A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to the Small Business Fairness Act; creating such act and providing a short title; providing legislative findings and intent; amending s. 202.12, F.S.; revising certain tax rates imposed on the sales price of communications services; amending s. 212.0596, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "mail order sale" to specifically include sales of tangible personal property ordered via the Internet; deleting certain provisions that specify dealer activities or other circumstances that subject mail order sales to this state's power to levy and collect the sales and use tax; providing that certain persons who make mail order sales and who have a substantial nexus with this state are subject to this state's power to levy and collect the sales and use tax if they engage in certain activities; specifying that a dealer who does not have a physical presence in this state is required to collect and remit sales and use tax under certain circumstances; providing an exception; creating a rebuttable presumption that a dealer is subject to the state's power to levy and collect the sales or use tax under specified circumstances; specifying evidentiary proof that may be submitted to rebut the presumption; amending ss. 202.12001 and 203.001, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. Short title.—This act may be cited as the "Small Business Fairness Act."
  - Section 2. Legislative findings and intent.-
  - (1) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) The revisions made by this act will increase revenues
  from the taxation of mail order sales, especially mail order
  sales initiated over the Internet.
- (b) The payment of sales and use tax by sellers located outside this state will put this state's "brick-and-mortar" businesses on an equal competitive footing with remote sellers.
  - (2) The Legislature further finds that:
- (a) Increased revenues from the taxation of mail order sales create a unique opportunity to reduce the state's tax rate on communications services, which is one of the highest rates of taxation on communications services in the nation, and to offset decreased revenues from taxation of communications services with increased revenues from taxation of mail order sales.
- (b) The portion of the proceeds of the tax on communications services that constitutes gross receipts taxes, imposed at the rate prescribed in chapter 203, Florida Statutes, is required to be used in accordance with s. 9, Art. XII of the State Constitution for Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) and, therefore, should not be subject to a reduction in tax rate.
- (c) In contrast, communications services tax revenues that are not dedicated to PECO are deposited into the General Revenue

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Fund and, therefore, could be decreased as a result of a tax rate reduction on communications services and then the decreased revenues offset by increased revenues from taxation of mail order sales.

- (3) Therefore, based on these findings, with the exception of the rates applicable to the gross receipts tax, the proceeds of which are dedicated to PECO, the Legislature intends to decrease the current tax rates levied under s. 202.12, Florida Statutes, on the sale of communications services and to offset corresponding reductions in General Revenue with anticipated increased revenues from the taxation of mail order sales.
- Section 3. Effective January 1, 2014, section 202.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 202.12 Sales of communications services.—The Legislature finds that every person who engages in the business of selling communications services at retail in this state is exercising a taxable privilege. It is the intent of the Legislature that the tax imposed by chapter 203 be administered as provided in this chapter.
- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction, and the tax is due and payable as follows:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, at a rate of  $\underline{5}$  6.65 percent applied to the sales price of the communications service which:
  - 1. Originates and terminates in this state, or
- 2. Originates or terminates in this state and is charged to a service address in this state,

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when sold at retail, computed on each taxable sale for the purpose of remitting the tax due. The gross receipts tax imposed by chapter 203 shall be collected on the same taxable transactions and remitted with the tax imposed by this paragraph. If no tax is imposed by this paragraph by reason of s. 202.125(1), the tax imposed by chapter 203 shall nevertheless be collected and remitted in the manner and at the time prescribed for tax collections and remittances under this chapter.

- (b) At the rate of 9.1 10.8 percent on the retail sales price of any direct-to-home satellite service received in this state. The proceeds of the tax imposed under this paragraph shall be accounted for and distributed in accordance with s. 202.18(2). The gross receipts tax imposed by chapter 203 shall be collected on the same taxable transactions and remitted with the tax imposed by this paragraph.
- (c) At the rate set forth in paragraph (a) on the sales price of private communications services provided within this state, which shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:
- 1. Any charge with respect to a channel termination point located within this state;
- 2. Any charge for the use of a channel between two channel termination points located in this state; and
- 3. Where channel termination points are located both within and outside of this state:
  - a. If any segment between two such channel termination

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points is separately billed, 50 percent of such charge; and

b. If any segment of the circuit is not separately billed, an amount equal to the total charge for such circuit multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of channel termination points within this state and the denominator of which is the total number of channel termination points of the circuit.

- The gross receipts tax imposed by chapter 203 shall be collected on the same taxable transactions and remitted with the tax imposed by this paragraph.
- (d) At the rate set forth in paragraph (a) applied to the sales price of all mobile communications services deemed to be provided to a customer by a home service provider pursuant to s. 117(a) of the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act, Pub. L. No. 106-252, if such customer's service address is located within this state.
- (2) A dealer of taxable communications services shall bill, collect, and remit the taxes on communications services imposed pursuant to chapter 203 and this section at a combined rate that is the sum of the rate of tax on communications services prescribed in chapter 203 and the applicable rate of tax prescribed in this section. However, a dealer shall, in reporting each remittance to the department, identify the portion thereof which consists of taxes remitted pursuant to chapter 203. Return forms prescribed by the department shall facilitate such reporting.
  - (3) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the combined

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amount of taxes imposed under this section and s. 203.01(1)(a)2. shall not exceed \$100,000 per calendar year on charges to any person for interstate communications services that originate outside this state and terminate within this state. This subsection applies only to holders of a direct-pay permit issued under this subsection. A refund may not be given for taxes paid before receiving a direct-pay permit. Upon application, the department may issue one direct-pay permit to the purchaser of communications services authorizing such purchaser to pay the Florida communications services tax on such services directly to the department if the majority of such services used by such person are for communications originating outside of this state and terminating in this state. Only one direct-pay permit shall be issued to a person. Such direct-pay permit shall identify the taxes and service addresses to which it applies. Any dealer of communications services furnishing communications services to the holder of a valid direct-pay permit is relieved of the obligation to collect and remit the taxes imposed under this section and s. 203.01(1)(a)2. on such services. Tax payments and returns pursuant to a direct-pay permit shall be monthly. As used in this subsection, "person" means a single legal entity and does not mean a group or combination of affiliated entities or entities controlled by one person or group of persons.

Section 4. Section 212.0596, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.0596 Taxation of mail order sales.-

(1) As used in For purposes of this chapter, the term a "mail order sale" means is a sale of tangible personal property.

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ordered by mail, Internet, or other means of communication, from a dealer who receives the order in another state of the United States, or in a commonwealth, territory, or other area under the jurisdiction of the United States, and transports the property or causes the property to be transported, whether or not by mail, from any jurisdiction of the United States, including this state, to a person in this state, including the person who ordered the property.

- (2) Every dealer as defined in s. 212.06(2)(c) or person who makes a mail order sale is subject to the power of this state to levy and collect the tax imposed by this chapter  $\underline{if}$  when:
- (a) The dealer is a corporation doing business under the laws of this state or is a person domiciled in, or a resident of, or a citizen of, this state;
- (b) The dealer maintains retail establishments or offices in this state, whether the mail order sales thus subject to taxation by this state result from or are related in any other way to the activities of such establishments or offices;
- (c) The dealer has agents or representatives in this state who solicit business or transact business on behalf of the dealer, whether the mail order sales thus subject to taxation by this state result from or are related in any other way to such solicitation or transaction of business, except that a printer who mails or delivers for an out-of-state print purchaser material that the printer printed for an out-of-state print purchaser is it shall not be deemed to be the print purchaser's agent or representative for purposes of this paragraph;

(d) The property was delivered in this state in fulfillment of a sales contract that was entered into in this state, in accordance with applicable conflict of laws rules, when a person in this state accepted an offer by ordering the property;

- (e) The dealer, by purposefully or systematically exploiting the market provided by this state by any media-assisted, media-facilitated, or media-solicited means, including, but not limited to, direct mail advertising, unsolicited distribution of catalogs, computer-assisted shopping, television, radio, or other electronic media, or magazine or newspaper advertisements or other media, creates nexus with this state;
- (f) Through compact or reciprocity with another jurisdiction of the United States, that jurisdiction uses its taxing power and its jurisdiction over the retailer in support of this state's taxing power;
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}_{\text{(g)}}$  The dealer consents, expressly or by implication, to the imposition of the tax imposed by this chapter;
- (h) The dealer is subject to service of process under s. 48.181;
- (e)(i) The dealer's mail order sales are subject to the power of this state to tax sales or to require the dealer to collect use taxes under a statute or statutes of the United States;
- (f)(j) The dealer owns real property or tangible personal property that is physically in this state, except that a dealer whose only property in this state, (including property owned by

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an affiliate, in this state is located at the premises of a printer with which the vendor has contracted for printing, and is either a final printed product, or property that which becomes a part of the final printed product, or property from which the printed product is produced, is not deemed to own such property for purposes of this paragraph;

- capacity of a common carrier, The dealer, while not having nexus with this state on any of the bases described in paragraphs (a)—
  (j) or paragraph (l), is a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations, as defined in s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, whose members are includable under s.

  1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and whose members are eligible to file a consolidated tax return for federal corporate income tax purposes and any parent or subsidiary corporation in the affiliated group has substantial nexus with this state and:
- 1. Sells a similar line of products as the dealer and does so under the same or a similar business name;
- 2. Maintains an office, distribution facility, warehouse, storage place, or similar place of business in this state to facilitate the delivery of property or services sold by the dealer to the dealer's customers;
- 3. Uses trademarks, service marks, or trade names in this state that are the same or substantially similar to those used by the dealer;
- 4. Delivers, installs, assembles, or performs maintenance services for the dealer's customers in this state;
  - 5. Facilitates the dealer's delivery of property to

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customers in this state by allowing the dealer's customers to pick up property sold by the dealer at an office, distribution facility, warehouse, storage place, or similar place of business maintained by the person in this state; or

- 6. Conducts any other activities in this state that are significantly associated with the dealer's ability to establish and maintain a market in this state for the dealer's sales on one or more of the bases described in paragraphs (a)-(j) or paragraph (1); or
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$  (1) The dealer or the dealer's activities have sufficient connection with or relationship to this state or its residents of some type other than those described in paragraphs  $\underline{\text{(a)}}$  - $\underline{\text{(g)}}$  (a) - $\underline{\text{(k)}}$  to create  $\underline{\text{a}}$  nexus empowering this state to tax its mail order sales or to require the dealer to collect sales tax or accrue use tax.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a dealer who does not have a physical presence in this state must collect and remit sales or use tax under this section if the activities conducted in this state on the dealer's behalf are significantly associated with the dealer's ability to establish and maintain a market for sales in this state, unless the dealer's gross revenue from sales in this state are less than \$100,000 annually.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding other provisions of law, there is established a rebuttable presumption that every dealer as defined in s. 212.06(2) who makes a mail order sale is also subject to the power of this state to levy and collect the tax

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

imposed by this chapter if the dealer enters into an agreement with one or more residents of this state under which the resident, for a commission or other consideration, directly or indirectly refers potential customers to the dealer, whether by a link on an Internet website, an in-person oral presentation, telemarketing, or otherwise, and if the cumulative gross receipts from sales by the dealer to the customers in this state who are referred to the dealer by all residents having this type of an agreement with the dealer are more than \$10,000 during the 12-month period immediately before the rebuttable presumption arose.

- (b) The presumption in paragraph (a) may be rebutted by the submission of evidence proving that the residents with whom the dealer has an agreement did not engage in any activity within this state that was significantly associated with the dealer's ability to establish or maintain the dealer's market in this state during the 12 months immediately before the rebuttable presumption arose. The evidence may consist of sworn affidavits, obtained and given in good faith, from each resident with whom the dealer has an agreement attesting that the resident did not engage in any solicitation in this state on the dealer's behalf during the 12-month period immediately before the rebuttable presumption arose.
- (4)(3) Each Every dealer engaged in the business of making mail order sales is subject to the requirements of this chapter for cooperation of dealers in collection of taxes and in administration of this chapter, except that no fee shall be imposed upon such dealer for carrying out any required activity.

 $\underline{(5)}$  (4) The department shall, with the consent of another jurisdiction of the United States whose cooperation is needed, enforce this chapter in that jurisdiction, either directly or, at the option of that jurisdiction, through its officers or employees.

 $\underline{(6)}$  The tax required under this section to be collected and any amount unreturned to a purchaser that is not tax but was collected from the purchaser under the representation that it was tax constitute funds of the State of Florida from the moment of collection.

(7) (6) Notwithstanding other provisions of law, a dealer who makes a mail order sale in this state is exempt from collecting and remitting any local option surtax on the sale, unless the dealer is located in a county that imposes a surtax within the meaning of s. 212.054(3)(a), the order is placed through the dealer's location in such county, and the property purchased is delivered into such county or into another county in this state that levies the surtax, in which case the provisions of s. 212.054(3)(a) are applicable.

(8) (7) The department may establish by rule procedures for collecting the use tax from unregistered persons who but for their mail order purchases would not be required to remit sales or use tax directly to the department. The procedures may provide for waiver of registration and registration fees, provisions for irregular remittance of tax, elimination of the collection allowance, and nonapplication of local option surtaxes.

Section 5. Section 202.12001, Florida Statutes, is amended

337 to read:

202.12001 Combined rate for tax collected pursuant to ss. 202.12(1)(a) and 203.01(1)(b).—In complying with ss. 1-3, ch. 2010-149, Laws of Florida, the dealer of communication services may collect a combined rate of 5.15 6.8 percent comprised of 5 6.65 percent and 0.15 percent required by ss. 202.12(1)(a) and 203.01(1)(b)3., respectively, as long as the provider properly reflects the tax collected with respect to the two provisions as required in the return to the Department of Revenue.

Section 6. Section 203.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

203.001 Combined rate for tax collected pursuant to ss. 202.12(1)(a) and 203.01(1)(b).—In complying with ss. 1-3, ch. 2010-149, Laws of Florida, the dealer of communication services may collect a combined rate of 5.15 6.8 percent comprised of 5 6.65 percent and 0.15 percent required by ss. 202.12(1)(a) and 203.01(1)(b)3., respectively, as long as the provider properly reflects the tax collected with respect to the two provisions as required in the return to the Department of Revenue.

Section 7. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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