately before the session in which introduced. Each bill introduced must be restricted to a single exemption or the imposition of the tax on a single service and must be submitted to a vote of the members of each house of the Legislature no later than the 8th week of the session in which it is introduced, unless the substance of the bill has already been voted on by the members of that house of the Legislature in

another bill during that session, regardless of the outcome of that vote, or the bill has already been submitted to the members of the other house and has been defeated.

- exclusion from imposition of such tax on sales of services, if applicable, which is not prohibited from review by the committee under paragraph (8) (b) and is not modified or reenacted by the end of the regular session after any 9-year review period is repealed on July 1 after the end of the regular session immediately after the 9-year review period.
- (11) CONSTRUCTION.—This section does not preclude a legislator from filing for consideration during any legislative session a bill proposing to modify, repeal, or enact any exemption from the state taxation or the exclusion from imposition of such taxation, if applicable, on the sale of any service.
- Section 5. Paragraph (z) of subsection (1) of section 220.03, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraphs (gg) and (hh) are added to that subsection, to read:
  - 220.03 Definitions.

- (1) SPECIFIC TERMS.—When used in this code, and when not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
  - (z) "Taxpayer" means any corporation subject to the tax

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imposed by this code, and includes all corporations that are members of a water's edge group for which a consolidated return is filed under s. 220.131. However, "taxpayer" does not include a corporation having no individuals, (including individuals employed by an affiliate,) receiving compensation in this state as defined in s. 220.15 when the only property owned or leased by said corporation, (including an affiliate,) in this state is located at the premises of a printer with which it has contracted for printing, if such property consists of the final printed product, property which becomes a part of the final printed product, or property from which the printed product is produced.

- (gg) "Tax haven" means a jurisdiction that, for a
  particular tax year:
- 1. Is identified by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as a tax haven or as having a harmful
  preferential tax regime; or
- 2.a. Is a jurisdiction that does not impose or imposes only a nominal, effective tax on relevant income;
- b. Has laws or practices that prevent the effective exchange of information for tax purposes with other governments regarding taxpayers who are subject to, or benefiting from, the tax regime;
  - c. Lacks transparency;

d. Facilitates the establishment of foreign-owned entities

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without the need for a local substantive presence or prohibits
these entities from having any commercial impact on the local
economy;

- e. Explicitly or implicitly excludes the jurisdiction's resident taxpayers from taking advantage of the tax regime's benefits or prohibits enterprises that benefit from the regime from operating in the jurisdiction's domestic market; or
- f. Has created a tax regime that is favorable for tax avoidance, based on an overall assessment of relevant factors, including whether the jurisdiction has a significant untaxed offshore financial or other services sector relative to its overall economy.
- For purposes of this paragraph, a tax regime lacks transparency if the details of legislative, legal, or administrative requirements are not open to public scrutiny and apparent or are not consistently applied among similarly situated taxpayers. As used in this paragraph, the term "tax regime" means a set or system of rules, laws, regulations, or practices by which taxes are imposed on any person, corporation, or entity, or on any income, property, incident, indicia, or activity pursuant to government authority.
- (hh) "Water's edge group" means a group of corporations related through common ownership whose business activities are integrated with, dependent upon, or contribute to a flow of value among members of the group.

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Section 6. Section 220.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.13 "Adjusted federal income" defined.-

- (1) The term "adjusted federal income" means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income as defined in subsection (2), or such taxable income of more than one taxpayer as provided in  $\underline{s.\ 220.1363}$   $\underline{s.\ 220.131}$ , for the taxable year, adjusted as follows:
- (a) Additions.—There shall be added to such taxable income:
- 1.a. The amount of any tax upon or measured by income, excluding taxes based on gross receipts or revenues, paid or accrued as a liability to the District of Columbia or any state of the United States which is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.
- b. Notwithstanding sub-subparagraph a., if a credit taken under s. 220.1875 is added to taxable income in a previous taxable year under subparagraph 11. and is taken as a deduction for federal tax purposes in the current taxable year, the amount of the deduction allowed shall not be added to taxable income in the current year. The exception in this sub-subparagraph is intended to ensure that the credit under s. 220.1875 is added in the applicable taxable year and does not result in a duplicate addition in a subsequent year.
  - 2. The amount of interest which is excluded from taxable

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

- 3. In the case of a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust, an amount equal to the excess of the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year over the amount of the capital gain dividends attributable to the taxable year.
- 4. That portion of the wages or salaries paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.181. This subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- 5. That portion of the ad valorem school taxes paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.182. This subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- 6. The amount taken as a credit under s. 220.195 which is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.
  - 7. That portion of assessments to fund a quaranty

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association incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year.

- 8. In the case of a nonprofit corporation which holds a pari-mutuel permit and which is exempt from federal income tax as a farmers' cooperative, an amount equal to the excess of the gross income attributable to the pari-mutuel operations over the attributable expenses for the taxable year.
- 9. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under  $s.\ 220.1895.$
- 10. Up to nine percent of the eligible basis of any designated project which is equal to the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.185.
- 11. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.1875. The addition in this subparagraph is intended to ensure that the same amount is not allowed for the tax purposes of this state as both a deduction from income and a credit against the tax. This addition is not intended to result in adding the same expense back to income more than once.
- 12. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.192.
- 13. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.193.
- 14. Any portion of a qualified investment, as defined in s. 288.9913, which is claimed as a deduction by the taxpayer and taken as a credit against income tax pursuant to s. 288.9916.

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15. The costs to acquire a tax credit pursuant to s.
288.1254(5) that are deducted from or otherwise reduce federal taxable income for the taxable year.

- 16. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.194.
- 17. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.196. The addition in this subparagraph is intended to ensure that the same amount is not allowed for the tax purposes of this state as both a deduction from income and a credit against the tax. The addition is not intended to result in adding the same expense back to income more than once.
  - (b) Subtractions.-

- 1. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income:
- a. The net operating loss deduction allowable for federal income tax purposes under s. 172 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year, except that any net operating loss that is transferred pursuant to s. 220.194(6) may not be deducted by the seller,
- b. The net capital loss allowable for federal income tax purposes under s. 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year,
- c. The excess charitable contribution deduction allowable for federal income tax purposes under s. 170(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year, and
  - d. The excess contributions deductions allowable for

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federal income tax purposes under s. 404 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year.

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

  Carryovers of net operating losses, net capital losses, or excess contribution deductions under 26 U.S.C. ss. 170(d)(2), 172, 1212, and 404 may be subtracted only by the member of the water's edge group who generates a carryover.
- 2. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income any amount to the extent included therein the following:
- a. Dividends treated as received from sources without the United States, as determined under s. 862 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- b. All amounts included in taxable income under s. 78 ors. 951 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

- 3. Amounts received by a member of a water's edge group as dividends paid by another member of the water's edge group must be subtracted from the taxable income if the dividends are included in the taxable income.
- 4.3. In computing "adjusted federal income" for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976, there shall be allowed as a deduction the amount of wages and salaries paid or incurred within this state for the taxable year for which no deduction is allowed pursuant to s. 280C(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to credit for employment of certain new employees).
- 5.4. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income any amount of nonbusiness income included therein.
- $\underline{6.5.}$  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

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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.

- 7.6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, except with respect to amounts subtracted pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 4. 3., any increment of any apportionment factor which is directly related to an increment of gross receipts or income which is deducted, subtracted, or otherwise excluded in determining adjusted federal income shall be excluded from both the numerator and denominator of such apportionment factor. Further, all valuations made for apportionment factor purposes shall be made on a basis consistent with the taxpayer's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes.
  - (c) Installment sales occurring after October 19, 1980.-
- 1. In the case of any disposition made after October 19, 1980, the income from an installment sale shall be taken into account for the purposes of this code in the same manner that such income is taken into account for federal income tax purposes.
- 2. Any taxpayer who regularly sells or otherwise disposes of personal property on the installment plan and reports the

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income therefrom on the installment method for federal income tax purposes under s. 453(a) of the Internal Revenue Code shall report such income in the same manner under this code.

- (d) Nonallowable deductions.—A deduction for net operating losses, net capital losses, or excess contributions deductions under ss. 170(d)(2), 172, 1212, and 404 of the Internal Revenue Code which has been allowed in a prior taxable year for Florida tax purposes shall not be allowed for Florida tax purposes, notwithstanding the fact that such deduction has not been fully utilized for federal tax purposes.
- (e) Adjustments related to federal acts.—Taxpayers <u>must</u> shall be required to make the adjustments prescribed in this paragraph for Florida tax purposes with respect to certain tax benefits received pursuant to the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.
- 1. There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for federal income tax purposes as bonus depreciation for the taxable year pursuant to ss. 167 and 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 103 of Pub. L. No. 110-185, s. 1201 of Pub. L. No.

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111-5, s. 2022 of Pub. L. No. 111-240, s. 401 of Pub. L. No. 111-312, s. 331 of Pub. L. No. 112-240, s. 125 of Pub. L. No. 113-295, s. 143 of Division Q of Pub. L. No. 114-113, and s. 13201 of Pub. L. No. 115-97, for property placed in service after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2027. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

2. There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount in excess of \$128,000 deducted for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year pursuant to s. 179 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 102 of Pub. L. No. 110-185, s. 1202 of Pub. L. No. 111-5, s. 2021 of Pub. L. No. 111-240, s. 402 of Pub. L. No. 111-312, s. 315 of Pub. L. No. 112-240, and s. 127 of Pub. L. No. 113-295, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2015. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of

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the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

- 3. There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to the amount of deferred income not included in such taxable income pursuant to s. 108(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 1231 of Pub. L. No. 111-5. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to the amount of deferred income included in such taxable income pursuant to s. 108(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 1231 of Pub. L. No. 111-5.
- 4. Subtractions available under this paragraph may be transferred to the surviving or acquiring entity following a merger or acquisition and used in the same manner and with the same limitations as specified by this paragraph.
- 5. The additions and subtractions specified in this paragraph are intended to adjust taxable income for Florida tax purposes, and, notwithstanding any other provision of this code, such additions and subtractions shall be permitted to change a taxpayer's net operating loss for Florida 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

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

- (a) "Taxable income," in the case of a life insurance company subject to the tax imposed by s. 801 of the Internal Revenue Code, means life insurance company taxable income; however, for purposes of this code, the total of any amounts subject to tax under s. 815(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code pursuant to s. 801(c) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not exceed, cumulatively, the total of any amounts determined under s. 815(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, from January 1, 1972, to December 31, 1983;
- (b) "Taxable income," in the case of an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by s. 831(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, means taxable investment income;
- (c) "Taxable income," in the case of an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by s. 831(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, means insurance company taxable income;
- (d) "Taxable income," in the case of a regulated investment company subject to the tax imposed by s. 852 of the Internal Revenue Code, means investment company taxable income;

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(e) "Taxable income," in the case of a real estate investment trust subject to the tax imposed by s. 857 of the Internal Revenue Code, means the income subject to tax, computed as provided in s. 857 of the Internal Revenue Code;

- (f) "Taxable income," in the case of a corporation which is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a consolidated income tax return for the taxable year for federal income tax purposes, means taxable income of such corporation for federal income tax purposes as if such corporation had filed a separate federal income tax return for the taxable year and each preceding taxable year for which it was a member of an affiliated group, unless a consolidated return for the taxpayer and others is required or elected under s. 220.131;
- (g) "Taxable income," in the case of a cooperative corporation or association, means the taxable income of such organization determined in accordance with the provisions of ss. 1381-1388 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (h) "Taxable income," in the case of an organization which is exempt from the federal income tax by reason of s. 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, means its unrelated business taxable income as determined under s. 512 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (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 amounts subject to tax under s. 1374 or s. 1375 of the Internal Revenue

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Code for each taxable year;

- (j) "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 605 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, 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;
- (k) "Taxable income," in the case of a taxpayer liable for the alternative minimum tax as defined in s. 55 of the Internal Revenue Code, means the alternative minimum taxable income as defined in s. 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, less the exemption amount computed under s. 55(d) of the Internal Revenue Code. A taxpayer is not liable for the alternative minimum tax unless the taxpayer's federal tax return, or related federal consolidated tax return, if included in a consolidated return for federal tax purposes, reflect a liability on the return filed for the alternative minimum tax as defined in s. 55(b)(2)

of the Internal Revenue Code;

- (1) "Taxable income," in the case of a taxpayer whose taxable income is not otherwise defined in this subsection, means the sum of amounts to which a tax rate specified in s. 11 of the Internal Revenue Code plus the amount to which a tax rate specified in s. 1201(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code are applied for federal income tax purposes.
- Section 7. Section 220.131, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

  Section 8. Section 220.136, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 220.136 Determination of the members of a water's edge group.—
- (1) A corporation having 50 percent or more of its outstanding voting stock directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a water's edge group is presumed to be a member of the water's edge group. A corporation having less than 50 percent of its outstanding voting stock directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a water's edge group is a member of the water's edge group if the businesses activities of the corporation show that the corporation is a member of the water's edge group. All of the income of a corporation that is a member of a water's edge group is presumed to be unitary. For purposes of this subsection, the attribution rules of 26 U.S.C. s. 318 must be used to determine whether voting stock is indirectly owned.

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(2)(a) A corporation that conducts business outside the	
United States is not a member of a water's edge group if 80	
percent or more of the corporation's property and payroll, as	
determined by the apportionment factors described in ss. 220.15	
and 220.1363, may be assigned to locations outside of the United	
States. However, such corporations that are incorporated in a	
tax haven may be a member of a water's edge group pursuant to	
subsection (1). This subsection does not exempt a corporation	
that is not a member of a water's edge group from this chapter.	
(b) As used in this subsection, the term "United States"	
means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.	
(c) The apportionment factors described in ss. 220.1363	
and 220.15 must be used to determine whether a special industry	
corporation has engaged in a sufficient amount of activities	
outside of the United States to exclude it from treatment as a	
member of a water's edge group.	
Section 9. Section 220.1363, Florida Statutes, is created	
to read:	
220.1363 Water's edge groups; special requirements.—	
(1) For purposes of this section, the term "water's edge	
reporting method" is a method to determine the taxable business	
profits of a group of entities conducting a unitary business.	
Under this method, the net income of the entities must be added	
together, along with the additions and subtractions under s.	
220.13 and apportioned to this state as a single taxpayer under	

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ss. 220.15 and 220.151. However, each special industry member included in a water's edge group return, which would otherwise be permitted to use a special method of apportionment under s. 220.151, shall convert its single-factor apportionment to a three-factor apportionment of property, payroll, and sales. The special industry member shall calculate the denominator of its property, payroll, and sales factors in the same manner as those denominators are calculated by members that are not special industry members. The numerator of its sales, property, and payroll factors is the product of the denominator of each factor multiplied by the premiums or revenue-miles-factor ratio otherwise applicable under s. 220.151.

- (2) All members of a water's edge group must use the water's edge reporting method, under which:
- (a) Adjusted federal income, for purposes of s. 220.12, means the sum of adjusted federal income of all members of the water's edge group as determined for a concurrent taxable year.
- (b) The numerators and denominators of the apportionment factors must be calculated for all members of the water's edge group combined.
- (c) Intercompany sales transactions between members of the water's edge group are not included in the numerator or denominator of the sales factor under ss. 220.15 and 220.151, regardless of whether indicia of a sale exist.
  - (d) For sales of intangibles, including accounts

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receivable, notes, bonds, and stock, which are made to entities outside the group, only the net proceeds are included in the numerator and denominator of the sales factor.

- (e) Sales that are not allocated or apportioned to any taxing jurisdiction, otherwise known as "nowhere sales," may not be included in the numerator or denominator of the sales factor.
- (f) The income attributable to the Florida activities of a corporation that is exempt from taxation under the Interstate Income Act of 1959, Pub. L. No. 86-272, is excluded from the apportionment factor numerators in the calculation of corporate income tax, even if another member of the water's edge group has nexus with this state and is subject to tax.

As used in this subsection, the term "sale" includes, but is not limited to, loans, payments for the use of intangibles, dividends, and management fees.

(3) (a) If a parent corporation is a member of the water's edge group and has nexus with this state, a single water's edge group return must be filed in the name and under the federal employer identification number of the parent corporation. If the water's edge group does not have a parent corporation, if the parent corporation is not a member of the water's edge group, or if the parent corporation does not have nexus with this state, then the members of the water's edge group must choose a member subject to the tax imposed by this chapter to file the return.

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The members of the water's edge group may not choose another member to file a corporate income tax return in subsequent years unless the filing member does not maintain nexus with this state or does not remain a member of the water's edge group. The return must be signed by an authorized officer of the filing member as the agent for the water's edge group.

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

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

- <u>c.</u> The taxable income of the member during its taxable year that ends within the taxable year of the water's edge group.
- 2. The method of determining the income of a member of a water's edge group whose taxable year does not correspond to the taxable year of the water's edge group may not change as long as the member remains a member of the water's edge group. The apportionment factors for the member must be applied to the income of the member for the taxable year of the water's edge group.
- (4)(a) A water's edge group return must include a computational schedule that:
- 1. Combines the federal income of all members of the water's edge group;
  - 2. Shows all intercompany eliminations;
- 3. Shows Florida additions and subtractions under s. 220.13; and
  - 4. Shows the calculation of the combined apportionment

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951	factors.	•

- (b) In addition to its return, a water's edge group shall also file a domestic disclosure spreadsheet. The spreadsheet must fully disclose:
  - 1. The income reported to each state;
  - 2. The state tax liability;
- 3. The method used for apportioning or allocating income to the various states; and
- 4. Other information required by department rule to determine the proper amount of tax due to each state and to identify the water's edge group.
- (5) The department may adopt rules and forms to administer this section. The Legislature intends to grant the department extensive authority to adopt rules and forms describing and defining principles for determining the existence of a water's edge business, definitions of common control, methods of reporting, and related forms, principles, and other definitions.
- Section 10. Section 220.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 220.14 Exemption.-
  - (1) In computing a taxpayer's liability for tax under this code, there shall be exempt from the tax \$50,000 of net income as defined in s. 220.12 or such lesser amount as will, without increasing the taxpayer's federal income tax liability, provide the state with an amount under this code which is equal to the

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maximum federal income tax credit which may be available from time to time under federal law.

- (2) In the case of a taxable year for a period of less than 12 months, the exemption allowed by this section <u>must shall</u> be prorated on the basis of the number of days in such year to 365 days, or, in a leap year, 366 days.
- (3) Only one exemption shall be allowed to taxpayers filing a water's edge group <del>consolidated</del> return under this code.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, not more than one exemption under this section may be allowed to the Florida members of a controlled group of corporations, as defined in s. 1563 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1970, filing separate returns under this code. The exemption described in this section shall be divided equally among such Florida members of the group, unless all of such members consent, at such time and in such manner as the department shall by regulation prescribe, to an apportionment plan providing for an unequal allocation of such exemption.
- Section 11. Paragraph (c) 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

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sales of the taxpayer everywhere during the taxable year or period.

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- (c) Sales of a financial organization, including, but not limited to, banking and savings institutions, investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and brokerage companies, occur in this state if derived from:
- 1. Fees, commissions, or other compensation for financial services rendered within this state;
- 2. Gross profits from trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities managed within this state;
- 3. Interest received within this state, other than interest from loans secured by mortgages, deeds of trust, or other liens upon real or tangible personal property located without this state, and dividends received within this state;
- 4. Interest charged to customers at places of business maintained within this state for carrying debit balances of margin accounts, without deduction of any costs incurred in carrying such accounts;
- 5. Interest, fees, commissions, or other charges or gains from loans secured by mortgages, deeds of trust, or other liens upon real or tangible personal property located in this state or from installment sale agreements originally executed by a taxpayer or the taxpayer's agent to sell real or tangible personal property located in this state;
  - 6. Rents from real or tangible personal property located

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1026	in this state; or
1027	7. Any other gross income, including other interest,
1028	resulting from the operation as a financial organization within
1029	this state.
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1031	In computing the amounts under this paragraph, any amount
1032	received by a member of an affiliated group (determined under s.
1033	1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, but without reference to
1034	whether any such corporation is an "includable corporation"
1035	under s. 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) from another
1036	member of such group shall be included only to the extent such
1037	amount exceeds expenses of the recipient directly related
1038	thereto.
1039	Section 12. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section
1040	220.183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1041	220.183 Community contribution tax credit.—
1042	(1) AUTHORIZATION TO GRANT COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TAX
1043	CREDITS; LIMITATIONS ON INDIVIDUAL CREDITS AND PROGRAM
1044	SPENDING
1045	(f) A taxpayer who files a Florida consolidated return as
1046	a member of an affiliated group pursuant to s. 220.131(1) may be
1047	allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis.
1048	Section 13. Paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (2)
1049	of section 220.1845, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1050	220.1845 Contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit.—

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(2) AUTHORIZATION FOR TAX CREDIT; LIMITATIONS.-

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

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be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group.

 Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 220.1875, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.1875 Credit for contributions to eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations.—

(2) A taxpayer who files a Florida consolidated return as a member of an affiliated group pursuant to s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis; however, the total credit taken by the affiliated group is subject to the limitation established under subsection (1).

Section 15. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 220.191, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

220.191 Capital investment tax credit.-

(3) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), an annual credit against the tax imposed by this chapter shall be granted to a qualifying business which establishes a qualifying project pursuant to subparagraph (1)(g)3., in an amount equal to the lesser of \$15 million or 5 percent of the eligible capital costs made in connection with a qualifying project, for a period not to exceed 20 years beginning with the commencement of operations of the project. The tax credit shall be granted against the corporate income tax liability of the qualifying business and as further provided in paragraph (c). The total tax credit provided pursuant to this subsection shall be equal to no more than 100

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percent of the eligible capital costs of the qualifying project. The credit granted under this subsection may be used in whole or in part by the qualifying business or any corporation that is either a member of that qualifying business's affiliated group of corporations, is a related entity taxable as a cooperative under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, or, if the qualifying business is an entity taxable as a cooperative under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, is related to the qualifying business. Any entity related to the qualifying business may continue to file as a member of a Florida-nexus consolidated group pursuant to a prior election made under s. 220.131(1), Florida Statutes (1985), even if the parent of the group changes due to a direct or indirect acquisition of the former common parent of the group. Any credit can be used by any of the affiliated companies or related entities referenced in this paragraph to the same extent as it could have been used by the qualifying business. However, any such use shall not operate to increase the amount of the credit or extend the period within which the credit must be used. Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 220.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: Renewable energy technologies investment tax credit.-TAX CREDIT.—For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a credit against the tax imposed by this

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 chapter shall be granted in an amount equal to the eligible costs. Credits may be used in tax years beginning January 1, 2013, and ending December 31, 2016, after which the credit shall expire. If the credit is not fully used in any one tax year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried forward and used in tax years beginning January 1, 2013, and ending December 31, 2018, after which the credit carryover expires and may not be used. A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group. Any eligible cost for which a credit is claimed and which is deducted or otherwise reduces federal taxable income shall be added back in computing adjusted federal income under s. 220.13.

Section 17. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (3) of section 220.193, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

220.193 Florida renewable energy production credit.-

(3) An annual credit against the tax imposed by this section shall be allowed to a taxpayer, based on the taxpayer's production and sale of electricity from a new or expanded Florida renewable energy facility. For a new facility, the credit shall be based on the taxpayer's sale of the facility's entire electrical production. For an expanded facility, the credit shall be based on the increases in the facility's

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1151 electrical production that are achieved after May 1, 2012.

- (c) If the amount of credits applied for each year exceeds the amount authorized in paragraph  $\underline{(f)}$   $\underline{(g)}$ , the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall allocate credits to qualified applicants based on the following priority:
- 1. An applicant who places a new facility in operation after May 1, 2012, shall be allocated credits first, up to a maximum of \$250,000 each, with any remaining credits to be granted pursuant to subparagraph 3., but if the claims for credits under this subparagraph exceed the state fiscal year cap in paragraph  $\underline{(f)}$ , credits shall be allocated pursuant to this subparagraph on a prorated basis based upon each applicant's qualified production and sales as a percentage of total production and sales for all applicants in this category for the fiscal year.
- 2. An applicant who does not qualify under subparagraph 1. but who claims a credit of \$50,000 or less shall be allocated credits next, but if the claims for credits under this subparagraph, combined with credits allocated in subparagraph 1., exceed the state fiscal year cap in paragraph (f) (g), credits shall be allocated pursuant to this subparagraph on a prorated basis based upon each applicant's qualified production and sales as a percentage of total qualified production and sales for all applicants in this category for the fiscal year.
  - 3. An applicant who does not qualify under subparagraph 1.

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or subparagraph 2. and an applicant whose credits have not been fully allocated under subparagraph 1. shall be allocated credits next. If there is insufficient capacity within the amount authorized for the state fiscal year in paragraph (f)  $\frac{(g)}{(g)}$ , and after allocations pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 2., the credits allocated under this subparagraph shall be prorated based upon each applicant's unallocated claims for qualified production and sales as a percentage of total unallocated claims for qualified production and sales of all applicants in this category, up to a maximum of \$1 million per taxpayer per state fiscal year. If, after application of this \$1 million cap, there is excess capacity under the state fiscal year cap in paragraph (f) <del>(g)</del> in any state fiscal year, that remaining capacity shall be used to allocate additional credits with priority given in the order set forth in this subparagraph and without regard to the \$1 million per taxpayer cap.

(e) A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group.

Section 18. Section 220.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.51 <u>Adoption</u> <u>Promulgation</u> of rules and regulations.—In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120, the department is authorized to make, <u>adopt promulgate</u>, and

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enforce such reasonable rules and regulations, and to prescribe such forms relating to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this code, as it may deem appropriate, including:

- (1) Rules for initial implementation of this code and for taxpayers' transitional taxable years commencing before and ending after January 1, 1972; and
- (2) Rules or regulations to clarify whether certain groups, organizations, or associations formed under the laws of this state or any other state, country, or jurisdiction shall be deemed "taxpayers" for the purposes of this code, in accordance with the legislative declarations of intent in s. 220.02; and
- (3) Regulations relating to consolidated reporting for affiliated groups of corporations, in order to provide for an equitable and just administration of this code with respect to multicorporate taxpayers.

Section 19. Section 220.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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associations, its or their Florida parent corporations

corporation, and any nonbank or nonsavings subsidiaries of such
parent corporations corporation.

Section 20. Paragraph (f) of subsection (4) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 288.1254, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

288.1254 Entertainment industry financial incentive program.—

- (4) TAX CREDIT ELIGIBILITY; TAX CREDIT AWARDS; QUEUES; ELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION; CARRYFORWARD; CONSOLIDATED RETURNS; PARTNERSHIP AND NONCORPORATE DISTRIBUTIONS; MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS.—
- (f) Consolidated returns. A certified production company that files a Florida consolidated return as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of the tax imposed upon the consolidated group under chapter 220.
  - (5) TRANSFER OF TAX CREDITS.-

 (a) Authorization.—Upon application to the Office of Film and Entertainment and approval by the department, a certified production company, or a partner or member that has received a distribution under paragraph  $\underline{(4)(f)}(4)(g)$ , may elect to transfer, in whole or in part, any unused credit amount granted under this section. An election to transfer any unused tax credit amount under chapter 212 or chapter 220 must be made no

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later than 5 years after the date the credit is awarded, after which period the credit expires and may not be used. The department shall notify the Department of Revenue of the election and transfer.

Section 21. Subsections (9) and (10) of section 376.30781, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.30781 Tax credits for rehabilitation of drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas; application process; rulemaking authority; revocation authority.—

Protection shall inform each tax credit applicant that is subject to the January 31 annual application deadline of the applicant's eligibility status and the amount of any tax credit due. The department shall provide each eligible tax credit applicant with a tax credit certificate that must be submitted with its tax return to the Department of Revenue to claim the tax credit or be transferred pursuant to <a href="mailto:s.220.1845(2)(f)">s.220.1845(2)(f)</a> s.

220.1845(2)(g). The May 1 deadline for annual site rehabilitation tax credit certificate awards shall not apply to any tax credit application for which the department has issued a notice of deficiency pursuant to subsection (8). The department shall respond within 90 days after receiving a response from the tax credit applicant to such a notice of deficiency. Credits may not result in the payment of refunds if total credits exceed the

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1276 amount of tax owed.

 (10) For solid waste removal, new health care facility or health care provider, and affordable housing tax credit applications, the Department of Environmental Protection shall inform the applicant of the department's determination within 90 days after the application is deemed complete. Each eligible tax credit applicant shall be informed of the amount of its tax credit and provided with a tax credit certificate that must be submitted with its tax return to the Department of Revenue to claim the tax credit or be transferred pursuant to  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{220.1845(2)(f)}$   $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{220.1845(2)(g)}$ . Credits may not result in the payment of refunds if total credits exceed the amount of tax owed.

## Section 22. Transitional rules.-

- (1) For the first taxable year beginning on or after

  January 1, 2020, a taxpayer that filed a Florida corporate

  income tax return in the preceding taxable year and that is a

  member of a water's edge group shall compute its income together

  with all members of its water's edge group and file a combined

  Florida corporate income tax return with all members of its

  water's edge group.
- (2) An affiliated group of corporations that filed a Florida consolidated corporate income tax return pursuant to an election provided in s. 220.131, Florida Statutes 2018, shall cease filing a Florida consolidated return for taxable years

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beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and shall file a combined Florida corporate income tax return with all members of its water's edge group.

- (3) An affiliated group of corporations that filed a Florida consolidated corporate income tax return pursuant to the election in s. 220.131(1), Florida Statutes (1985), which allowed the affiliated group to make an election within 90 days after December 20, 1984, or upon filing the taxpayer's first return after December 20, 1984, whichever was later, shall cease filing a Florida consolidated corporate income tax return using that method for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and shall file a combined Florida corporate income tax return with all members of its water's edge group.
- (4) A taxpayer that is not a member of a water's edge group remains subject to chapter 220, Florida Statutes, and shall file a separate Florida corporate income tax return as previously required.
- (5) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, a tax return for a member of a water's edge group must be a combined Florida corporate income tax return that includes tax information for all members of the water's edge group. The tax return must be filed by a member that has a nexus with this state.
- Section 23. <u>If changes in this act result in bringing</u> additional revenues into the state, as determined by the Revenue

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 Estimating Conference comparing projected revenues in the absence of this act with projected collections after its implementation, the conference must identify rate reductions to the taxes imposed under chapter 212, including the tax on rental or license fee for use of real property, in order to make the act revenue neutral. The conference must communicate these proposals to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the House Minority Leader, and the Senate Minority Leader at least 60 days before the start of the 2023 Legislative session. The conference, to the extent possible, should recommend rate reductions or tax eliminations that will apply to the broadest base of taxpayers and be easily implemented and understood by taxpayers and dealers.

Section 24. Effective January 1, 2020, paragraphs (ppp)

Section 24. Effective January 1, 2020, paragraphs (ppp) and (qqq) are added to subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, 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

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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 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.

- (ppp) Personal hygiene products.—The sale of diapers and baby wipes is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- 1. "Baby wipe" means a moistened, disposable, and often antiseptic tissue used chiefly for cleansing the skin of babies and children.
- 2. "Diaper" means a product used to absorb or contain body waste, including, but not limited to, baby diapers and adult diapers and pads designed and used for incontinence.
  - (qqq) College textbooks.—The sale of textbooks that are

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1376	required or recommended for use in a course offered by a public
1377	postsecondary education institution as described in s. 1000.04,
1378	or a nonpublic postsecondary educational institution that is
1379	eligible to participate in a tuition assistance program
1380	authorized by s. 1009.89 or s. 1009.891, is exempt from the tax
1381	imposed by this chapter. As used in this paragraph, the term:
1382	1. "Instructional materials" means any educational
1383	materials, in printed or digital form, that are required or
1384	recommended for use in a course in any field of study.
1385	2. "Textbook" means any required or recommended manual of
1386	instruction or any instructional materials for any field of
1387	study.
1388	
1389	To demonstrate that a sale is not subject to tax, the student
1390	must provide to the vender a physical or an electronic copy of
1391	his or her identification number and a course syllabus or list
1392	of required and recommended textbooks and instruction materials
1393	that meet the criteria under s. 1004.085(3).
1394	Section 25. Clothes, school supplies, personal computers,
1395	and personal computer-related accessories; sales tax holiday.—
1396	(1) The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statues, may
1397	not be collected for 7 days annually, beginning on the first
1398	Monday in August and ending at 11:59 p.m. on Sunday, on the
1399	<pre>retail sale of:</pre>
1400	(a) Clothes, wallets, or bags, including handbags,

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1400

1401	backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding
1402	briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags, having a sales
1403	price of \$60 or less per item. As used in this paragraph, the
1404	term "clothing" means:
1405	1. Any article of wearing apparel intended to be worn on
1406	or about the human body, excluding watches, watchbands, jewelry,
1407	umbrellas, and handkerchiefs; and
1408	2. All footwear, excluding skis, swim fins, roller blades,
1409	and skates.
1410	(b) School supplies having a sales price of \$15 or less
1411	per item. As used in this paragraph, the term "school supplies"
1412	means pens, pencils, erasers, crayons, notebooks, notebook
1413	filler paper, legal pads, binders, lunch boxes, construction
1414	paper, markers, folders, poster board, composition books, poster
1415	paper, scissors, cellophane tape, glue or paste, rulers,
1416	computer disks, protractors, compasses, and calculators.
1417	(2) The tax exemptions provided in this section do not
1418	apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as
1419	defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public
1420	lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida
1421	Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2),
1422	Florida Statutes.
1423	Section 26. Disaster preparedness supplies; sales tax
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1425	(1) The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes,
1426	may not be collected for two days in May, beginning on the first
1427	Saturday of May and ending at 11:59 p.m. on Sunday, on the
1428	retail sale of:
1429	(a) A portable self-powered light source selling for \$20
1430	or less.
1431	(b) A portable self-powered radio, two-way radio, or
1432	weather-band radio selling for \$50 or less.
1433	(c) A tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting
1434	selling for \$50 or less.
1435	(d) An item normally sold as, or generally advertised as,
1436	a ground anchor system or tie-down kit selling for \$50 or less.
1437	(e) A gas or diesel fuel tank selling for \$25 or less.
1438	(f) A package of AA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt, or 9-
1439	volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, selling
1440	for \$30 or less.
1441	(g) A nonelectric food storage cooler selling for \$30 or
1442	<pre>less.</pre>
1443	(h) A portable generator used to provide light or
1444	communications or preserve food in the event of a power outage
1445	selling for \$750 or less.
1446	(i) Reusable ice selling for \$10 or less.
1447	(2) The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are
1448	deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4),
1449	Florida Statutes, to administer this section.

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1450	(3) The tax exemptions provided in this section do not
1451	apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as
1452	defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public
1453	lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida
1454	Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2),
1455	Florida Statutes.
1456	Section 27. Tax exemptions, exclusions, and reductions.—
1457	(1) This section provides for the review and repeal or
1458	reenactment of any exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax
1459	reduction enacted or modified on or after July 1, 2019.
1460	(2) In the 5th year after enactment of a new tax
1461	exemption, exclusion, or tax credit, or reduction of an existing
1462	tax, the exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or reduction shall
1463	stand repealed on October 2nd of the 5th year, unless the
1464	Legislature acts to reenact the exemption, exclusion, tax
1465	credit, or reduction.
1466	(3) Each law that enacts a new tax exemption, exclusion,
1467	or tax credit or reduces a tax must state that it is repealed at
1468	the end of 5 years and must be reviewed by the Legislature
1469	before the scheduled review date.
1470	(4)(a) By June 1 in the year before the repeal of an
1471	exemption, exclusion or tax credit or the reduction of a tax,
1472	the Office of Legislative Services shall certify to the
1473	President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
1474	Representatives the language and statutory citation of each

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exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction.

- (b) An exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction that is not certified to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives is not subject to legislative review and repeal under this section. If the office fails to certify an exemption that it subsequently determines should have been certified, it shall include the exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction in the following year's certification after that determination.
- (5) As part of the review process, the Legislature must consider the following:
- (a) The identification of the entity that the exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction specifically benefits and in the aggregate, how much money the state does not collect by retaining such exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction.
- (b) The date when the exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction was first enacted; what identifiable public purpose the exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction served; and whether such public purpose still remains.
- (c) Whether assurances provided or estimates used to justify the exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction were realized, and if not, an explanation of why such exemption, exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction should remain.
  - (d) Alternative uses for the funds if such tax exemption,

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exclusion, tax credit, or tax reduction were repealed.

Section 28. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 1012.59, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1012.59 Certification fees.-

- (1) The State Board of Education, by rule, shall establish separate fees for applications, examinations, certification, certification renewal, late renewal, recordmaking, and recordkeeping, and may establish procedures for scheduling and administering an examination upon an applicant's request. Each fee shall be based on department estimates of the revenue required to implement the provisions of law with respect to certification of school personnel. The application fee shall be nonrefundable. Each examination fee shall be sufficient to cover the actual cost of developing and administering the examination.
- (3) The State Board of Education shall waive initial general knowledge, professional education, and subject area examination fees and certification fees for:
- (a) A member of the United States Armed Forces or a reserve component thereof who is serving or has served on active duty or the spouse of such a member.
- (b) The surviving spouse of a member of the United States Armed Forces or a reserve component thereof who was serving on active duty at the time of death.
- (c) An honorably discharged veteran of the United States
  Armed Forces or a veteran of a reserve component thereof who

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served on active duty and the spouse or surviving spouse of such a veteran.

Section 29. Section 1010.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1010.75 Teacher Certification Examination Trust Fund.—The proceeds for the certification examination fee levied pursuant to s. 1012.59 before July 1, 2019, shall be remitted by the Department of Education to the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into and disbursed from the "Teacher Certification Examination Trust Fund" as re-created by chapter 99-28, Laws of Florida.

Section 30. Anti-terrorism and vacant property tax.-

(1) Terrorists and fleeing socialist oligarchs frequently fund operations and hide their assets by purchasing luxury condominiums in Florida. This practice has been reported by the New York Post and the Miami Herald, as well as other media outlets. In response to this, the Internal Revenue Service has implemented new disclosure rules to target selected markets in Florida. However, the practice threatens the safety, stability, and integrity of the state's housing market. At the same time, the artificial demand for these often unoccupied luxury condominiums and houses has shifted market demand for moderate income and affordable housing, which has exacerbated an existing crisis for Florida's working families and the businesses that rely on those housing options. Individuals and entities who are

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causing this residential housing market distortion must pay to correct the problem which will in turn promote the safety, stability, and integrity of the housing market.

- (2) Effective January 1, 2020, an annual anti-terrorism and vacant property tax of \$1,500 is imposed on all nonhomesteaded residential real property not subject to an agricultural exemption. The tax applies to each property that remains vacant for more than 9 months in a calendar year and is located in a county with a population of over 74,000. The tax shall be assessed annually by the property appraiser and must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into a separate account within the State Housing Trust Fund.
- (3) (a) The owner of each nonhomesteaded residential property shall certify in a manner proscribed by the property appraiser that his or her property was not vacant for more than 9 months in the preceding calendar year. A property is considered vacant if it is not physically occupied by a tenant or the property owner for more than 63 days within any 90-day period during the calendar year. Short term leases or tenancies, including those facilitated by e-commerce platforms, peer-to-peer networks, or directly by an owner are considered a vacancy and subject to the tax, unless the lease or tenancy is for a period of greater than 1 month in which case the actual term of the tenancy will count. An owner's liability to pay the tax under this section is not extinguished through a sublease or

other agreement with a third party to manage or lease a property and the property is still subject to the vacancy tax.

- (b) A person who knowingly provides a false certification commits perjury and upon conviction, punishable as provided by law. A person who knowingly provides a second false certification commits a felony in the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, Florida Statutes.
- (c) Property appraisers may adopt rules to implement this subsection.
- (4) (a) Revenues generated from the anti-terrorist and vacant property tax shall be deposited into a separate account within the State Housing Trust Fund for use exclusively as set forth in paragraph (b).
- (b) The Department of Economic Opportunity shall create and administer a loan program to provide 0 percent interest loans to developers and other entities who construct or retrofit housing for income restricted individuals. To be eligible for a loan, at least 80 percent of the units to be constructed or retrofitted must be affordable, as that term is defined in s. 420.602(3), Florida Statutes.
- (c) Funds from repayment of loans must return to the separate account within the trust fund to provide new loans. If the unencumbered balance in the separate account within the trust fund exceeds \$100 million, the Department of Economic Opportunity must inform the Governor, the President of the

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Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Minority Leader, and the House Minority Leader, and shall issue requests for proposals for housing projects designed to address the housing needs of the Florida workforce. The department must evaluate, rank, and approve proposals that are received based on the projects' estimated impact to reduce housing costs, the substantiated need for workforce housing in the metropolitan market where the units will be constructed or retrofitted, and ability of the developer or other entity to repay any loans provided.

- (d) The Department of Economic Opportunity may adopt rules to implement this subsection.
- (5) Notwithstanding s. 215.32, Florida Statutes, unappropriated cash balances in the separate account within the State Housing Trust Fund may not be transferred to the Budget Stabilization Fund, the General Revenue Fund, or any other fund.

Section 31. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2019.