1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to tax administration; amending 3 s. 45.031, F.S.; providing for notice of 4 disbursement of the proceeds of a judicial sale 5 to the Department of Revenue under certain 6 conditions when it was performing unemployment 7 compensation tax collection services pursuant to a contract with the Agency for Workforce 8 9 Innovation; amending s. 69.041, F.S.; authorizing the department to participate in 10 the distribution of surplus funds remaining 11 after such disbursement when it has an interest 12 in an unemployment compensation tax lien 13 14 pursuant to such a contract; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; providing application of 15 confidentiality and information sharing 16 17 provisions to ch. 443, F.S., while the 18 department is performing such tax collection 19 services; amending s. 11, ch. 2000-165, Laws of Florida; specifying that the department is 20 21 administering a revenue law when it provides 22 such tax collection services and specifying the 23 provisions of ch. 213, F.S., that apply thereto; amending s. 201.02, F.S.; providing 24 that the documentary stamp tax on deeds and 25 26 other instruments relating to real property or 27 interests in real property does not apply to a 28 contract to sell the residence of an employee 29 relocating at an employer's direction, or 30 related documents, under specified circumstances; providing intent; exempting 31

1 deeds and other instruments whereby property is 2 conveyed from an electric utility to a regional 3 transmission organization from said tax under 4 certain circumstances; amending s. 212.02, 5 F.S.; excluding from the definition of "lease," 6 "let," "rental," or "license" payments made by 7 such an organization to an electric utility under certain conditions; amending s. 212.031, 8 9 F.S.; exempting property occupied or used by certain regional transmission organizations 10 from the tax on the lease or rental of or 11 12 license in real property; amending s. 212.06, F.S.; revising the definition of "fixtures" for 13 14 purposes of determining if a person is 15 improving real property under ch. 212, F.S.; providing intent; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; 16 specifying conditions for receipt of sales tax 17 exemptions provided to an entity under ch. 212, 18 19 F.S., and subsection (7) of said section; providing for retroactive application; deleting 20 21 obsolete provisions relating to registration 22 with the WAGES Program Business Registry; 23 providing for retroactive application; reinstating retroactively the sales tax 24 exemption for parent-teacher organizations and 25 26 parent-teacher associations; eliminating the specific sales tax exemption for organizations 27 28 providing crime prevention, drunk driving 29 prevention, and juvenile delinquency prevention services; providing for determination of a 30 mileage apportionment factor for the first year 31

1 of operation in this state of vessels, 2 railroads, or motor vehicles engaged in 3 interstate or foreign commerce and entitled to 4 a partial sales tax exemption; correcting 5 references; requiring a purchaser to file an 6 affidavit stating the exempt nature of a 7 purchase with the vendor instead of the 8 department for purposes of the sales tax 9 exemption for machinery and equipment used to produce electrical or steam energy; providing 10 for retroactive application; revising the 11 12 application of the sales tax exemption for the sale of drinking water in bottles or other 13 14 containers; replacing the definitions of 15 "section 38 property" with express definitions of "industrial machinery and equipment" and 16 17 "motion picture or video equipment" and "sound 18 recording equipment" for purposes of the sales 19 tax exemptions therefor; providing intent and 20 purpose; providing that provisions authorizing 21 a partial sales tax exemption for a motor vehicle sold to a resident of another state do 22 23 not require payment of tax to this state for prior assessments under certain conditions; 24 25 providing for retroactive application; 26 providing that a vehicle purchased by a 27 nonresident corporation or partnership is not 28 eligible for the partial sales tax exemption 29 under certain circumstances; repealing s. 30 212.084(6), F.S.; eliminating provisions for temporary sales tax exemption certificates for 31

1 newly organized charitable organizations; 2 repealing s. 4, ch. 96-395, Laws of Florida, 3 which provides for the repeal of sales tax exemptions for certain citizen support 4 5 organizations and the Florida Folk Festival; 6 providing for retroactive application; amending 7 s. 213.285, F.S.; delaying the future repeal of the certified audits project; amending ss. 8 9 213.053 and 213.21, F.S., to conform; amending s. 213.30, F.S., relating to compensation for 10 information relating to a violation of tax 11 12 laws; specifying that said section is the only available means of obtaining compensation for 13 14 information regarding another person's failure 15 to comply with the state's tax laws; providing applicability; repealing s. 213.27(9), F.S., 16 17 which authorizes the department to contract with certain vendors to develop and implement a 18 19 voluntary system for sales and use tax collection and administration; creating s. 20 21 213.256, F.S., the Simplified Sales and Use Tax Administration Act; defining terms; authorizing 22 23 the department's participation in the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; 24 providing that the agreement must require each 25 26 state to abide by certain requirements in order 27 for the department to enter into the agreement; 28 authorizing the state to enter into multistate 29 discussions and providing for appointment of delegates; specifying relationship of the 30 31 agreement to state law; specifying the effect

1 of the agreement with respect to persons other 2 than member states; providing that government 3 actions or state laws cannot be challenged on 4 the basis of inconsistency with the agreement; 5 providing liabilities and responsibilities of 6 sellers, certified service providers, and 7 providers of certified automated systems; 8 providing for maintenance of confidentiality of 9 certain information; providing a penalty; requiring the department to make annual 10 recommendations to the Legislature regarding 11 12 compliance with the agreement; reviving and readopting s. 215.20(3), F.S., which provides 13 14 for deduction of a service charge from certain trust funds; amending s. 220.22, F.S.; 15 eliminating the initial year's corporate tax 16 information return for subchapter S 17 subsidiaries and directing the department to 18 19 designate by rule entities that are not 20 required to file a corporate tax return; 21 amending s. 443.131, F.S.; reducing the 22 Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund balance 23 thresholds used in computing unemployment compensation contribution rate adjustment 24 25 factors; creating s. 443.1315, F.S.; providing 26 definitions; providing for treatment of Indian 27 tribes under the Unemployment Compensation Law; providing that Indian tribes or tribal units 28 29 may elect to make payments in lieu of 30 contributions and providing requirements with 31 respect thereto; providing that such Indian

tribe or tribal unit may be required to file a bond or deposit security at the discretion of the director of the Agency for Workforce Innovation; providing effect of failure of such tribe or unit to make required payments; providing requirements for notices; providing responsibility for certain extended benefits; providing for rules; providing for retroactive application; repealing s. 624.509(10), F.S., which provides an exemption from the insurance premium tax for insurers who write monoline flood insurance policies not subsidized by the Federal Government; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Subsection (7) of section 45.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

45.031 Judicial sales procedure.--In any sale of real or personal property under an order or judgment, the following procedure may be followed as an alternative to any other sale procedure if so ordered by the court:

(7) DISBURSEMENTS OF PROCEEDS.--On filing a certificate of title the clerk shall disburse the proceeds of the sale in accordance with the order or final judgment, and shall file a report of such disbursements and serve a copy of it on each party not in default, and on the Department of Revenue, if it was named as a defendant in the action or if the Agency for Workforce Innovation or the Department of Labor and Employment Security was named as a defendant while the Department of Revenue was performing unemployment compensation

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

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tax collection services pursuant to a contract with the Agency
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    for Workforce Innovation, in substantially the following form:
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    (Caption of Action)
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6
                     CERTIFICATE OF DISBURSEMENTS
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           The undersigned clerk of the court certifies that he or
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    she disbursed the proceeds received from the sale of the
   property as provided in the order or final judgment to the
10
   persons and in the amounts as follows:
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   Name
                                                             Amount
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                                Total
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    WITNESS my hand and the seal of the court on ....,
    ...(year)....
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18
                                                      ...(Clerk)...
19
                                           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 2. 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.--
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

(4)(a) The Department of Revenue has the right to participate in the disbursement of funds remaining in the registry of the court after distribution pursuant to s. 45.031(7). The department shall participate in accordance with applicable procedures in any mortgage foreclosure action in which the department has a duly filed tax warrant, or interests under a lien arising from a judgment, order, or decree for child support, or interest in an unemployment compensation tax lien pursuant to a contract with the Agency for Workforce Innovation, against the subject property and with the same priority, regardless of whether a default against the department, the Agency for Workforce Innovation, or the Department of Labor and Employment Security has been entered for failure to file an answer or other responsive pleading.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing .--

(1) The provisions of this section apply to s.

125.0104, county government; s. 125.0108, tourist impact tax; chapter 175, municipal firefighters' pension trust funds; chapter 185, municipal police officers' retirement trust funds; chapter 198, estate taxes; chapter 199, intangible personal property taxes; chapter 201, excise tax on documents; chapter 203, gross receipts taxes; chapter 211, tax on severance and production of minerals; chapter 212, tax on sales, use, and other transactions; chapter 220, income tax code; chapter 221, emergency excise tax; s. 252.372, emergency management, preparedness, and assistance surcharge; s.

370.07(3), Apalachicola Bay oyster surcharge; chapter 376, pollutant spill prevention and control; s. 403.718, waste tire

fees; s. 403.7185, lead-acid battery fees; s. 538.09, registration of secondhand dealers; s. 538.25, registration of secondary metals recyclers; ss. 624.501 and 624.509-624.515, insurance code; s. 681.117, motor vehicle warranty enforcement; and s. 896.102, reports of financial transactions in trade or business. The provisions of this section, except paragraph (7)(f), also apply to chapter 443 while the department is performing tax collection services for the Agency for Workforce Innovation pursuant to chapter 2000-165, Laws of Florida; however, the exceptions to confidentiality contained in ss. 443.171(7) and 443.1715 remain in full force and effect.

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

Section 11.

- (4) Effective October 1, 2000, the following programs and functions are transferred to the Agency for Workforce Innovation:
- 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 Department of Labor and Employment Security. By January 1, 2001, the Agency for Workforce Innovation shall enter into a

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contract with the Department of Revenue which shall provide
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    for the Department of Revenue to provide unemployment tax
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   collection services. The Department of Revenue, in
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    consultation with the Department of Labor and Employment
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    Security, shall determine the number of positions needed to
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   provide unemployment tax collection services within the
 7
    Department of Revenue. The number of unemployment tax
 8
    collection service positions the Department of Revenue
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    determines are needed shall not exceed the number of positions
    that, prior to the contract, were authorized to the Department
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    of Labor and Employment Security for this purpose. Upon
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    entering into the contract with the Agency for Workforce
    Innovation to provide unemployment tax collection services,
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    the number of required positions, as determined by the
    Department of Revenue, shall be authorized within the
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   Department of Revenue. Beginning January 1, 2002, the Office
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    of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall
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    conduct a feasibility study regarding privatization of
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    unemployment tax collection services. A report on the
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    conclusions of this study shall be submitted to the Governor,
    the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
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    Representatives. The Department of Revenue is considered to be
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    administering a revenue law of this state when it provides
   unemployment compensation tax collection services pursuant to
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    its contract with the Agency for Workforce Innovation. The
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    following provisions of chapter 213, Florida Statutes, apply
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    to the collection of unemployment contributions by the
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    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,
    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 5. Subsections (8) and (9) are added to
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   section 201.02, Florida Statutes, to read:
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           201.02 Tax on deeds and other instruments relating to
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   real property or interests in real property .--
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          (8) Taxes imposed by this section do not apply to a
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   contract to sell the residence of an employee relocating at
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   his or her employer's direction or documents related to the
   contract, which contract is between the employee and the
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   employer or between the employee and a person in the business
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   of providing employee relocation services. Taxes on such
   transactions apply only to the transfer of the real property
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   comprising the residence by deed that names the grantee.
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          (9) Taxes imposed by this section shall not apply to
   deeds, instruments, or writings whereby any lands, tenements,
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   or other real property, or any interest therein, is granted,
   assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed from an electric
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   utility to a regional transmission organization under the
    jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
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           Section 6. It is the intent of the Legislature that s.
    201.02(8), Florida Statutes, as created by this act, confirms
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   and clarifies existing law.
           Section 7. Paragraph (g) of subsection (10) of section
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   212.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           212.02 Definitions.--The following terms and phrases
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   when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them
   in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a
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   different meaning:
           (10) "Lease," "let," or "rental" means leasing or
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   renting of living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping
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accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps and real property, the same being defined as follows:

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(g) "Lease," "let," or "rental" also means the leasing or rental of tangible personal property and the possession or use thereof by the lessee or rentee for a consideration, without transfer of the title of such property, except as expressly provided to the contrary herein. The term "lease," "let," or "rental" does not mean hourly, daily, or mileage charges, to the extent that such charges are subject to the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board United States Interstate Commerce Commission, when such charges are paid by reason of the presence of railroad cars owned by another on the tracks of the taxpayer, or charges made pursuant to car service agreements. "Lease, " "let, " "rental, " or "license" does not include payments by a regional transmission organization operating under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission made to an electric utility in connection with the regional transmission organization's use or control of the utility's high-voltage bulk transmission facilities. However, where two taxpayers, in connection with the interchange of facilities, rent or lease property, each to the other, for use in providing or furnishing any of the services mentioned in s. 166.231, the term "lease or rental" means only the net amount of rental involved.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.031 Lease or rental of or license in real property.--

(1)(a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who

engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless such property is:

- 1. Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461.
- 2. Used exclusively as dwelling units.

- 3. Property subject to tax on parking, docking, or storage spaces under s. 212.03(6).
- 4. Recreational property or the common elements of a condominium when subject to a lease between the developer or owner thereof and the condominium association in its own right or as agent for the owners of individual condominium units or the owners of individual condominium units. However, only the lease payments on such property shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or the condominium association shall be fully taxable under this chapter.
- 5. A public or private street or right-of-way and poles, conduits, fixtures, and similar improvements located on such streets or rights-of-way, occupied or used by a utility or franchised cable television company for utility or communications or television purposes. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "utility" means any person providing utility services as defined in s. 203.012 and includes a regional transmission organization operating under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. This exception also applies to property, wherever located, on which the following are placed: towers, antennas, cables, accessory structures, or equipment, not including switching equipment, used in the provision of mobile communications services as defined in s. 202.11. For purposes of this chapter, towers

used in the provision of mobile communications services, as defined in s. 202.11, are considered to be fixtures.

6. A public street or road which is used for transportation purposes.

- 7. Property used at an airport exclusively for the purpose of aircraft landing or aircraft taxiing or property used by an airline for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or property onto or from aircraft or for fueling aircraft.
- 8.a. Property used at a port authority, as defined in s. 315.02(2), exclusively for the purpose of oceangoing vessels or tugs docking, or such vessels mooring on property used by a port authority for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo onto or from such a vessel, or property used at a port authority for fueling such vessels, or to the extent that the amount paid for the use of any property at the port is based on the charge for the amount of tonnage actually imported or exported through the port by a tenant.
- b. The amount charged for the use of any property at the port in excess of the amount charged for tonnage actually imported or exported shall remain subject to tax except as provided in sub-subparagraph a.
- 9. Property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified production services. As used in this subparagraph, the term "qualified production services" means any activity or service performed directly in connection with the production of a qualified motion picture, as defined in s. 212.06(1)(b), and includes:
- a. Photography, sound and recording, casting, location managing and scouting, shooting, creation of special and optical effects, animation, adaptation (language, media,

electronic, or otherwise), technological modifications, computer graphics, set and stage support (such as electricians, lighting designers and operators, greensmen, prop managers and assistants, and grips), wardrobe (design, preparation, and management), hair and makeup (design, production, and application), performing (such as acting, dancing, and playing), designing and executing stunts, coaching, consulting, writing, scoring, composing, choreographing, script supervising, directing, producing, transmitting dailies, dubbing, mixing, editing, cutting, looping, printing, processing, duplicating, storing, and distributing;

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- The design, planning, engineering, construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance of real or personal property including stages, sets, props, models, paintings, and facilities principally required for the performance of those services listed in sub-subparagraph a.; and
- c. Property management services directly related to property used in connection with the services described in sub-subparagraphs a. and b.

22 This exemption will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258. 24

10. Leased, subleased, licensed, or rented to a person providing food and drink concessionaire services within the premises of a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, publicly owned recreational facility, or any business operated under a permit issued pursuant to chapter 550. A person providing retail concessionaire services involving the sale of

food and drink or other tangible personal property within the premises of an airport shall be subject to tax on the rental of real property used for that purpose, but shall not be subject to the tax on any license to use the property. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sale" shall not include the leasing of tangible personal property.

- 11. Property occupied pursuant to an instrument calling for payments which the department has declared, in a Technical Assistance Advisement issued on or before March 15, 1993, to be nontaxable pursuant to rule 12A-1.070(19)(c), Florida Administrative Code; provided that this subparagraph shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only to those payments made pursuant to such instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions thereof occurring after March 15, 1993.
- 12. Rented, leased, subleased, or licensed to a concessionaire by a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility, during an event at the facility, to be used by the concessionaire to sell souvenirs, novelties, or other event-related products. This subparagraph applies only to that portion of the rental, lease, or license payment which is based on a percentage of sales and not based on a fixed price.
- 13. Property used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes. As used in this subparagraph, "space flight business" means the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of a space facility, space propulsion system, space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind possessing the capacity for space flight, as defined by s. 212.02(23), or

components thereof, and also means the following activities supporting space flight: vehicle launch activities, flight 2 3 operations, ground control or ground support, and all 4 administrative activities directly related thereto. Property 5 shall be deemed to be used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes if more than 50 percent of the 7 property, or improvements thereon, is used for one or more 8 space flight business purposes. Possession by a landlord, 9 lessor, or licensor of a signed written statement from the tenant, lessee, or licensee claiming the exemption shall 10 relieve the landlord, lessor, or licensor from the 11 12 responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall 13 look solely to the tenant, lessee, or licensee for recovery of 14 such tax if it determines that the exemption was not 15 applicable.

Section 9. Effective July 1, 2003, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 2000-345, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

212.031 Lease or rental of or license in real property.--

- (1)(a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless such property is:
 - 1. Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461.
 - 2. Used exclusively as dwelling units.
- 3. Property subject to tax on parking, docking, or storage spaces under s. 212.03(6).

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- 4. Recreational property or the common elements of a condominium when subject to a lease between the developer or owner thereof and the condominium association in its own right or as agent for the owners of individual condominium units or the owners of individual condominium units. However, only the lease payments on such property shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or the condominium association shall be fully taxable under this chapter.
- 5. A public or private street or right-of-way and poles, conduits, fixtures, and similar improvements located on such streets or rights-of-way, occupied or used by a utility or franchised cable television company for utility or communications or television purposes. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "utility" means any person providing utility services as defined in s. 203.012 and includes a regional transmission organization operating under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. This exception also applies to property, wherever located, on which the following are placed: towers, antennas, cables, accessory structures, or equipment, not including switching equipment, used in the provision of mobile communications services as defined in s. 202.11. For purposes of this chapter, towers used in the provision of mobile communications services, as defined in s. 202.11, are considered to be fixtures.
- 6. A public street or road which is used for transportation purposes.
- 7. Property used at an airport exclusively for the purpose of aircraft landing or aircraft taxiing or property used by an airline for the purpose of loading or unloading

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passengers or property onto or from aircraft or for fueling aircraft.

- 8.a. Property used at a port authority, as defined in s. 315.02(2), exclusively for the purpose of oceangoing vessels or tugs docking, or such vessels mooring on property used by a port authority for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo onto or from such a vessel, or property used at a port authority for fueling such vessels, or to the extent that the amount paid for the use of any property at the port is based on the charge for the amount of tonnage actually imported or exported through the port by a tenant.
- b. The amount charged for the use of any property at the port in excess of the amount charged for tonnage actually imported or exported shall remain subject to tax except as provided in sub-subparagraph a.
- 9. Property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified production services. As used in this subparagraph, the term "qualified production services" means any activity or service performed directly in connection with the production of a qualified motion picture, as defined in s. 212.06(1)(b), and includes:
- a. Photography, sound and recording, casting, location managing and scouting, shooting, creation of special and optical effects, animation, adaptation (language, media, electronic, or otherwise), technological modifications, computer graphics, set and stage support (such as electricians, lighting designers and operators, greensmen, prop managers and assistants, and grips), wardrobe (design, preparation, and management), hair and makeup (design, production, and application), performing (such as acting, dancing, and playing), designing and executing stunts,

coaching, consulting, writing, scoring, composing, choreographing, script supervising, directing, producing, transmitting dailies, dubbing, mixing, editing, cutting, looping, printing, processing, duplicating, storing, and distributing;

- b. The design, planning, engineering, construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance of real or personal property including stages, sets, props, models, paintings, and facilities principally required for the performance of those services listed in sub-subparagraph a.; and
- c. Property management services directly related to property used in connection with the services described in sub-subparagraphs a. and b.

This exemption will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258.

10. Leased, subleased, licensed, or rented to a person providing food and drink concessionaire services within the premises of a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, publicly owned recreational facility, or any business operated under a permit issued pursuant to chapter 550. A person providing retail concessionaire services involving the sale of food and drink or other tangible personal property within the premises of an airport shall be subject to tax on the rental of real property used for that purpose, but shall not be subject to the tax on any license to use the property. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sale" shall not include the leasing of tangible personal property.

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11. Property occupied pursuant to an instrument calling for payments which the department has declared, in a Technical Assistance Advisement issued on or before March 15, 1993, to be nontaxable pursuant to rule 12A-1.070(19)(c), Florida Administrative Code; provided that this subparagraph shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only to those payments made pursuant to such instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions thereof occurring after March 15, 1993.

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12. Property used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes. As used in this subparagraph, "space flight business" means the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of a space facility, space propulsion system, space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind possessing the capacity for space flight, as defined by s. 212.02(23), or components thereof, and also means the following activities supporting space flight: vehicle launch activities, flight operations, ground control or ground support, and all administrative activities directly related thereto. Property shall be deemed to be used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes if more than 50 percent of the property, or improvements thereon, is used for one or more space flight business purposes. Possession by a landlord, lessor, or licensor of a signed written statement from the tenant, lessee, or licensee claiming the exemption shall relieve the landlord, lessor, or licensor from the responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall look solely to the tenant, lessee, or licensee for recovery of such tax if it determines that the exemption was not applicable.

Section 10. (1) 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:
- (b) "Fixtures" means items that are an accessory to a 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.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the amendment to s. 212.06(14)(b), Florida Statutes, relating to industrial machinery or equipment, by this section is remedial in nature and merely clarifies existing law.

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Section 11. (1) Subsection (7), paragraph (a) of subsection (8), and subsection (9) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. -- Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and 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 1 2 combustible fuel, purchases of natural gas, residual oil, 3 recycled oil, waste oil, solid waste material, coal, sulfur, 4 wood, wood residues or wood bark used in an industrial 5 manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production process 6 at a fixed location in this state are exempt from the taxes 7 imposed by this chapter; however, such exemption shall not be 8 allowed unless the purchaser signs a certificate stating that 9 the fuel to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein. This exemption does not apply to the use of boiler 10 fuels that are not used in manufacturing, processing, 11 12 compounding, or producing items of tangible personal property for sale, or to the use of boiler fuels used by any firm 13 14 subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and 15 Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional 16 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.

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- (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 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.

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

(m) Religious institutions.--

- 1. 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 2 3 1986, as amended, and that owns and operates a Florida television station, at least 90 percent of the programming of 4 5 which station consists of programs of a religious nature and 6 the financial support for which, exclusive of receipts for 7 broadcasting from other nonprofit organizations, is 8 predominantly from contributions from the general public. The 9 term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation that is qualified as nonprofit under s. 501(c)(3) 10 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the primary 11 12 activity of which is making and distributing audio recordings of religious scriptures and teachings to blind or visually 13 14 impaired persons at no charge. The term "religious 15 institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation that is qualified as nonprofit under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal 16 17 Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the sole or primary function 18 of which is to provide, upon invitation, nonprofit religious 19 services, evangelistic services, religious education, administrative assistance, or missionary assistance for a 20 church, synagogue, or established physical place of worship at 21 which nonprofit religious services and activities are 22 23 regularly conducted.

(n) Veterans' organizations. --

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- 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.

- (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.
- (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, alterations, refitting, or modifications, the registered 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.

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- 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
- (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.

- 2. 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 matter in any other manner, other than professional services 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. As 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.
- 3. This exemption does not apply to any service warranty transaction taxable under s. 212.0506.
- 4. 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.

- chartering any boat or vessel, with the crew furnished, solely 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:
- 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.

- 6. 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.
- 7. 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:
- a. "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 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.--
- 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 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

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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 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 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.
- 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 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.

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.

- 3. 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.

- 5. 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 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.
- 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 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.

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(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.

(ddd)(eee) Railroad roadway materials.--Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are railroad roadway materials used in the construction, repair, or maintenance of railways. Railroad roadway materials shall include rails, ties, ballasts, communication equipment, signal equipment, power transmission equipment, and any other track materials.

Exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection shall not inure to any transaction otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of such entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by such entity.

- (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, 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.

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- (9) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; RAILROADS AND MOTOR VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.--
- (a) 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 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 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.

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(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 3 traveled by the carrier's motor vehicles which were used in 4 interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some 5 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 on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in 10 this state to anticipated total miles for that year, and, 11 12 subsequently, additional tax must be paid on the carrier, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of 13 14 the carrier's miles in this state to its total miles for that 15 year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the Florida total purchases of such motor vehicles and parts thereof which 16 are used in this state to establish that portion of the total 17 used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax 18 19 under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax is set forth in s. 212.054. Motor 20 vehicles which are engaged in interstate commerce, and parts 21 22 thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate 23 and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under 24 the provisions of this chapter. Motor vehicles and parts 25 26 thereof used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify 27 for the proration of tax. For purposes of this paragraph, parts of a motor vehicle engaged in interstate commerce 28 29 include a separate tank not connected to the fuel supply system of the motor vehicle into which diesel fuel is placed 30 to operate a refrigeration unit or other equipment. 31

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(2)(a) The amendments to paragraphs (ff) and (nn) of subsection (7) of s. 212.08, Florida Statutes, by this section apply retroactively to July 1, 2000.

(b) The amendments to the introductory paragraph and to the final, flush-left passage of subsection (7) of s.

212.08, Florida Statutes, by this section are made to clarify rather than change existing law, and these amendments apply retroactively to January 1, 2001.

Section 12. Effective upon this act becoming a law and applying retroactively to July 1, 1996, paragraph (c) of subsection (5) 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.
 - (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 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 13. Effective July 1, 2001, paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraphs (b), (d), and (f) of subsection (5), and subsection (10) 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.

- (4) EXEMPTIONS; ITEMS BEARING OTHER EXCISE TAXES, ETC.--
 - (a) Also exempt are:

- 1. Water delivered to the purchaser through pipes or conduits or delivered for irrigation purposes. The sale of drinking water in bottles, cans, or other containers, including water that contains minerals or carbonation in its natural state or water to which minerals have been added at a water treatment facility regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection or the Department of Health, is exempt. This exemption does not apply to the sale of drinking water in bottles, cans, or other containers if carbonation, minerals, or flavorings, except those added at a water treatment facility, have been added. Water that has been enhanced by the addition of minerals, and that does not contain any added carbonation or flavorings, is also exempt.
- 2. All fuels used by a public or private utility, including any municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, in the generation of electric power or energy for sale. Fuel other than motor fuel and diesel fuel is taxable as provided in this chapter with the exception of fuel expressly exempt herein. Motor fuels and diesel fuels are taxable as provided in chapter 206, with the exception of those motor fuels and diesel fuels used by railroad locomotives or vessels to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, which are taxable under 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 railroad locomotives or vessels that were used in interstate or foreign commerce and that had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year of the carrier, such ratio to be determined at the close of the fiscal year of the carrier. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total Florida purchases made in this state of motor and diesel fuels 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 shall be set forth in s. 212.054. Fuels used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax.

- 3. The transmission or wheeling of electricity.
- (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE. --

- (b) Machinery and equipment used to increase productive output.--
- 1. 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 be made within 12 months of that date.
- 2.a. 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.
- 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.
- 5. 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 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 period begin later than 2 years following the completion of 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.

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- (d) Machinery and equipment used under federal procurement contract.--
- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall 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,

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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 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.

- f. "National defense implicit price deflator" means the national defense implicit price deflator for the gross national product as determined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce.
- 5. The exclusions provided in subparagraph (b)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 comparable between the two periods.
- (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.--

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- 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 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 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.

- b. "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.
- (10) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; MOTOR VEHICLE SOLD TO RESIDENT OF ANOTHER STATE.--
- (a) The tax collected on the sale of a new or used motor vehicle in this state to a resident of another state 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 purchaser is a resident, except that such tax shall not exceed the tax that would otherwise be imposed under this chapter. 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 within 45 days of the sale and of the fact of the payment to

the State of Florida of a sales tax in an amount equivalent to 2 the sales tax of his or her state of residence and shall 3 submit the statement to the appropriate sales tax collection 4 agency in his or her state of residence. Nothing in this 5 subsection shall be construed to require the removal of the vehicle from this state following the filing of an intent to 6 7 license the vehicle in the purchaser's home state if the purchaser licenses the vehicle in his or her home state within 8 9 45 days after the date of sale. Nothing in this paragraph shall require the payment of tax to this state for assessments 10 made prior to July 1, 2001, if the tax imposed by this section 11 12 has been paid to the state in which the vehicle was licensed 13 and the department has assessed a like amount of tax on the 14 same transaction. This applies retroactively to assessments 15 which have been protested prior to August 1, 1999, and have not been paid on July 1, 2001. 16

- (b) Notwithstanding the partial exemption allowed under 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:
- $\underline{\mbox{1.}}$ An officer of the corporation is a resident of this state;
- 2. A stockholder of the corporation who owns at least 10 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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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 under paragraph (a) despite the residency of owners or stockholders of the purchasing entity.

Section 14. (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide guidance in tax matters that is current and useful.

Accordingly, the continued reference to a federal regulation that no longer exists causes confusion and an undue burden on persons affected by s. 212.08, Florida Statutes.

(2) It is the purpose of the amendment to s.

212.08(5)(b), (d), and (f), Florida Statutes, by this act to replace specific references therein to "section 38 property" as defined in s. 48(a)(1)(A) and (B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code with a general description of such property, and such new description shall have the same meaning as the former federal Internal Revenue Code regulation without limitation.

Section 15. <u>Subsection (6) of section 212.084, Florida</u> Statutes, is repealed.

Section 16. Effective upon this act 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 17. 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 by the department, whichever occurs first.

Section 18. Paragraph (n) of subsection (7) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing .--

- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department may provide:
- (n) Information contained in returns, reports, accounts, or declarations to the Board of Accountancy in connection with a disciplinary proceeding conducted pursuant to chapter 473 when related to a certified public accountant participating in the certified audits project, or to the court in connection with a civil proceeding brought by the department relating to a claim for recovery of taxes due to negligence on the part of a certified public accountant participating in the certified audits project. In any judicial proceeding brought by the department, upon motion for protective order, the court shall limit disclosure of tax information when necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section. This paragraph is repealed on July 1, 2006 2002.

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Disclosure of information under this subsection shall be pursuant to a written agreement between the executive director and the agency. Such agencies, governmental or nongovernmental, shall be bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the Department of Revenue. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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Section 19. Subsection (8) of section 213.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.21 Informal conferences; compromises.--

(8) In order to determine whether certified audits are an effective tool in the overall state tax collection effort, the executive director of the department or the executive director's designee shall settle or compromise penalty liabilities of taxpayers who participate in the certified audits project. As further incentive for participating in the program, the department shall abate the first \$25,000 of any interest liability and 25 percent of any interest due in excess of the first \$25,000. A settlement or compromise of penalties or interest pursuant to this subsection shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraph (3)(a), except for the requirement relating to confidentiality of records. department may consider an additional compromise of tax or interest pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (3)(a). This subsection does not apply to any liability related to taxes collected but not remitted to the department. This subsection is repealed on July 1, 2006 2002.

Section 20. (1) 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 seek or obtain any moneys as the result of, in relation to, or founded upon the failure by another person to comply with tax laws of this state, and a person's use of any other law to seek or obtain moneys for such failure is in derogation of this statute and conflicts with the state's duty to administer the tax laws.

Section 21. <u>The amendment to Section 213.30, Florida Statutes, made by this act applies to any case in litigation</u> or under seal on the effective date of this act.

Section 22. <u>Subsection (9) of section 213.27, Florida</u> Statutes, is repealed.

Section 23. Section 213.256, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

213.256 Simplified Sales and Use Tax Administration
Act.--

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
- (b) "Agreement" means the Streamlined Sales and Use

 Tax Agreement as amended and adopted on January 27, 2001, by

 the Executive Committee of the National Conference of State

 Legislatures.
- (c) "Certified automated system" means software certified jointly by the states that are signatories to the agreement to calculate the tax imposed by each jurisdiction on a transaction, determine the amount of tax to remit to the appropriate state, and maintain a record of the transaction.

1 (d) "Certified service provider" means an agent 2 certified jointly by the states that are signatories to the 3 agreement to perform all of the seller's sales tax functions. 4 "Person" means an individual, trust, estate, 5 fiduciary, partnership, limited liability company, limited 6 liability partnership, corporation, or any other legal entity. 7 "Sales tax" means the tax levied under chapter 8 212. 9 (g) "Seller" means any person making sales, leases, or 10 rentals of personal property or services. (h) "State" means any state of the United States and 11 12 the District of Columbia. 13 (i) "Use tax" means the tax levied under chapter 212. 14 (2)(a) The executive director of the department shall 15 enter into the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement with 16 one or more states to simplify and modernize sales and use tax 17 administration in order to substantially reduce the burden of 18 tax compliance for all sellers and for all types of commerce. 19 In furtherance of the agreement, the executive director of the 20 department or his or her designee shall act jointly with other 21 states that are members of the agreement to establish standards for certification of a certified service provider 22 23 and certified automated system and establish performance standards for multistate sellers. 24 (b) The executive director of the department or his or 25 26 her designee shall take other actions reasonably required to 27 administer this section. Other actions authorized by this 28 section include, but are not limited to, the adoption of rules and the joint procurement, with other member states, of goods 29 30 and services in furtherance of the cooperative agreement.

(c) The executive director of the department or his or 1 2 her designee may represent this state before the other states 3 that are signatories to the agreement. (3) The executive director of the department shall not 4 5 enter into the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement unless 6 the agreement requires each state to abide by the following 7 requirements: 8 (a) The agreement must set restrictions to limit, over 9 time, the number of state tax rates. 10 The agreement must establish uniform standards 11 for: 12 1. The sourcing of transactions to taxing 13 jurisdictions. 14 The administration of exempt sales. 15 3. Sales and use tax returns and remittances. 16 The agreement must provide a central electronic (C) 17 registration system that allows a seller to register to 18 collect and remit sales and use taxes for all signatory 19 states. 20 (d) The agreement must provide that registration with the central registration system and the collection of sales 21 and use taxes in the signatory state will not be used as a 22 23 factor in determining whether the seller has nexus with a 24 state for any tax. (e) The agreement must provide for reduction of the 25 26 burdens of complying with local sales and use taxes through: 27 1. Restricting variances between the state and local 28 tax bases. 29 2. Requiring states to administer any sales and use 30 taxes levied by local jurisdictions within the state so that 31 sellers who collect and remit these taxes will not have to

register or file returns with, remit funds to, or be subject to independent audits from local taxing jurisdictions.

- 3. Restricting the frequency of changes in the local sales and use tax rates and setting effective dates for the application of local jurisdictional boundary changes to local sales and use taxes.
- 4. Providing notice of changes in local sales and use tax rates and of local changes in the boundaries of local taxing jurisdictions.
- (f) The agreement must outline any monetary allowances that are to be provided by the states to sellers or certified service providers. The agreement must allow for a joint study by the public and private sectors, which must be completed by July 1, 2002, of the compliance cost to sellers and certified service providers of collecting sales and use taxes for state and local governments under various levels of complexity.
- (g) The agreement must require each state to certify compliance with the terms of the agreement before joining and to maintain compliance, under the laws of the member state, with all provisions of the agreement while a member.
- (h) The agreement must require each state to adopt a uniform policy for certified service providers which protects the privacy of consumers and maintains the confidentiality of tax information.
- (i) The agreement must provide for the appointment of an advisory council of private sector representatives and an advisory council of nonmember state representatives to consult within the administration of the agreement.
- (4) For the purposes of reviewing or amending the agreement to embody the simplification requirements as set forth in subsection (3), this state shall enter into

multistate discussions. For purposes of such discussions, this state shall be represented by three delegates, one appointed by the President of the Senate, one appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the executive director of the department or his or her designee.

- (5) No provision of the agreement authorized by this section in whole or in part invalidates or amends any provision of the laws of this state. Adoption of the agreement by this state does not amend or modify any law of the state. Implementation of any condition of the agreement in this state, whether adopted before, at, or after membership of this state in the agreement, must be by the action of the state.
- (6) The agreement authorized by this section is an accord among individual cooperating sovereigns in furtherance of their governmental functions. The agreement provides a mechanism among the member states to establish and maintain a cooperative, simplified system for the application and administration of sales and use taxes under the duly adopted law of each member state.
- inures only to the benefit of this state and the other member states. No person, other than a member state, is an intended beneficiary of the agreement. Any benefit to a person other than a state is established by the laws of this state and of other member states and not by the terms of the agreement.
- (b) Consistent with paragraph (a), no person has any cause of action or defense under the agreement or by virtue of this state's approval of the agreement. No person may challenge, in any action brought under any provision of law, any action or inaction by any department, agency, or other instrumentality of this state, or of any political subdivision

of this state, on the ground that the action or inaction is inconsistent with the agreement.

- (c) No law of this state, or the application thereof, may be declared invalid as to any person or circumstance on the ground that the provision or application is inconsistent with the agreement.
- (8)(a) A certified service provider is the agent of a seller with whom the certified service provider has contracted for the collection and remittance of sales and use taxes. As the seller's agent, the certified service provider is liable for sales and use tax due each member state on all sales transactions it processes for the seller except as set out in this subsection.
- (b) A seller that contracts with a certified service provider is not liable to the state for sales or use tax due on transactions processed by the certified service provider unless the seller has misrepresented the type of items it sells or has committed fraud. In the absence of probable cause to believe that the seller has committed fraud or made a material misrepresentation, the seller is not subject to audit on the transactions processed by the certified service provider. A seller is subject to audit for transactions that have not been processed by the certified service provider. The member states acting jointly may perform a system check of the seller and review the seller's procedures to determine if the certified service provider's system is functioning properly and to determine the extent to which the seller's transactions are being processed by the certified service provider.
- (c) A person that provides a certified automated system is responsible for the proper functioning of that system and is liable to the state for underpayments of tax

attributable to errors in the functioning of the certified automated system. A seller that uses a certified automated system remains responsible and is liable to the state for reporting and remitting tax.

- (d) A seller that has a proprietary system for determining the amount of tax due on transactions and has signed an agreement establishing a performance standard for that system is liable for the failure of the system to meet the performance standard.
- (9) Disclosure of information necessary under this section must be pursuant to a written agreement between the executive director of the department or his or her designee and the certified service provider. The certified service provider is bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the department. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (10) On or before January 1 annually, the department shall provide recommendations to the President of the Senate, the Senate Minority Leader, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives for provisions to be adopted for inclusion within the system which are necessary to bring it into compliance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

Section 24. Notwithstanding section 10 of chapter
90-110, Laws of Florida, subsection (3) of s. 215.20, Florida
Statutes, shall not expire on October 1, 2001, as scheduled by
that section, but subsection (3) of s. 215.20, Florida
Statutes, is revived and readopted.

Section 25. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (4) of section 220.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.22 Returns; filing requirement.--

not-for-profit entities and others that are not required to file a return, including an initial information return, under this code unless the entities have taxable income as defined in s. 220.13(2). These entities shall include subchapter S corporations, tax-exempt entities, and others that do not 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 26. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 443.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

443.131 Contributions.--

- (3) CONTRIBUTION RATES BASED ON BENEFIT EXPERIENCE. --
- (e)1. Variations from the standard rate of contributions shall be assigned with respect to each calendar year to employers eligible therefor. In determining the contribution rate, varying from the standard rate to be assigned each employer, adjustment factors provided for in sub-subparagraphs a.-c. will be added to the benefit ratio. This addition will be accomplished in two steps by adding a variable adjustment factor and a final adjustment factor as defined below. The sum of these adjustment factors provided for in sub-subparagraphs a.-c. will first be algebraically summed. The sum of these adjustment factors will then be divided by a gross benefit ratio to be determined as follows: Total benefit payments for the previous 3 years, as defined in

subparagraph (b)1., charged to employers eligible to be assigned a contribution rate different from the standard rate minus excess payments for the same period divided by taxable payroll entering into the computation of individual benefit ratios for the calendar year for which the contribution rate is being computed. The ratio of the sum of the adjustment factors provided for in sub-subparagraphs a.-c. to the gross benefit ratio will be multiplied by each individual benefit ratio below the maximum tax rate to obtain variable adjustment factors; except that in any instance in which the sum of an employer's individual benefit ratio and variable adjustment factor exceeds the maximum tax rate, the variable adjustment factor will be reduced so that the sum equals the maximum tax rate. The variable adjustment factor of each such employer will be multiplied by his or her taxable payroll entering into the computation of his or her benefit ratio. The sum of these products will be divided by the taxable payroll of such employers that entered into the computation of their benefit ratios. The resulting ratio will be subtracted from the sum of the adjustment factors provided for in sub-subparagraphs a.-c. to obtain the final adjustment factor. The variable adjustment factors and the final adjustment factor will be computed to five decimal places and rounded to the fourth decimal place. This final adjustment factor will be added to the variable adjustment factor and benefit ratio of each employer to obtain each employer's contribution rate; however, at no time shall an employer's contribution rate be rounded to less than 0.1 percent.

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a. An adjustment factor for noncharge benefits will be computed to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, by dividing the amount of benefit payments

noncharged in the 3 preceding years as defined in subparagraph (b)1. by the taxable payroll of employers eligible to be considered for assignment of a contribution rate different from the standard rate that have a benefit ratio for the current year less than the maximum contribution rate. The taxable payroll of such employers will be the taxable payrolls for the 3 years ending June 30 of the current calendar year that had been reported to the division by September 30 of the same calendar year. Noncharge benefits for the purpose of this section shall be defined as benefit payments to an individual which were paid from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund but which were not charged to the unemployment record of any employer.

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b. An excess payments adjustment factor will be computed to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, by dividing the total excess payments during the 3 preceding years as defined in subparagraph (b)1. by the taxable payroll of employers eligible to be considered for assignment of a contribution rate different from the standard rate that have a benefit ratio for the current year less than the maximum contribution rate. The taxable payroll of such employers will be the same as used in computing the noncharge adjustment factor as described in sub-subparagraph a. The term "excess payments" for the purpose of this section is defined as the amount of benefit payments charged to the employment record of an employer during the 3 preceding years, as defined in subparagraph (b)1., less the product of the maximum contribution rate and his or her taxable payroll for the 3 years ending June 30 of the current calendar year that had been reported to the division by September 30 of the same calendar year. The term "total excess payments" is defined as

the sum of the individual employer excess payments for those employers that were eligible to be considered for assignment of a contribution rate different from the standard rate.

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If the balance in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund as of June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year for which the contribution rate is being computed is less than 3.7 + percent of the taxablepayrolls for the year ending June 30 as reported to the division by September 30 of that calendar year, a positive adjustment factor will be computed. Such adjustment factor shall be computed annually to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, by dividing the sum of the total taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the division by September 30 of such calendar year into a sum equal to one-fourth of the difference between the amount in the fund as of June 30 of such calendar year and the sum of $4.7 ext{ 5}$ percent of the total taxable payrolls for that year. Such adjustment factor will remain in effect in subsequent years until a balance in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund as of June 30 of the year immediately preceding the effective date of such contribution rate equals or exceeds 3.7 4 percent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the division by September 30 of that calendar year. If the balance in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund as of June 30 of the year immediately preceding the calendar year for which the contribution rate is being computed exceeds $4.7 \, 5$ percent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the division by September 30 of that calendar year, a negative adjustment factor will be computed. Such adjustment

factor shall be computed annually to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, by dividing the sum of the total taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the division by September 30 of such calendar year into a sum equal to one-fourth of the difference between the amount in the fund as of June 30 of the current calendar year and 4.7~5~ percent of the total taxable payrolls of such year. Such adjustment factor will remain in effect in subsequent years until the balance in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund as of June 30 of the year immediately preceding the effective date of such contribution rate is less than 4.7~5~ percent but more than 3.7~4~ percent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending June 30 of the current calendar year as reported to the division by September 30 of that calendar year.

- d. The maximum contribution rate that can be assigned to any employer shall be 5.4 percent, except those employers participating in an approved short-time compensation plan in which case the maximum shall be 1 percent above the current maximum contribution rate, with respect to any calendar year in which short-time compensation benefits are in the employer's employment record.
- 2. In the event of the transfer of employment records to an employing unit pursuant to paragraph (g) which, prior to such transfer, was an employer, the division shall recompute a benefit ratio for the successor employer on the basis of the combined employment records and reassign an appropriate contribution rate to such successor employer as of the beginning of the calendar quarter immediately following the effective date of such transfer of employment records.

Section 27. (1) Section 443.1315, Florida Statutes, 1 2 is created to read: 443.1315 Treatment of Indian tribes.--3 4 (1) As used in this section: 5 (a) "Employer" includes any Indian tribe for which 6 service in employment as defined by this chapter is performed. 7 "Employment" includes service performed in the 8 employ of an Indian tribe, as defined by s. 3306(u) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, provided such service is 9 excluded from "employment," as defined by said act, solely by 10 reason of s. 3306(c)(7) of said act and is not otherwise 11 12 excluded from "employment" under this chapter. For purposes of this section, the exclusions from employment under s. 13 14 443.036(21)(d) shall be applicable to services performed in the employ of an Indian tribe. 15 (2) Benefits based on service in employment, as 16 17 defined by this section, shall be payable in the same amount, on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as 18 19 benefits payable on the basis of other service subject to this 20 chapter. 21 (3)(a) Indian tribes or tribal units, including 22 subdivisions, subsidiaries, or business enterprises wholly owned by such Indian tribes, subject to this chapter shall pay 23 contributions under the same terms and conditions as all other 24 25 subject employers, unless they elect to pay into the 26 Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund amounts equal to the 27 amount of benefits attributable to service in the employ of 28 the Indian tribe. 29 (b) Indian tribes electing to make payments in lieu of 30 contributions must make such election in the same manner and

under the same conditions as provided by s. 443.131 for state

and local governments and nonprofit organizations subject to this chapter. Indian tribes shall determine if reimbursement for benefits paid will be elected by the tribe as a whole, by individual tribal units, or by combinations of individual tribal units.

- (c) Indian tribes or tribal units shall be billed for the full amount of benefits attributable to service in the employ of the Indian tribe or tribal unit on the same schedule as other employing units that have elected to make payments in lieu of contributions.
- (d) At the discretion of the director of the Agency for Workforce Innovation or his or her designee, any Indian tribe or tribal unit that elects to become liable for payments in lieu of contributions shall be required, within 90 days after the effective date of its election, to:
- 1. Execute and file with the director or his or her designee a surety bond approved by the director or his or her designee; or
- 2. Deposit with the director or his or her designee money or securities on the same basis as other employers with the same election option.
- (4)(a)1. Failure of the Indian tribe or tribal unit to make required payments, including assessments of interest and penalty, within 90 days after receipt of the bill, will cause the Indian tribe to lose the option to make payments in lieu of contributions, as described in subsection (3), for the following tax year, unless payment in full is received before contribution rates for the next tax year are computed.
- 2. Any Indian tribe that loses the option to make payments in lieu of contributions due to late payment or nonpayment, as described in subparagraph 1., shall have such

option reinstated if, after a period of 1 year, all contributions have been made timely, provided no contributions, payments in lieu of contributions for benefits paid, penalties, or interest remain outstanding.

- (b)1. Failure of the Indian tribe or any tribal unit thereof to make required payments, including assessments of interest and penalty, after all collection activities deemed necessary by the director of the Agency for Workforce

 Innovation or his or her designee have been exhausted, will cause services performed for such tribe to not be treated as temployment for purposes of paragraph (1)(b).
- 2. The director or his or her designee may determine that any Indian tribe that loses coverage under subparagraph 1. may have services performed for such tribe again included as "employment" for purposes of paragraph (1)(b) if all contributions, payments in lieu of contributions, penalties, and interest have been paid.
- (c) If an Indian tribe fails to make payments required under this section, including assessments of interest and penalty, within 90 days after a final notice of delinquency, the director of the Agency for Workforce Innovation shall immediately notify the United States Internal Revenue Service and the United States Department of Labor.
- (5) Notices of payment and reporting delinquency to Indian tribes or their tribal units shall include information that failure to make full payment within the prescribed timeframe:
- (a) Will cause the Indian tribe to be liable for taxes under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.
- (b) Will cause the Indian tribe to lose the option to make payments in lieu of contributions.

1	(c) Could cause the Indian tribe to be excepted from
2	the definition of "employer," as provided in paragraph (1)(a),
3	and services in the employ of the Indian tribe, as provided in
4	paragraph (1)(b), to be excepted from "employment."
5	(6) Extended benefits paid that are attributable to
6	service in the employ of an Indian tribe and not reimbursed by
7	the Federal Government shall be financed in their entirety by
8	such Indian tribe.
9	(7) The Agency for Workforce Innovation is authorized
10	to adopt any rules it deems necessary to implement this
11	section.
12	(2) This section shall take effect upon this act
13	becoming a law and shall apply retroactively to December 21,
14	2000.
15	Section 28. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (10) of
16	section 624.509, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
17	Section 29. Except as otherwise provided herein, this
18	act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.