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By the Committee on Commerce and Tourism; and Senators Detert and Margolis

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to taxes; amending s. 202.12, F.S.; reducing the tax rate applied to the sale of communications services; reducing the tax rate applied to retail sales of direct-to-home satellite services; amending s. 202.12001, F.S.; conforming rates to the reduction of the communications services tax; amending s. 203.001, F.S.; conforming rates to the reduction of the communications services tax; amending s. 212.0596, F.S.; revising the term "mail order sale" to specifically include sales of tangible personal property ordered through 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 nexus with this state are subject to this state's power to levy and collect the sales and use tax when they engage in certain enumerated activities; specifying that dealers are not required to collect and remit sales and use tax unless certain circumstances exist; 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 s. 212.06, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "dealer"; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising the sales tax exemption from the sales tax for certain

business purchases of industrial machinery and equipment and spaceport activities; deleting certain limitations on, and procedural requirements relating to, the exemption; conforming cross-references; requiring that the Department of Revenue develop a tracking system, in consultation with the Revenue Estimating Conference, to determine the amount of sales tax remitted by out-of-state dealers who would otherwise not be required to collect and remit sales taxes but for the amendments made by the act; requiring that the department submit a report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date each year; requiring that the Revenue Estimating Conference use such report to determine the amount of sales taxes remitted in the previous calendar year by such out-ofstate dealers and estimate the amount that may be expected in the following fiscal year; requiring that the Legislature use the information to reduce tax rates for other taxes as deemed appropriate; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Effective January 1, 2014, paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 202.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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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

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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 $\underline{5.65}$ percent $\underline{6.65}$ 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,

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 9.8 percent 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.

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Section 2. Effective January 1, 2014, section 202.12001, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 5.8 percent 6.8 percent comprised of 5.65 percent 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 3. Effective January 1, 2014, 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 5.8 percent 6.8 percent comprised of 5.65 percent 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 4. Section 212.0596, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.0596 Taxation of mail order sales.

(1) For purposes of this chapter, a "mail order sale" is a sale of tangible personal property, ordered by mail, the Internet, or other means of communication, from a dealer who receives the order in another state of the United States, or in

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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) who makes a mail order sale is subject to the power of this state to levy and collect the tax imposed by this chapter if when:
- (a) The dealer is a corporation doing business under the laws of this state or is a person domiciled in, 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 the printer printed for it is 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;

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(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;
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ 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 <u>pursuant to federal law under a statute or statutes of the United States</u>;
- <u>(f)</u> (j) The dealer owns real property or tangible personal property that is physically in this state, except that a dealer whose only property, (including property owned by 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;

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 $\underline{(g)}$ (k) The dealer, while not having nexus with this state on any of the bases described in paragraphs $\underline{(a)}$ — $\underline{(f)}$ (a)— $\underline{(j)}$ or $\underline{paragraphs}$ (h)— $\underline{(i)}$ $\underline{paragraph}$ (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 nexus with this state on one or more of the bases described in paragraphs $\underline{(a)}$ — $\underline{(j)}$ or $\underline{paragraphs}$ (h)— $\underline{(i)}$ $\underline{paragraph}$ (l); or

- (h) A person, other than a person acting in the capacity of a common carrier, has 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 which 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 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 which are significantly associated with the dealer's ability to establish and maintain a market in this state for the dealer's sales; or

 $\underline{(i)}$ (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 $\underline{(a)}$ - $\underline{(h)}$ (a) - $\underline{(k)}$ to create \underline{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 other provisions of law, a dealer is not required to collect and remit sales or use tax under this subsection unless the dealer has a physical presence in this state or 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.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding other provisions of law or this section, there is a rebuttable presumption that every dealer, as defined in s. 212.06, who makes a mail order sale is also subject to the power of this state to levy and collect the tax 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, whether by a link on an Internet website, an in-person oral presentation, telemarketing, or otherwise, to the dealer, if the cumulative gross receipts from sales by the dealer to customers in this state who are referred to the dealer by all residents having this type of an agreement with the dealer is in excess of \$10,000 during the 12

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months 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 which 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 he or she did not engage in any solicitation in this state on the dealer's behalf during the previous year.

 $\underline{(4)}$ $\underline{(3)}$ \underline{A} 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 \underline{a} \underline{no} fee \underline{may} not 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.

 $\underline{(6)}$ (5) The tax required under this section to be collected and any amount unreturned to a purchaser which that is not tax but was collected from the purchaser under the representation that it was tax constitute funds of this the state of Florida from the moment of collection.

(7) (6) Notwithstanding other provisions of law, a dealer

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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 which 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. Subsection (2) of section 212.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.06 Sales, storage, use tax; collectible from dealers; "dealer" defined; dealers to collect from purchasers; legislative intent as to scope of tax.—
- (2) (a) The term "dealer," as used in this chapter, means a includes every person who:
- (a) Manufactures or produces tangible personal property for sale at retail; for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state.
- (b) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean every person, as used in this chapter, who Imports, or causes to be imported, tangible personal property from any state or foreign

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country for sale at retail; for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state.

- (c) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean every person, as used in this chapter, who Sells at retail or who offers for sale at retail, or who has in his or her possession for sale at retail; or for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state, tangible personal property as defined herein, including a retailer who transacts a mail order sale.
- (d) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person who Has sold at retail; or used, or consumed, or distributed; or stored for use or consumption in this state, tangible personal property and who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid on the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, or the storage of such tangible personal property. However, The term "dealer" does not include mean a person who is not a "dealer" as otherwise defined in under the definition of any other paragraph of this subsection and whose only owned or leased property, (including property owned or leased by 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.
- (e) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person, as used in this chapter, who Leases or rents tangible personal property, as defined in this chapter, for a consideration, permitting the use or possession of such property

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without transferring title thereto, except as expressly provided in this chapter for to the contrary herein.

- (f) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person, as used in this chapter, who Maintains or uses has within this state, directly or by a subsidiary, an office, distributing house, salesroom, or house, warehouse, or other place of business operated by any person other than a common carrier acting in the capacity of a common carrier.
- (g) "Dealer" also means and includes every person who Solicits business either by direct representatives, indirect representatives, or manufacturers' agents; by distribution of catalogs or other advertising matter; or by any other means whatsoever, and by reason thereof receives orders for tangible personal property from consumers for use, consumption, distribution, and storage for use or consumption in the state.+ Such dealer shall collect the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser, and no action, either in law or in equity, on a sale or transaction as provided by the terms of this chapter may be had in this state by any such dealer unless it is affirmatively shown that the provisions of this chapter have been fully complied with.
- (h) "Dealer" also means and includes every person who, As a representative, agent, or solicitor of an out-of-state principal or principals, solicits, receives, and accepts orders from consumers in the state for future delivery and whose principal refuses to register as a dealer.
- (i) <u>Constitutes</u> <u>"Dealer" also means and includes</u> the state <u>or any</u> county, municipality, <u>district</u> <u>any political</u> <u>subdivision</u>, agency, bureau, <u>or</u> department, or other state or

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349 local governmental instrumentality.

- (j) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person who Leases, or grants a license to use, occupy, or enter upon, living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, real property, space or spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, docking or storage space or spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or tie-down or storage space or spaces for aircraft at airports. The term includes "dealer" also means any person who has leased, occupied, or used or was entitled to use any living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, real property, space or spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, or docking or storage space or spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or who has purchased communication services or electric power or energy, and who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid to the vendor or lessor on any such transactions. The term "dealer" does not include a any person who leases, lets, rents, or grants a license to use, occupy, or enter upon any living quarters, sleeping quarters, or housekeeping accommodations in apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist camps, or trailer camps, and who exclusively enters into a bona fide written agreement for continuous residence for longer than 6 months in duration with a any person who leases, lets, rents, or is granted a license to use such property.
- (k) <u>"Dealer" also means any person who</u> Sells, provides, or performs a service taxable under this chapter. <u>The term includes</u> a <u>"Dealer" also means any person who purchases</u>, uses, or

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consumes a service taxable under this chapter who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid to the seller of the taxable service.

(1) "Dealer" also means any person who Solicits, offers, provides, enters into, issues, or delivers any service warranty taxable under this chapter, or who receives, on behalf of such a person, any consideration from a service warranty holder.

Section 6. Paragraphs (b), (d), and (h) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE.-
- (b) <u>Industrial</u> machinery and equipment used <u>by</u>

 <u>manufacturers or used exclusively in spaceport activities</u> to

 <u>increase productive output.</u>—
- 1. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased for exclusive use in businesses that manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property at fixed locations or for exclusive use by a new business in spaceport activities as defined by s. 212.02 or for use in new businesses that manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property at fixed locations are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if, at the time of purchase, the purchaser furnishes the seller with a signed certificate stating that the items to be exempted are for exclusive use as provided

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in this paragraph. The certificate relieves the seller of the responsibility of collecting the tax on the sale of such items and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of the tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used in a new business in this state. Such purchases must be made before the date the business first begins its productive operations, and delivery of the purchased item must be made within 12 months after that date.

2. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased for exclusive use by an expanding facility which is engaged in spaceport activities as defined by s. 212.02 or for use in expanding manufacturing facilities or plant units which manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property at fixed locations in this state are exempt from any amount of tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used to increase the productive output of such expanded facility or business by not less than 5 percent.

3.a. To receive an exemption provided by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., a qualifying business entity shall apply to the department for a temporary tax exemption permit. The application shall state that a new business exemption or expanded business exemption is being sought. Upon a tentative affirmative determination by the department pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the department shall issue such permit.

b. The applicant shall maintain all necessary books and

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records to support the exemption. Upon completion of purchases of qualified machinery and equipment pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the temporary tax permit shall be delivered to the department or returned to the department by certified or registered mail.

c. If, in a subsequent audit conducted by the department, it is determined that the machinery and equipment purchased as exempt under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. did not meet the criteria mandated by this paragraph or if commencement of production did not occur, the amount of taxes exempted at the time of purchase shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business entity, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the date of purchase, in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

d. If a qualifying business entity fails to apply for a temporary exemption permit or if the tentative determination by the department required to obtain a temporary exemption permit is negative, a qualifying business entity shall receive the exemption provided in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. through a refund of previously paid taxes. No refund may be made for such taxes unless the criteria mandated by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. have been met and commencement of production has occurred.

4. The department shall adopt rules governing applications for, issuance of, and the form of temporary tax exemption permits; provisions for recapture of taxes; and the manner and form of refund applications, and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of increased productive output, commencement of production, and qualification

for exemption.

2.5. The exemption does exemptions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. do not apply to machinery or equipment purchased or used by electric utility companies, communications companies, oil or gas exploration or production operations, publishing firms that do not export at least 50 percent of their finished product out of the state, any firm subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, or any firm that does not manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property or that does not use such machinery and equipment in spaceport activities as required by this paragraph. The exemption does apply exemptions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. shall apply to machinery and equipment purchased for use in phosphate or other solid minerals severance, mining, or processing operations.

3.6. For the purposes of the exemption, the term exemptions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2., these terms have the following meanings:

a. "industrial machinery and equipment" means tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more and that is used as an integral part in the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production of tangible personal property for sale or is exclusively used in spaceport activities. A building and its structural components are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the industrial machinery and equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced

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when the machinery and equipment are replaced. Heating and air-conditioning systems are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the production process, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities. The term includes parts and accessories for industrial machinery and equipment only to the extent that the exemption thereof is consistent with the provisions of this paragraph.

b. "Productive output" means the number of units actually produced by a single plant, operation, or product line in a single continuous 12-month period, irrespective of sales.

Increases in productive output shall be measured by the output for 12 continuous months selected by the expanding business after completion of the installation of such machinery or equipment over the output for the 12 continuous months immediately preceding such installation. However, in no case may such time period begin later than 2 years after completion of the installation of the new machinery and equipment. The units used to measure productive output shall be physically comparable between the two periods, irrespective of sales.

- (d) Machinery and equipment used under federal procurement contract.—
- 1. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased by an expanding business $\underline{\text{that}}$ which manufactures tangible personal property pursuant to federal procurement regulations at fixed locations in this state are exempt from the tax imposed in this chapter upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used to

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increase the implicit productive output of the expanded business by not less than 10 percent. The percentage of increase is measured as deflated implicit productive output for the calendar year during which the installation of the machinery or equipment is completed or during which commencement of production utilizing such items is begun divided by the implicit productive output for the preceding calendar year. In no case may The commencement of production may not begin later than 2 years after completing following completion of installation of the machinery or equipment.

- 2. The amount of the exemption allowed <u>must</u> shall equal the taxes otherwise imposed by this chapter on qualifying industrial machinery or equipment reduced by the percentage of gross receipts from cost-reimbursement type contracts attributable to the plant or operation to total gross receipts so attributable, accrued for the year of completion or commencement.
- 3. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall inure to the taxpayer only through \underline{a} refund of previously paid taxes. Such refund shall be made within 30 days \underline{after} of formal approval by the department of the taxpayer's application, which application may be made on an annual basis following installation of the machinery or equipment.
 - 4. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Cost-reimbursement type contracts" has the same meaning as in 32 C.F.R. s. 3-405.
- b. "Deflated implicit productive output" means the product of implicit productive output times the quotient of the national defense implicit price deflator for the preceding calendar year divided by the deflator for the year of completion or

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- c. "Eligible costs" means the total direct and indirect costs, as defined in 32 C.F.R. ss. 15-202 and 15-203, excluding general and administrative costs, selling expenses, and profit, defined by the uniform cost-accounting standards adopted by the Cost-Accounting Standards Board created pursuant to 50 U.S.C. s. 2168.
- d. "Implicit productive output" means the annual eligible costs attributable to all contracts or subcontracts subject to federal procurement regulations of the single plant or operation at which the machinery or equipment is used.
- e. "Industrial machinery and equipment" means tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more, that qualifies as an eliqible cost under federal procurement regulations, and that is used as an integral part of the process of production of tangible personal property. A building and its structural components are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the industrial machinery and equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the machinery and equipment are replaced. Heating and airconditioning systems are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the production process, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities. The term includes parts and accessories only to the extent that the exemption of such parts and accessories is consistent with the

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f. "National defense implicit price deflator" means the national defense implicit price deflator for the gross national product as determined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce.

- 5. The exclusions provided in subparagraph (b) 2. $\frac{(b)}{5}$. apply to this exemption. This exemption applies only to machinery or equipment purchased pursuant to production contracts with the United States Department of Defense and Armed Forces, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other federal agencies for which the contracts are classified for national security reasons. In no event shall The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to an any expanding business whose the increase in productive output is measurable of which could be measured under the provisions of sub-subparagraph (b) 6.b. as physically comparable between the two periods. As used in this subparagraph, the term "productive output" means the number of units actually produced by a single plant, operation, or product line in a single continuous 12-month period, irrespective of sales. Increases in productive output shall be measured by dividing the output for 12 continuous months selected by the expanding business after completing the installation of machinery or equipment by the output for the 12 continuous months immediately preceding such installation. However, such time period may not commence 2 years after completing the installation. The units used to measure productive output must be physically comparable between the two periods, irrespective of sales.
 - (h) Business property used in an enterprise zone.-

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1. Business property purchased for use by businesses located in an enterprise zone which is subsequently used in an enterprise zone is shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption inures to the business only through a refund of previously paid taxes. A refund shall be authorized upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer, to the satisfaction of the department, that the requirements of this paragraph have been met.

- 2. To receive a refund, the business must file under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable, an application, under oath, which includes:
- a. The name and address of the business claiming the refund.
- b. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the business is located.
- c. A specific description of the property for which a refund is sought, including its serial number or other permanent identification number.
 - d. The location of the property.
- e. The sales invoice or other proof of purchase of the property, showing the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the property was purchased.
- f. Whether the business is a small business as defined $\underline{\text{in}}$ by s. 288.703.
- g. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a

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resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.

- 3. Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all the information required pursuant to subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eligible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification must shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification must shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The business is shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.
- 4. An application for a refund pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the tax is due on the business property that is purchased.
- 5. The amount refunded on purchases of business property under this paragraph shall be the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on such business property or \$5,000, or, if up to no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the amount refunded on purchases of business property under this paragraph shall be the lesser of 97 percent

of the sales tax paid on such business property or \$10,000. A refund <u>must</u> approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval by the department of the application for the refund. A refund may not be granted under this paragraph unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$100 in sales tax paid on purchases made within a 60-day time period.

- 6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
- 7. If the department determines that the business property is used outside an enterprise zone within 3 years after from the date of purchase, the amount of taxes refunded to the business purchasing such business property is shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the date of purchase, in the manner provided by this chapter. Notwithstanding this subparagraph, business property used exclusively in:
 - a. Licensed commercial fishing vessels,
 - b. Fishing guide boats, or
 - c. Ecotourism guide boats

that leave and return to a fixed location within an area designated under s. 379.2353, Florida Statutes 2010, are eligible for the exemption provided under this paragraph if all requirements of this paragraph are met. Such vessels and boats must be owned by a business that is eligible to receive the exemption provided under this paragraph. This exemption does not

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apply to the purchase of a vessel or boat.

- 8. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the business property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.
- 9. For the purposes of this exemption, the term "business property" means new or used property defined as "recovery property" in s. 168(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, except:
- a. Property classified as 3-year property under s. 168(c)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended;
- b. Industrial machinery and equipment as defined in subparagraph (b)3. sub-subparagraph (b)6.a. and eligible for exemption under paragraph (b);
- c. Building materials as defined in sub-subparagraph (g) 8.a.; and
- d. Business property having a sales price of under \$5,000 per unit.
- 10. This paragraph expires on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- Section 7. (1) The Department of Revenue shall develop a tracking system, in consultation with the Revenue Estimating

 Conference, to determine the amount of sales taxes remitted by out-of-state dealers who would otherwise not be required to collect and remit sales taxes in the absence of the amendments made to s. 212.0596, Florida Statutes, in section 1 of this act.

 By February 1 of each year, the Department of Revenue shall

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submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which sets forth the amount of sales taxes collected and remitted by such dealers in the previous calendar year and the methodology used to determine the amount.

- (2) By March 1 of each year, the Revenue Estimating
 Conference shall use the information provided by the Department
 of Revenue pursuant to subsection (1) to determine the amount of
 sales taxes remitted in the previous calendar year by such outof-state dealers who would otherwise not be required to collect
 and remit sales taxes and estimate the amount that may be
 expected in the following fiscal year.
- (3) The Legislature shall use the information provided by the Department of Revenue and the Revenue Estimating Conference to develop legislation designed to return the amount of those sales taxes collected to the taxpayers of this state. The Legislature shall reduce taxes in an amount not less than the amount determined by the Revenue Estimating Conference. Such reduction shall take into account reductions already provided in this act in sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this act. If the amount collected is determined to be of a recurring nature and sufficient to lower tax rates, the Legislature may provide other permanent tax relief as it deems appropriate.

Section 8. 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, 2013.