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A bill to be entitled An act relating to tax administration; repealing s. 212.084(6), F.S.; eliminating provisions for temporary exemption certificates; repealing s. 212.08(7)(ccc), F.S.; eliminating the specific sales tax exemption for organizations providing crime prevention, drunk-driving prevention, and juvenile-delinquency-prevention services; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; providing that a qualifying entity is entitled to a refund for taxes paid on items purchased by the entity prior to receiving a consumer certificate of exemption; providing for retroactive application; reinstating retroactively the sales tax exemption for parent-teacher organizations and parent-teacher associations; eliminating obsolete provisions; requiring a purchaser to file an affidavit stating the exempt nature of a purchase with the selling vendor instead of the Department of Revenue; providing for retroactive application; replacing the definition of the term "section 38 property" with an express definition of the terms "industrial machinery and equipment" and "motion picture and video equipment"; imposing certain requirements, for purposes of taxation, on the removal of a motor vehicle from this state; providing residency requirements of corporate officers, corporate stockholders, and partners in a partnership relating to the

1 taxable status of sales of motor vehicles; amending s. 212.06, F.S.; clarifying the 2 3 definition of the term "fixtures"; eliminating reference to the term "trade fixture"; amending 4 5 s. 212.08, F.S.; replacing the Interstate 6 Commerce Commission with the Surface 7 Transportation Board as the entity that licenses certain railroads as common carriers; 8 providing that, for a vessel, railroad, or 9 10 motor carrier engaged in interstate or foreign 11 commerce, sales tax applies to taxable purchases in this state and applies even if the 12 13 vessel, railroad, or motor carrier has operated for less than a fiscal year; amending s. 14 220.22, F.S.; eliminating the initial year's 15 information return for certain corporations; 16 17 repealing s. 624.509(10), F.S., which provides for an exemption from the insurance premium tax 18 19 for insurers who write monoline flood insurance policies; amending s. 213.285, F.S.; delaying 20 the future repeal of the certified audit 21 project; amending s. 213.30, F.S.; clarifying 22 that the rewards program is the only available 23 24 means of obtaining compensation for information 25 regarding another person's failure to comply with the state's tax laws; amending s. 11, ch. 26 27 2000-165, Laws of Florida; clarifying which 28 provisions of ch. 213, F.S., apply to the 29 collection of unemployment contributions; amending s. 45.031, F.S.; requiring the clerk 30 31 of court to give notice to the Department of

Revenue if there is a surplus resulting from the foreclosure of an unemployment compensation tax lien; amending s. 69.041, F.S.; permitting the department to participate in the disbursement of unemployment compensation tax lien foreclosure funds; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; providing for confidentiality and information sharing; abrogating the expiration of s. 215.20(3), F.S., relating to service charges against certain trust funds, notwithstanding s. 10, ch. 90-110, Laws of Florida; repealing s. 4 of ch. 96-395, Laws of Florida, which provides for the repeal of exemptions provided for certain citizen support organizations and the Florida Folk Festival; providing for retroactive applicability; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. <u>Subsection (6) of section 212.084, Florida</u>
<u>Statutes, is repealed.</u>

Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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(7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. -- Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eliqible 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 must pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

- (a) Artificial commemorative flowers.--Exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the sale of artificial commemorative flowers by bona fide nationally chartered veterans' organizations.
- (b) Boiler fuels. -- When purchased for use as a combustible fuel, purchases of natural gas, residual oil, recycled oil, waste oil, solid waste material, coal, sulfur, wood, wood residues or wood bark used in an industrial manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production process at a fixed location in this state are exempt from the taxes imposed by this chapter; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser signs a certificate stating that 31 | the fuel to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated

herein. This exemption does not apply to the use of boiler fuels that are not used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing items of tangible personal property for sale, or to the use of boiler fuels used by any firm subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

- (c) Crustacea bait.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the purchase by commercial fishers of bait intended solely for use in the entrapment of Callinectes sapidus and Menippe mercenaria.
- (d) Feeds.--Feeds for poultry, ostriches, and livestock, including racehorses and dairy cows, are exempt.
- (e) Film rentals.--Film rentals are exempt when an admission is charged for viewing such film, and license fees and direct charges for films, videotapes, and transcriptions used by television or radio stations or networks are exempt.
- (f) Flags.--Also exempt are sales of the flag of the United States and the official state flag of Florida.
- (g) Florida Retired Educators Association and its local chapters.—Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are purchases of office supplies, equipment, and publications made by the Florida Retired Educators Association and its local chapters.
- (h) Guide dogs for the blind.--Also exempt are the sale or rental of guide dogs for the blind, commonly referred to as "seeing-eye dogs," and the sale of food or other items for such guide dogs.
- 1. The department shall issue a consumer's certificate of exemption to any blind person who holds an identification card as provided for in s. 413.091 and who either owns or

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rents, or contemplates the ownership or rental of, a guide dog for the blind. The consumer's certificate of exemption shall be issued without charge and shall be of such size as to be capable of being carried in a wallet or billfold.

- 2. The department shall make such rules concerning items exempt from tax under the provisions of this paragraph as may be necessary to provide that any person authorized to have a consumer's certificate of exemption need only present such a certificate at the time of paying for exempt goods and shall not be required to pay any tax thereon.
- (i) Hospital meals and rooms. -- Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter on rentals and meals are patients and inmates of any hospital or other physical plant or facility designed and operated primarily for the care of persons who are ill, aged, infirm, mentally or physically incapacitated, or otherwise dependent on special care or attention. Residents of a home for the aged are exempt from payment of taxes on meals provided through the facility. A home for the aged is defined as a facility that is licensed or certified in part or in whole under chapter 400 or chapter 651, or that is financed by a mortgage loan made or insured by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under s. 202, s. 202 with a s. 8 subsidy, s. 221(d)(3) or (4), s. 232, or s. 236 of the National Housing Act, or other such similar facility designed and operated primarily for the care of the aged.
- (j) Household fuels.--Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are sales of utilities to residential households or owners of residential models in this state by utility companies who pay the gross receipts tax imposed under s. 203.01, and sales of fuel to residential

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households or owners of residential models, including oil, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, coal, wood, and other fuel products used in the household or residential model for the purposes of heating, cooking, lighting, and refrigeration, regardless of whether such sales of utilities and fuels are separately metered and billed direct to the residents or are metered and billed to the landlord. If any part of the utility or fuel is used for a nonexempt purpose, the entire sale is taxable. The landlord shall provide a separate meter for nonexempt utility or fuel consumption. For the purposes of this paragraph, licensed family day care homes shall also be exempt.

- (k) Meals provided by certain nonprofit organizations.—There is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter the sale of prepared meals by a nonprofit volunteer organization to handicapped, elderly, or indigent persons when such meals are delivered as a charitable function by the organization to such persons at their places of residence.
- (1) Organizations providing special educational, cultural, recreational, and social benefits to minors.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are sales or leases to and sales of donated property by nonprofit organizations which are incorporated pursuant to chapter 617 the primary purpose of which is providing activities that contribute to the development of good character or good sportsmanship, or to the educational or cultural development, of minors. This exemption is extended only to that level of the organization that has a salaried executive officer or an elected nonsalaried executive officer. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "donated property" means any property

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transferred to such nonprofit organization for less than 50 percent of its fair market value.

- (m) Religious institutions.--
- There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter transactions involving sales or leases directly to religious institutions when used in carrying on their customary nonprofit religious activities or sales or leases of tangible personal property by religious institutions having an established physical place for worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted and carried on.
- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "religious institutions" means churches, synagogues, and established physical places for worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted and carried on. The term "religious institutions" includes nonprofit corporations the sole purpose of which is to provide free transportation services to church members, their families, and other church attendees. The term "religious institutions" also includes nonprofit state, nonprofit district, or other nonprofit governing or administrative offices the function of which is to assist or regulate the customary activities of religious institutions. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation that is qualified as nonprofit under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and that owns and operates a Florida television station, at least 90 percent of the programming of which station consists of programs of a religious nature and the financial support for which, exclusive of receipts for broadcasting from other nonprofit organizations, is 31 predominantly from contributions from the general public. The

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term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation that is qualified as nonprofit under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the primary activity of which is making and distributing audio recordings of religious scriptures and teachings to blind or visually impaired persons at no charge. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation that is qualified as nonprofit under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the sole or primary function of which is to provide, upon invitation, nonprofit religious services, evangelistic services, religious education, administrative assistance, or missionary assistance for a church, synagogue, or established physical place of worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted.

- (n) Veterans' organizations. --
- 1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter transactions involving sales or leases to qualified veterans' organizations and their auxiliaries when used in carrying on their customary veterans' organization activities.
- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "veterans' organizations" means nationally chartered or recognized veterans' organizations, including, but not limited to, Florida chapters of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A., Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Florida, Inc., which hold current exemptions from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

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- (o) Schools, colleges, and universities.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are sales or leases to state tax-supported schools, colleges, or universities.
- (p) Section 501(c)(3) organizations.--Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are sales or leases to organizations determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be currently exempt from federal income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, when such leases or purchases are used in carrying on their customary nonprofit activities. The effective date of the sales tax exemption certificate issued by the department to the organization must be the same as the effective date of the organization's exemption from federal income tax as determined by the Internal Revenue Service or January 1, 2000, whichever is later. Upon receipt of the certificate, as provided in s. 215.26, the organization may apply to the department to obtain a refund of taxes paid on eligible purchases or leases after the effective date of the certificate but before receipt of the certificate. The department shall authorize a refund upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of s. 213.255 and this paragraph have been met.
- 1. To satisfy the requirements of s. 213.255(2)(b), the following must be provided with the application:
- a. A copy of the exemption certificate issued to the 501(c)(3) organization.
- b. The sales invoices or other proofs of purchase or lease showing the name and business address of the purchaser, the price or rental payment and the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the names and addresses of the sales

tax dealers or lessors from whom the items or leases were purchased.

- c. Proof that payment for the exempt items or leases was made directly from the funds of the 501(c)(3) organization claiming to be entitled to the refund. This proof must include, but is not limited to, copies of the front and back of any canceled check paid to a sales tax dealer or lessor.
- 2. Section 212.095 does not apply to any application for refund which is made under this paragraph.
- (q) Resource recovery equipment.--Also exempt is resource recovery equipment which is owned and operated by or on behalf of any county or municipality, certified by the Department of Environmental Protection under the provisions of s. 403.715.
- (r) School books and school lunches.—This exemption applies to school books used in regularly prescribed courses of study, and to school lunches served in public, parochial, or nonprofit schools operated for and attended by pupils of grades K through 12. Yearbooks, magazines, newspapers, directories, bulletins, and similar publications distributed by such educational institutions to their students are also exempt. School books and food sold or served at community colleges and other institutions of higher learning are taxable.
- (s) Tasting beverages.--Vinous and alcoholic beverages provided by distributors or vendors for the purpose of "wine tasting" and "spirituous beverage tasting" as contemplated under the provisions of ss. 564.06 and 565.12, respectively, are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
 - (t) Boats temporarily docked in state. --

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1. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 328, pertaining to the registration of vessels, a boat upon which the state sales or use tax has not been paid is exempt from the use tax under this chapter if it enters and remains in this state for a period not to exceed a total of 20 days in any calendar year calculated from the date of first dockage or slippage at a facility, registered with the department, that rents dockage or slippage space in this state. If a boat brought into this state for use under this paragraph is placed in a facility, registered with the department, for repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications and such repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications are supported by written documentation, the 20-day period shall be tolled during the time the boat is physically in the care, custody, and control of the repair facility, including the time spent on sea trials conducted by the facility. The 20-day time period may be tolled only once within a calendar year when a boat is placed for the first time that year in the physical care, custody, and control of a registered repair facility; however, the owner may request and the department may grant an additional tolling of the 20-day period for purposes of repairs that arise from a written guarantee given by the registered repair facility, which guarantee covers only those repairs or modifications made during the first tolled period. Within 72 hours after the date upon which the registered repair facility took possession of the boat, the facility must have in its possession, on forms prescribed by the department, an affidavit which states that the boat is under its care, custody, and control and that the owner does not use the boat while in the facility. Upon completion of the repairs, 31 alterations, refitting, or modifications, the registered

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 repair facility must, within 72 hours after the date of release, have in its possession a copy of the release form which shows the date of release and any other information the department requires. The repair facility shall maintain a log that documents all alterations, additions, repairs, and sea trials during the time the boat is under the care, custody, and control of the facility. The affidavit shall be maintained by the registered repair facility as part of its records for as long as required by s. 213.35. When, within 6 months after the date of its purchase, a boat is brought into this state under this paragraph, the 6-month period provided in s. 212.05(1)(a)2. or s. 212.06(8) shall be tolled.

- 2. During the period of repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications and during the 20-day period referred to in subparagraph 1., the boat may be listed for sale, contracted for sale, or sold exclusively by a broker or dealer registered with the department without incurring a use tax under this chapter; however, the sales tax levied under this chapter applies to such sale.
- 3. The mere storage of a boat at a registered repair facility does not qualify as a tax-exempt use in this state.
- 4. As used in this paragraph, "registered repair facility" means:
 - a. A full-service facility that:
 - (I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
- (II) Has haulout capability such as a dry dock, travel lift, railway, or similar equipment to service craft under the care, custody, and control of the facility;
- (III) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and

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- (IV) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repair or warranty work on vessels under the care, custody, and control of the facility;
 - b. A marina that:
 - (I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
- (II) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and
- (III) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repairs or warranty work on vessels; or
 - c. A shoreside facility that:
 - (I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
- (II) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and
- (III) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repairs or warranty work.
- (u) Volunteer fire departments.--Also exempt are firefighting and rescue service equipment and supplies purchased by volunteer fire departments, duly chartered under the Florida Statutes as corporations not for profit.
 - (v) Professional services.--
- 1. Also exempted are professional, insurance, or personal service transactions that involve sales as inconsequential elements for which no separate charges are made.
- The personal service transactions exempted pursuant to subparagraph 1. do not exempt the sale of information services involving the furnishing of printed, mimeographed, or multigraphed matter, or matter duplicating written or printed 31 matter in any other manner, other than professional services

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and services of employees, agents, or other persons acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity or information services furnished to newspapers and radio and television stations. used in this subparagraph, the term "information services" includes the services of collecting, compiling, or analyzing information of any kind or nature and furnishing reports thereof to other persons.

- This exemption does not apply to any service warranty transaction taxable under s. 212.0506.
- This exemption does not apply to any service transaction taxable under s. 212.05(1)(j).
- (w) Certain newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions, shoppers, and community newspapers. -- Likewise exempt are newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions in which the product is delivered to the customer by mail. Also exempt are free, circulated publications that are published on a regular basis, the content of which is primarily advertising, and that are distributed through the mail, home delivery, or newsstands. The exemption for newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions which is provided in this paragraph applies only to subscriptions entered into after March 1, 1997.
- (x) Sporting equipment brought into the state. -- Sporting equipment brought into Florida, for a period of not more than 4 months in any calendar year, used by an athletic team or an individual athlete in a sporting event is exempt from the use tax if such equipment is removed from the state within 7 days after the completion of the event.
- (y) Charter fishing vessels. -- The charge for chartering any boat or vessel, with the crew furnished, solely 31 for the purpose of fishing is exempt from the tax imposed

 under s. 212.04 or s. 212.05. This exemption does not apply to any charge to enter or stay upon any "head-boat," party boat, or other boat or vessel. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to exempt any boat from sales or use tax upon the purchase thereof except as provided in paragraph (t) and s. 212.05.

- (z) Vending machines sponsored by nonprofit or charitable organizations.—Also exempt are food or drinks for human consumption sold for 25 cents or less through a coin-operated vending machine sponsored by a nonprofit corporation qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) or (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- (aa) Certain commercial vehicles.--Also exempt is the sale, lease, or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 207.002(2), when the following conditions are met:
- 1. The sale, lease, or rental occurs between two commonly owned and controlled corporations;
- 2. Such vehicle was titled and registered in this state at the time of the sale, lease, or rental; and
- 3. Florida sales tax was paid on the acquisition of such vehicle by the seller, lessor, or renter.
- (bb) Community cemeteries.--Also exempt are purchases by any nonprofit corporation that has qualified under s. 501(c)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and is operated for the purpose of maintaining a cemetery that was donated to the community by deed.
 - (cc) Works of art. --
- 1. Also exempt are works of art sold to or used by an educational institution.

- 2. This exemption also applies to the sale to or use in this state of any work of art by any person if it was purchased or imported exclusively for the purpose of being donated to any educational institution, or loaned to and made available for display by any educational institution, provided that the term of the loan agreement is for at least 10 years.
- 3. The exemption provided by this paragraph for donations is allowed only if the person who purchased the work of art transfers title to the donated work of art to an educational institution. Such transfer of title shall be evidenced by an affidavit meeting requirements established by rule to document entitlement to the exemption. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude a work of art donated to an educational institution from remaining in the possession of the donor or purchaser, as long as title to the work of art lies with the educational institution.
- 4. A work of art is presumed to have been purchased in or imported into this state exclusively for loan as provided in subparagraph 2., if it is so loaned or placed in storage in preparation for such a loan within 90 days after purchase or importation, whichever is later; but a work of art is not deemed to be placed in storage in preparation for loan for purposes of this exemption if it is displayed at any place other than an educational institution.
- 5. The exemptions provided by this paragraph are allowed only if the person who purchased the work of art gives to the vendor an affidavit meeting the requirements, established by rule, to document entitlement to the exemption. The person who purchased the work of art shall forward a copy of such affidavit to the Department of Revenue at the time it is issued to the vendor.

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- The exemption for loans provided by subparagraph 2. applies only for the period during which a work of art is in the possession of the educational institution or is in storage before transfer of possession to that institution; and when it ceases to be so possessed or held, tax based upon the sales price paid by the owner is payable, and the statute of limitations provided in s. 95.091 shall begin to run at that time. However, tax shall not become due if the work of art is donated to an educational institution after the loan ceases.
- Any educational institution to which a work of art has been donated pursuant to this paragraph shall make available to the department the title to the work of art and any other relevant information. Any educational institution which has received a work of art on loan pursuant to this paragraph shall make available to the department information relating to the work of art. Any educational institution that transfers from its possession a work of art as defined by this paragraph which has been loaned to it must notify the Department of Revenue within 60 days after the transfer.
- 8. For purposes of the exemptions provided by this paragraph, the term:
- "Educational institutions" includes state tax-supported, parochial, church, and nonprofit private schools, colleges, or universities that conduct regular classes and courses of study required for accreditation by or membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the Florida Council of Independent Schools, or the Florida Association of Christian Colleges and Schools, Inc.; nonprofit private schools that conduct regular classes and courses of study accepted for continuing education credit by a 31 | board of the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the

Department of Health; or nonprofit libraries, art galleries, performing arts centers that provide educational programs to school children, which programs involve performances or other educational activities at the performing arts center and serve a minimum of 50,000 school children a year, and museums open to the public.

- b. "Work of art" includes pictorial representations, sculpture, jewelry, antiques, stamp collections and coin collections, and other tangible personal property, the value of which is attributable predominantly to its artistic, historical, political, cultural, or social importance.
- (dd) Taxicab leases.—The lease of or license to use a taxicab or taxicab—related equipment and services provided by a taxicab company to an independent taxicab operator are exempt, provided, however, the exemptions provided under this paragraph only apply if sales or use tax has been paid on the acquisition of the taxicab and its related equipment.
- (ee) Aircraft repair and maintenance labor charges.—There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter all labor charges for the repair and maintenance of aircraft of more than 15,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight and rotary wing aircraft of more than 10,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, charges for parts and equipment furnished in connection with such labor charges are taxable.
 - (ff) Certain electricity or steam uses.--
- 1. Subject to the provisions of subparagraph 4., charges for electricity or steam used to operate machinery and equipment at a fixed location in this state when such machinery and equipment is used to manufacture, process, compound, produce, or prepare for shipment items of tangible

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30 31 personal property for sale, or to operate pollution control equipment, recycling equipment, maintenance equipment, or monitoring or control equipment used in such operations are exempt to the extent provided in this paragraph. If 75 percent or more of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, 100 percent of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt. If less than 75 percent but 50 percent or more of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, 50 percent of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt. If less than 50 percent of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, none of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt.

- 2. This exemption applies only to industries classified under SIC Industry Major Group Numbers 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 and Industry Group Number 212. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
- 3. Possession by a seller of a written certification by the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection, relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the nontaxable amounts, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

- 4. Such exemption shall be applied as follows:
- a. Beginning July 1, 1996, 20 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- b. Beginning July 1, 1997, 40 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- c. Beginning July 1, 1998, 60 percent of the charges for such electricity or steam shall be exempt.
- d. Beginning July 1, 1999, 80 percent of the charges for such electricity or steam shall be exempt.
- e. Beginning July 1, 2000, 100 percent of the charges for such electricity or steam shall be exempt.
- 5. Notwithstanding any other provision in this paragraph to the contrary, in order to receive the exemption provided in this paragraph a taxpayer must first register with the WAGES Program Business Registry established by the local WAGES coalition for the area in which the taxpayer is located. Such registration establishes a commitment on the part of the taxpayer to hire WAGES program participants to the maximum extent possible consistent with the nature of their business.
- 5.6.a. In order to determine whether the exemption provided in this paragraph from the tax on charges for electricity or steam has an effect on retaining or attracting companies to this state, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall monitor and report on the industries receiving the exemption.
- b. The report shall be submitted no later than January 1, 2001, and must be comprehensive in scope, but, at a minimum, must be conducted in such a manner as to specifically determine the number of companies within each SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 2000, the number of individuals employed by companies within each

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30 31 SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 2000, whether the change, if any, in such number of companies or employees is attributable to the exemption provided in this paragraph, whether it would be sound public policy to continue or discontinue the exemption, and the consequences of doing so.

- c. The report shall be submitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Minority Leader, and the House Minority Leader.
- (gg) Fair associations. -- Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the sale, use, lease, rental, or grant of a license to use, made directly to or by a fair association, of real or tangible personal property; any charge made by a fair association, or its agents, for parking, admissions, or for temporary parking of vehicles used for sleeping quarters; rentals, subleases, and sublicenses of real or tangible personal property between the owner of the central amusement attraction and any owner of an amusement ride, as those terms are used in ss. 616.15(1)(b) and 616.242(3)(a), for the furnishing of amusement rides at a public fair or exposition; and other transactions of a fair association which are incurred directly by the fair association in the financing, construction, and operation of a fair, exposition, or other event or facility that is authorized by s. 616.08. As used in this paragraph, the terms "fair association" and "public fair or exposition" have the same meaning as those terms are defined in s. 616.001. This exemption does not apply to the sale of tangible personal property made by a fair association through an agent or independent contractor; sales of admissions and tangible personal property by a concessionaire, vendor, exhibitor, or licensee; or rentals and

subleases of tangible personal property or real property between the owner of the central amusement attraction and a concessionaire, vendor, exhibitor, or licensee, except for the furnishing of amusement rides, which transactions are exempt.

- (hh) Citizen support organizations.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are sales or leases to nonprofit organizations that are incorporated under chapter 617 and that have been designated citizen support organizations in support of state-funded environmental programs or the management of state-owned lands in accordance with s. 20.2551, or to support one or more state parks in accordance with s. 258.015.
- (ii) Florida Folk Festival.--There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter income of a revenue nature received from admissions to the Florida Folk Festival held pursuant to s. 267.16 at the Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center, a unit of the state park system.
- (jj) Solar energy systems.--Also exempt are solar energy systems or any component thereof. The Florida Solar Energy Center shall from time to time certify to the department a list of equipment and requisite hardware considered to be a solar energy system or a component thereof. This exemption is repealed July 1, 2005.
- (kk) Nonprofit cooperative hospital laundries.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are sales or leases to nonprofit organizations that are incorporated under chapter 617 and which are treated, for federal income tax purposes, as cooperatives under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, whose sole purpose is to offer laundry supplies and services to their members, which members must all be

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 exempt from federal income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (11) Complimentary meals.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are food or drinks that are furnished as part of a packaged room rate by any person offering for rent or lease any transient living accommodations as described in s. 509.013(4)(a) which are licensed under part I of chapter 509 and which are subject to the tax under s. 212.03, if a separate charge or specific amount for the food or drinks is not shown. Such food or drinks are considered to be sold at retail as part of the total charge for the transient living accommodations. Moreover, the person offering the accommodations is not considered to be the consumer of items purchased in furnishing such food or drinks and may purchase those items under conditions of a sale for resale.
- (mm) Nonprofit corporation conducting the correctional work programs.—Products sold pursuant to s. 946.515 by the corporation organized pursuant to part II of chapter 946 are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption applies retroactively to July 1, 1983.
- (nn) Parent-teacher organizations, parent-teacher associations, and schools having grades K through 12.--Parent-teacher organizations and associations the purpose of which is to raise funds for schools teaching grades K through 12 and which are qualified as educational institutions as defined by sub-subparagraph (cc)8.a.associated with schools having grades K through 12, and schools having grades K through 12, may pay tax to their suppliers on the cost price of school materials and supplies purchased, rented, or leased for resale or rental to students in grades K through 12, of items sold for fundraising purposes, and of items sold through

 vending machines located on the school premises, in lieu of collecting the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser. This paragraph also applies to food or beverages sold through vending machines located in the student lunchroom or dining room of a school having kindergarten through grade 12.

- (oo) Mobile home lot improvements.—Items purchased by developers for use in making improvements to a mobile home lot owned by the developer may be purchased tax—exempt as a sale for resale if made pursuant to a contract that requires the developer to sell a mobile home to a purchaser, place the mobile home on the lot, and make the improvements to the lot for a single lump—sum price. The developer must collect and remit sales tax on the entire lump—sum price.
- (pp) Veterans Administration.--When a veteran of the armed forces purchases an aircraft, boat, mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle from a dealer pursuant to the provisions of 38 U.S.C. s. 3902(a), or any successor provision of the United States Code, the amount that is paid directly to the dealer by the Veterans Administration is not taxable. However, any portion of the purchase price which is paid directly to the dealer by the veteran is taxable.
- (qq) Complimentary items.--There is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter:
- 1. Any food or drink, whether or not cooked or prepared on the premises, provided without charge as a sample or for the convenience of customers by a dealer that primarily sells food product items at retail.
- 2. Any item given to a customer as part of a price guarantee plan related to point-of-sale errors by a dealer that primarily sells food products at retail.

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The exemptions in this paragraph do not apply to businesses with the primary activity of serving prepared meals or alcoholic beverages for immediate consumption.

- (rr) Donated foods or beverages. -- Any food or beverage donated by a dealer that sells food products at retail to a food bank or an organization that holds a current exemption from federal corporate income tax pursuant to s. 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (ss) Racing dogs. -- The sale of a racing dog by its owner is exempt if the owner is also the breeder of the animal.
- (tt) Equipment used in aircraft repair and maintenance. -- There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter replacement engines, parts, and equipment used in the repair or maintenance of aircraft of more than 15,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight and rotary wing aircraft of more than 10,300 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight, when such parts or equipment are installed on such aircraft that is being repaired or maintained in this state.
- (uu) Aircraft sales or leases. -- The sale or lease of an aircraft of more than 15,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight for use by a common carrier is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. As used in this paragraph, "common carrier" means an airline operating under Federal Aviation Administration regulations contained in Title 14, chapter I, part 121 or part 129 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (vv) Nonprofit water systems. -- Sales or leases to a not-for-profit corporation which holds a current exemption 31 from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) or (12) of the

Internal Revenue Code, as amended, are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if the sole or primary function of the corporation is to construct, maintain, or operate a water system in this state.

 (ww) Library cooperatives.--Sales or leases to library cooperatives certified under s. 257.41(2) are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(xx) Advertising agencies.--

 1. As used in this paragraph, the term "advertising agency" means any firm that is primarily engaged in the business of providing advertising materials and services to its clients.

2. The sale of advertising services by an advertising agency to a client is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are items of tangible personal property such as photographic negatives and positives, videos, films, galleys, mechanicals, veloxes, illustrations, digital audiotapes, analog tapes, printed advertisement copies, compact discs for the purpose of recording, digital equipment, and artwork and the services used to produce those items if the items are:

a. Sold to an advertising agency that is acting as an agent for its clients pursuant to contract, and are created for the performance of advertising services for the clients;

b. Produced, fabricated, manufactured, or otherwise created by an advertising agency for its clients, and are used in the performance of advertising services for the clients; or

c. Sold by an advertising agency to its clients in the performance of advertising services for the clients, whether or not the charges for these items are marked up or separately stated.

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The exemption provided by this subparagraph does not apply when tangible personal property such as film, paper, and videotapes is purchased to create items such as photographic negatives and positives, videos, films, galleys, mechanicals, veloxes, illustrations, and artwork that are sold to an advertising agency or produced in-house by an advertising agency on behalf of its clients.

- The items exempted from tax under subparagraph 2. and the creative services used by an advertising agency to design the advertising for promotional goods such as displays, display containers, exhibits, newspaper inserts, brochures, catalogues, direct mail letters or flats, shirts, hats, pens, pencils, key chains, or other printed goods or materials are not subject to tax. However, when such promotional goods are produced or reproduced for distribution, tax applies to the sales price charged to the client for such promotional goods.
- 4. For items purchased by an advertising agency and exempt from tax under this paragraph, possession of an exemption certificate from the advertising agency certifying the agency's entitlement to exemption relieves the vendor of the responsibility of collecting the tax on the sale of such items to the advertising agency, and the department shall look solely to the advertising agency for recovery of tax if it determines that the advertising agency was not entitled to the exemption.
- The exemptions provided by this paragraph apply retroactively, except that all taxes that have been collected must be remitted, and taxes that have been remitted before July 1, 1999, on transactions that are subject to exemption 31 under this paragraph are not subject to refund.

- 6. The department may adopt rules that interpret or define the provisions of these exemptions and provide examples regarding the application of these exemptions.
- (yy) Bullion.--The sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or any combination thereof, in a single transaction is exempt if the sales price exceeds \$500. The dealer must maintain proper documentation, as prescribed by rule of the department, to identify that portion of a transaction which involves the sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion and is exempt under this paragraph.
 - (zz) Certain repair and labor charges.--
- 1. Subject to the provisions of subparagraphs 2. and 3., there is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter all labor charges for the repair of, and parts and materials used in the repair of and incorporated into, industrial machinery and equipment which is used for the manufacture, processing, compounding, production, or preparation for shipping of items of tangible personal property at a fixed location within this state.
- 2. This exemption applies only to industries classified under SIC Industry Major Group Numbers 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 and Industry Group Number 212. As used in this subparagraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
 - 3. This exemption shall be applied as follows:
- a. Beginning July 1, 1999, 25 percent of such charges for repair parts and labor shall be exempt.

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- b. Beginning July 1, 2000, 50 percent of such charges for repair parts and labor shall be exempt.
- c. Beginning July 1, 2001, 75 percent of such charges for repair parts and labor shall be exempt.
- d. Beginning July 1, 2002, 100 percent of such charges for repair parts and labor shall be exempt.

(aaa) Film and other printing supplies.—Also exempt are the following materials purchased, produced, or created by businesses classified under SIC Industry Numbers 275, 276, 277, 278, or 279 for use in producing graphic matter for sale: film, photographic paper, dyes used for embossing and engraving, artwork, typography, lithographic plates, and negatives. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

(bbb) People-mover systems.--People-mover systems, and parts thereof, which are purchased or manufactured by contractors employed either directly by or as agents for the United States Government, the state, a county, a municipality, a political subdivision of the state, or the public operator of a public-use airport as defined by s. 332.004(14) are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter when the systems or parts go into or become part of publicly owned facilities. In the case of contractors who manufacture and install such systems and parts, this exemption extends to the purchase of component parts and all other manufacturing and fabrication costs. The department may provide a form to be used by contractors to provide to suppliers of people-mover systems or parts to certify the contractors' eligibility for the exemption provided under this paragraph. As used in this

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paragraph, "people-mover systems" includes wheeled passenger vehicles and related control and power distribution systems that are part of a transportation system for use by the general public, regardless of whether such vehicles are operator-controlled or driverless, self-propelled or propelled by external power and control systems, or conducted on roads, rails, guidebeams, or other permanent structures that are an integral part of such transportation system. "Related control and power distribution systems" includes any electrical or electronic control or signaling equipment, but does not include the embedded wiring, conduits, or cabling used to transmit electrical or electronic signals among such control equipment, power distribution equipment, signaling equipment, and wheeled vehicles.

(ccc) Organizations providing crime prevention, drunk driving prevention, or juvenile delinquency prevention services.—Sales or leases to any nonprofit organization that provides crime prevention services, drunk driving prevention services, or juvenile delinquency prevention services that benefit society as a whole are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, if the organization holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and the organization has as its sole or primary purpose the provision of services that contribute to the prevention of hardships caused by crime, drunk driving, or juvenile delinquency.

(ccc)(ddd) Florida Fire and Emergency Services
Foundation.--Sales or leases to the Florida Fire and Emergency
Services Foundation are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

1 (ddd) (eee) Railroad roadway materials. -- Also exempt 2 from the tax imposed by this chapter are railroad roadway 3 materials used in the construction, repair, or maintenance of railways. Railroad roadway materials shall include rails, 4 5 ties, ballasts, communication equipment, signal equipment, 6 power transmission equipment, and any other track materials. 7 8 Exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection shall not 9 inure to any transaction otherwise taxable under this chapter 10 when payment is made by a representative or employee of such 11 entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card even when that representative or 12 13 employee is subsequently reimbursed by such entity. 14 Section 3. (1) The amendments to paragraphs (ff) and 15 (nn) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, which are made by section 2 of this act apply retroactively to 16 17 July 1, 2000. The amendments to the introductory paragraph, to 18 (2) 19 paragraph (p), and to the final, flush-left passage of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, which are 20 made by section 2 of this act are made to clarify rather than 21 22 change existing law, and these amendments apply retroactively to January 1, 2001. 23 Section 4. Effective upon this act becoming a law and 24 25 applying retroactively to July 1, 1996, paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended 26 27 to read: 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, 28 29 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. --
- (c) Machinery and equipment used in production of electrical or steam energy.--
- 1. The purchase of machinery and equipment for use at a fixed location which machinery and equipment are necessary in the production of electrical or steam energy resulting from the burning of boiler fuels other than residual oil is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. Such electrical or steam energy must be primarily for use in manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing for sale items of tangible personal property in this state. Use of a de minimis amount of residual fuel to facilitate the burning of nonresidual fuel shall not reduce the exemption otherwise available under this paragraph.
- 2. In facilities where machinery and equipment are necessary to burn both residual and nonresidual fuels, the exemption shall be prorated. Such proration shall be based upon the production of electrical or steam energy from nonresidual fuels as a percentage of electrical or steam energy from all fuels. If it is determined that 15 percent or less of all electrical or steam energy generated was produced by burning residual fuel, the full exemption shall apply. Purchasers claiming a partial exemption shall obtain such exemption by refund of taxes paid, or as otherwise provided in the department's rules.
- 3. The department may adopt rules that provide for implementation of this exemption. Purchasers of machinery and equipment qualifying for the exemption provided in this paragraph shall furnish the vendor department with an

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affidavit stating that the item or items to be exempted are for the use designated herein. Any person furnishing a false affidavit to the vendor for the purpose of evading payment of any tax imposed under this chapter shall be subject to the penalty set forth in s. 212.085 and as otherwise provided by law. Purchasers with self-accrual authority shall maintain all documentation necessary to prove the exempt status of purchases.

Section 5. Effective July 1, 2001, paragraphs (b), (d), and (f) 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) Machinery and equipment used to increase productive output. --
- Industrial machinery and equipment purchased for exclusive use by a new business in spaceport activities as defined by s. 212.02 or for use in new businesses which manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property at fixed locations are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter 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 prior to the date the business first begins its productive operations, and delivery of the purchased item must 31 be made within 12 months of that date.

- 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 in excess of \$50,000 per calendar year 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 10 percent.
 - b. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, industrial machinery and equipment purchased for use in expanding printing manufacturing facilities or plant units that 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 an expanded business by not less than 10 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.

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- b. The applicant shall be required to maintain all necessary books and 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. In the event 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 promulgate 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.

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- The 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 which does not manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property or which does not use such machinery and equipment in spaceport activities as required by this paragraph. The 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 only by way of a prospective credit against taxes due under chapter 211 for taxes paid under this chapter on such machinery and equipment.
- 6. For the purposes of the 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 when the machinery and equipment

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itself is 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 serves, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities. "section 38 property" as defined in s. 48(a)(1)(A) and (B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, provided "industrial machinery and equipment" shall be construed by regulations adopted by the Department of Revenue to mean tangible property used as an integral part of spaceport activities or of the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing for sale of items of tangible personal property. Such term includes parts and accessories only to the extent that the exemption thereof is consistent with the provisions of this paragraph.

"Productive output" means the number of units actually produced by a single plant or operation in a single continuous 12-month period, irrespective of sales. Increases in productive output shall be measured by the output for 12 continuous months immediately following the completion of installation of such machinery or equipment over the output for the 12 continuous months immediately preceding such installation. However, if a different 12-month continuous period of time would more accurately reflect the increase in productive output of machinery and equipment purchased to facilitate an expansion, the increase in productive output may be measured during that 12-month continuous period of time if such time period is mutually agreed upon by the Department of Revenue and the expanding business prior to the commencement of production; provided, however, in no case may such time 31 period begin later than 2 years following the completion of

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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. --
- Industrial machinery and equipment purchased by an expanding business which manufactures tangible personal property pursuant to federal procurement regulations at fixed locations in this state are partially exempt from the tax imposed in this chapter on that portion of the tax which is in excess of \$100,000 per calendar year upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used to 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 begin later than 2 years following completion of installation of the machinery or equipment.
- The amount of the exemption allowed shall equal the taxes otherwise imposed by this chapter in excess of \$100,000 per calendar year 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.
- The exemption provided by this paragraph shall 31 inure to the taxpayer only through refund of previously paid

taxes. Such refund shall be made within 30 days 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 commencement.
- 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 eligible 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

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that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the machinery and equipment itself is 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 serves, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities. "section 38 property" as defined in s. 48(a)(1)(A) and (B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, provided such industrial machinery and equipment qualified as an eligible cost under federal procurement regulations and are used as an integral part of the tangible personal property production process. Such term includes parts and accessories only to the extent that the exemption of such parts and accessories is consistent with the provisions of this paragraph.

- "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.
- The exclusions provided in subparagraph (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 apply to any expanding business the increase in productive output of which could be measured under the provisions of sub-subparagraph (b)6.b. as physically 31 comparable between the two periods.

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- (f) Motion picture or video equipment used in motion
 picture or television production activities and sound
 recording equipment used in the production of master tapes and
 master records.-
 1. Motion picture or video equipment and sound
 - 1. Motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment purchased or leased for use in this state in production activities is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258.
 - 2. For the purpose of the exemption provided in subparagraph 1.:
 - "Motion picture or video equipment" and "sound a. recording equipment" includes only tangible personal property, or other property, that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more and equipment meeting the definition of "section 38 property" as defined in s. 48(a)(1)(A) and (B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code that is used by the lessee or purchaser exclusively as an integral part of production activities; however, motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment does not include supplies, tape, records, film, or video tape used in productions or other similar items; vehicles or vessels; or general office equipment not specifically suited to production activities. In addition, the term does not include equipment purchased or leased by television or radio broadcasting or cable companies licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. Furthermore, a building and its structural components are not motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the

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motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment itself is replaced. Heating and air conditioning systems are not motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment, unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the production activities, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serves, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities.

- "Production activities" means activities directed toward the preparation of a:
 - (I) Master tape or master record embodying sound; or
- (II) Motion picture or television production which is produced for theatrical, commercial, advertising, or educational purposes and utilizes live or animated actions or a combination of live and animated actions. The motion picture or television production shall be commercially produced for sale or for showing on screens or broadcasting on television and may be on film or video tape.

Section 6. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (10) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(10) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; MOTOR VEHICLE SOLD TO RESIDENT 31 OF ANOTHER STATE.--

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1 (a) The tax collected on the sale of a new or used 2 motor vehicle in this state to a resident of another state 3 shall be an amount equal to the sales tax which would be imposed on such sale under the laws of the state of which the 4 5 purchaser is a resident, except that such tax shall not exceed 6 the tax that would otherwise be imposed under this chapter. 7 At the time of the sale, the purchaser shall execute a notarized statement of his or her intent to license the vehicle in the state of which the purchaser is a resident 9 10 within 45 days of the sale and of the fact of the payment to 11 the State of Florida of a sales tax in an amount equivalent to the sales tax of his or her state of residence and shall 12 13 submit the statement to the appropriate sales tax collection agency in his or her state of residence. Nothing in this 14 subsection shall be construed to require the removal of the 15 vehicle from this state following the filing of an intent to 16 17 license the vehicle in the purchaser's home state if the purchaser licenses the vehicle in his or her home state within 18 19 45 days after the date of sale.

- (b) Notwithstanding the partial exemption allowed in paragraph (a), a vehicle is subject to this state's sales tax at the applicable state sales tax rate plus authorized surtaxes when the vehicle is purchased by a nonresident corporation or partnership and:
- 2. A stockholder of the corporation who owns at least10 percent of the corporation is a resident of this state; or
- 3. A partner in the partnership who has at least 10 percent ownership is a resident of this state.

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30 31 However, if the vehicle is removed from this state within 45 days after purchase and remains outside the state for a minimum of 180 days, the vehicle may qualify for the partial exemption allowed in paragraph (a) despite the residency of owners or stockholders of the purchasing entity.

Section 7. Effective July 1, 2001, paragraph (b) of subsection (14) 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.--
- (14) For the purpose of determining whether a person is improving real property, the term:
- "Fixtures" means items that are an accessory to a (b) building, other structure, or land and that do not lose their identity as accessories when installed but that do become permanently attached to realty. However, the term does not include the following items, whether or not such items are attached to real property in a permanent manner: trade fixtures; property of a type that is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented by this state or by the United States Government, including, but not limited to, mobile homes, except mobile homes assessed as real property; or industrial machinery or equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, industrial machinery or equipment is not limited to machinery and equipment used to manufacture, process, compound, or produce tangible personal property. For an item to be considered a fixture, it is not necessary that the owner of the item also own the real property to which it is attached.

Section 8. It is the intent of the Legislature that the amendment to section 212.06(14)(b), Florida Statutes, relating to industrial machinery or equipment, which is made by section 7 of this act is remedial in nature and merely clarifies existing law.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) and subsection (9) 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.

- (8) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; VESSELS ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.--
- (a) The sale or use of vessels and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, including commercial fishing vessels, is subject to the taxes imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's vessels which were used in interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year. The ratio would be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the vessel begins its initial operations in this state, the vessel's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year, and, subsequently, additional tax must be paid on the vessel,

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or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the vessel's miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total Florida purchases of such vessels and parts thereof which are used in Florida to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to the tax at the applicable rate. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax shall be as set forth in s. 212.054. Items, appropriate to carry out the purposes for which a vessel is designed or equipped and used, purchased by the owner, operator, or agent of a vessel for use on board such vessel shall be deemed to be parts of the vessel upon which the same are used or consumed. Vessels and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter. Vessels and parts thereof used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax.

- (9) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; RAILROADS AND MOTOR VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.--
- (a) Railroads which are licensed as common carriers by the <u>Surface Transportation Board</u> Interstate Commerce

 Commission and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein.

 The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year.

 However, during the fiscal year in which the railroad begins its initial operations in this state, the railroad's mileage

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apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year, and, subsequently, additional tax must be paid on the railroad, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the railroad's miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the Florida total purchases of the railroad which are used in this state to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax is set forth in s. 212.054. Railroads which are licensed as common carriers by the Surface Transportation Board Interstate Commerce Commission and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Motor vehicles which are engaged in interstate commerce as common carriers, and parts thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's motor vehicles which were used in interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the carrier begins its initial operations in this state, the carrier's mileage apportionment factor may be determined

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on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year, and, 3 subsequently, additional tax must be paid on the carrier, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the carrier's miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the Florida total purchases of such motor vehicles and parts thereof which are used in this state to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax 10 under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any 11 discretionary surtax is set forth in s. 212.054. Motor vehicles which are engaged in interstate commerce, and parts 12 13 thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible 14 to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under 15 the provisions of this chapter. Motor vehicles and parts 16 thereof used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax. For purposes of this paragraph, 18 19 parts of a motor vehicle engaged in interstate commerce 20 include a separate tank not connected to the fuel supply system of the motor vehicle into which diesel fuel is placed 21 to operate a refrigeration unit or other equipment. 22 Section 10. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (4) of 23 24 section 220.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 220.22 Returns; filing requirement.--25 The department shall designate by rule certain 26 27 not-for-profit entities and others that are not required to 28 file a return, including an initial information return, under 29 this code unless the entities have taxable income as defined in s. 220.13(2). These entities must include subchapter S 30

corporations, tax-exempt entities, and others that do not

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usually owe federal income tax. For the year in which an election is made pursuant to s. 1361(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the qualified subchapter S subsidiary shall file an informational return with the department, which return shall be restricted to information identifying the subsidiary, the electing S corporation parent, and the effective date of the election.

Section 11. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (10) of section 624.509, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 213.285, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.285 Certified audits.--

- (2)(a) The department is authorized to initiate a certified audits project to further enhance tax compliance reviews performed by qualified practitioners and to encourage taxpayers to hire qualified practitioners at their own expense to review and report on their tax compliance. The nature of certified audit work performed by qualified practitioners shall be agreed-upon procedures in which the department is the specified user of the resulting report.
- (b) As an incentive for taxpayers to incur the costs of a certified audit, the department shall compromise penalties and abate interest due on any tax liabilities revealed by a certified audit as provided in s. 213.21. authority to compromise penalties or abate interest shall not apply to any liability for taxes that were collected by the participating taxpayer but that were not remitted to the department.
- (c) The certified audits project is repealed on July 1, 2006 2002, or upon completion of the project as determined 31 by the department, whichever occurs first.

Section 13. Subsection (3) is added to section 213.30, Florida Statutes, to read:

213.30 Compensation for information relating to a violation of the tax laws.--

- (1) The executive director of the department, pursuant to rules adopted by the department, is authorized to compensate persons providing information to the department leading to:
- (a) The punishment of, or collection of taxes, penalties, or interest from, any person with respect to the taxes enumerated in s. 213.05. The amount of any payment made under this paragraph may not exceed 10 percent of any tax, penalties, or interest collected as a result of such information.
- (b) The identification and registration of a taxpayer who is not in compliance with the registration requirements of any tax statute that is listed in s. 213.05. The amount of the payment made to any person who provides information to the department which results in the registration of a noncompliant taxpayer shall be \$100. The reward authorized in this paragraph shall be paid only if the noncompliant taxpayer:
 - 1. Conducts business from a permanent, fixed location;
 - 2. Is engaged in a bona fide taxable activity; and
- 3. Is found by the department to have an unpaid tax liability.
- (2) Any employee of the department or of any other state or federal agency who comes into possession of information relating to a violation of a revenue law while an employee of such agency may provide information to the department of the type described in subsection (1), but the employee may not be compensated under this section. Any

former employee of the department or any other state or federal agency who came into possession of information relating to a violation of a revenue law while an employee of such agency may provide information to the department of the type described in subsection (1), but the former employee may not receive compensation under this section.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, this section is the sole means by which any person may obtain any moneys as the result of or in relation to the failure by another person to comply with the tax laws of this state. The use of any other law to obtain moneys for such failure is in derogation of this statute and conflicts with the state's duty to administer the tax laws.

Section 14. The amendment to section 213.30, Florida Statutes, made by this act does not apply to any case in litigation or under seal on the effective date of this act.

Section 15. Paragraph (f) of subsection (4) of section 11 of chapter 2000-165, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

- (4) Effective October 1, 2000, the following programs and functions are transferred to the Agency for Workforce Innovation:
- (f) The Division of Unemployment Compensation is transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in section 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, from the Department of Labor and Employment Security to the Agency for Workforce Innovation. The resources, data, records, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds within the Office of the Secretary or any other division, office, bureau, or unit within the Department of Labor and Employment Security that support the Division of Unemployment Compensation are transferred by a type two transfer, as

defined in section 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, from the 2 Department of Labor and Employment Security. By January 1, 3 2001, the Agency for Workforce Innovation shall enter into a 4 contract with the Department of Revenue which shall provide 5 for the Department of Revenue to provide unemployment tax 6 collection services. The Department of Revenue, in 7 consultation with the Department of Labor and Employment Security, shall determine the number of positions needed to 9 provide unemployment tax collection services within the 10 Department of Revenue. The number of unemployment tax 11 collection service positions the Department of Revenue determines are needed shall not exceed the number of positions 12 that, prior to the contract, were authorized to the Department 13 of Labor and Employment Security for this purpose. 14 entering into the contract with the Agency for Workforce 15 Innovation to provide unemployment tax collection services, 16 17 the number of required positions, as determined by the Department of Revenue, shall be authorized within the 18 19 Department of Revenue. Beginning January 1, 2002, the Office 20 of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall 21 conduct a feasibility study regarding privatization of unemployment tax collection services. A report on the 22 conclusions of this study shall be submitted to the Governor, 23 24 the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 25 Representatives. The Department of Revenue is considered to be administering a revenue law of this state when it provides 26 27 unemployment compensation tax collection services pursuant to 28 its contract with the Agency for Workforce Innovation. The 29 following provisions of chapter 213, Florida Statutes, apply 30 to the collection of unemployment contributions by the 31 Department of Revenue unless prohibited by federal law: ss.

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213.018, 213.025, 213.051, 213.053, 213.055, 213.071, 213.10,
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    213.21(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8), 213.2201, 213.23,
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    213.24, 213.25, 213.26, 213.27, 213.28, 213.285, 213.30,
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    213.34, 213.37, 213.50, 213.67, 213.69, 213.73, 213.731,
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    213.732, 213.733, 213.74, 213.755, and 213.757.
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           Section 16. Subsection (7) of section 45.031, Florida
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    Statutes, is amended to read:
           45.031 Judicial sales procedure. -- In any sale of real
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    or personal property under an order or judgment, the following
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   procedure may be followed as an alternative to any other sale
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   procedure if so ordered by the court:
           (7) DISBURSEMENTS OF PROCEEDS. -- On filing a
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    certificate of title the clerk shall disburse the proceeds of
    the sale in accordance with the order or final judgment, and
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    shall file a report of such disbursements and serve a copy of
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    it on each party not in default, and on the Department of
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    Revenue, if it was named as a defendant in the action or if
    the Agency for Workforce Innovation or the Florida Department
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    of Labor and Employment Security was named as a defendant
    while the Department of Revenue was performing unemployment
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    compensation tax collection services pursuant to a contract
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    with the Agency for Workforce Innovation, in substantially the
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    following form:
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    (Caption of Action)
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                     CERTIFICATE OF DISBURSEMENTS
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           The undersigned clerk of the court certifies that he or
   she disbursed the proceeds received from the sale of the
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property as provided in the order or final judgment to the
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   persons and in the amounts as follows:
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   Name
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    WITNESS my hand and the seal of the court on ....,
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    ...(year)....
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                                           By ...(Deputy Clerk)...
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    If no objections to the report are served within 10 days after
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    it is filed, the disbursements by the clerk shall stand
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    approved as reported. If timely objections to the report are
    served, they shall be heard by the court. Service of
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    objections to the report does not affect or cloud the title of
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    the purchaser of the property in any manner.
           Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section
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    69.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           69.041 State named party; lien foreclosure, suit to
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    quiet title.--
           (4)(a) The Department of Revenue has the right to
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   participate in the disbursement of funds remaining in the
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    registry of the court after distribution pursuant to s.
    45.031(7). The department shall participate in accordance with
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    applicable procedures in any mortgage foreclosure action in
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   which the department has a duly filed tax warrant, or
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    interests under a lien arising from a judgment, order, or
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    decree for child support, or interest in an unemployment
   compensation tax lien pursuant to a contract with the Agency
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   for Workforce Innovation, against the subject property and
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with the same priority, regardless of whether a default
   against the department, the Agency for Workforce Innovation,
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   or the Department of Labor and Employment Security has been
    entered for failure to file an answer or other responsive
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   pleading.
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           Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 213.053, Florida
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    Statutes, is amended to read:
           213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing .--
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           (1) The provisions of this section apply to s.
    125.0104, county government; s. 125.0108, tourist impact tax;
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    chapter 175, municipal firefighters' pension trust funds;
    chapter 185, municipal police officers' retirement trust
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    funds; chapter 198, estate taxes; chapter 199, intangible
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   personal property taxes; chapter 201, excise tax on documents;
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    chapter 203, gross receipts taxes; chapter 211, tax on
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    severance and production of minerals; chapter 212, tax on
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    sales, use, and other transactions; chapter 220, income tax
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    code; chapter 221, emergency excise tax; s. 252.372, emergency
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   management, preparedness, and assistance surcharge; s.
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    370.07(3), Apalachicola Bay oyster surcharge; chapter 376,
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   pollutant spill prevention and control; s. 403.718, waste tire
    fees; s. 403.7185, lead-acid battery fees; s. 538.09,
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    registration of secondhand dealers; s. 538.25, registration of
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    secondary metals recyclers; ss. 624.501 and 624.509-624.515,
    insurance code; s. 681.117, motor vehicle warranty
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    enforcement; and s. 896.102, reports of financial transactions
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    in trade or business. The provisions of this section, except
   paragraph (7)(f), also apply to chapter 443 while the
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    department is performing tax collection services for the
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    Agency for Workforce Innovation pursuant to chapter 2000-165,
   Laws of Florida; however, the exceptions to confidentiality
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contained in ss. 443.171(7) and 443.1715 remain in full force and effect. Section 19. Effective July 1, 2001, notwithstanding section 10 of chapter 90-110, Laws of Florida, subsection (3) of section 215.20, Florida Statutes, shall not expire on October 1, 2001, as scheduled by that law, but subsection (3) of section 215.20, Florida Statutes, is revived and readopted. Section 20. Effective upon becoming a law, and applying retroactively to June 1, 2001, if this act does not become a law by that date, section 4 of chapter 96-395, Laws of Florida, is repealed. Section 21. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SENATE SUMMARY Repeals s. 212.084(6), F.S., thereby eliminating provisions for temporary tax exemption certificates. Repeals s. 212.08(7)(ccc), F.S., thereby eliminating the specific tax exemptions for organizations providing crime prevention, drunk driving prevention, and juvenile delinquency prevention services. Provides that a qualifying 501(c)(3) entity is entitled to a refund for taxes paid on items purchased by the entity prior to receiving a consumer certificate of exemption. Reinstates the sales tax exemption for parent-teacher organizations and parent-teacher associations. Requires a purchaser to file an affidavit stating the exempt nature of a purchase with the selling vendor instead of the Department of Revenue. Provides for retroactivity. Replaces the definition of the term "section 38 property" with an express definition of the terms "industrial machinery and equipment" and "motion picture and video equipment." Imposes certain requirements, for purposes of taxation, Imposes certain requirements, for purposes of taxation, on the removal of a motor vehicle from this state. on the removal of a motor vehicle from this state. Provides residency requirements of corporate officers and stockholders relating to the taxable status of sales of motor vehicles. Clarifies the definition of the term "fixtures." Eliminates a reference to the term "trade fixture." Replaces the Interstate Commerce Commission with the Surface Transportation Board as the entity that licenses certain railroads as common carriers. Provides that for a vessel, railroad, or motor carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce sales tax applies to that for a vessel, railroad, or motor carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce sales tax applies to taxable purchases in this state and applies even if the vessel, railroad, or motor carrier has operated for less than a fiscal year. Eliminates the initial year's information return for certain corporations. Repeals s. 624.509(10), F.S., which provides for an exemption from the insurance premium tax for insurers that write monoline flood insurance policies. Delays the sunset of the certified audit project by 4 years. Clarifies that the rewards program under s. 213.30, F.S., is the only available means of obtaining compensation for information regarding another person's failure to comply with the state's tax laws. Clarifies which provisions of ch. 213, F.S., apply to the collection of unemployment contributions. Requires the clerk of court to give notice to the Department of Revenue if there is a surplus resulting from the foreclosure of an unemployment compensation tax lien. Permits the department to participate in the disbursement of unemployment compensation tax lien foreclosure funds. Provides for confidentiality and information sharing. Abrogates the expiration of s. 215.20(3), F.S., relating to service charges against certain trust funds, notwithstanding s. 10, ch. 90-110, Laws of Florida. Repeals s. 4 of ch. 96-395, Laws of Florida, which provides for the repeal of exemptions provided for certain citizen support organizations and the Florida Folk Festival; provides for retroactive applicability to June 1, 2001, if this act does not become a law by that date.