taxation of sales, use, and other transactions; amending s. 212.03, F.S.; prescribing the rates of taxation for transient rentals; amending s. 212.031, F.S.; revising rates and exemptions applicable to the taxation of the lease or rental of or license in real property; amending s. 212.04, F.S.; revising provisions governing the admissions tax; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; revising rates and exemptions applicable to the tax on sales, storage, and use; creating s. 212.0502, F.S.; providing for the taxation of construction services; amending s. 212.0506, F.S.; revising provisions governing the taxation of service warranties; reenacting s. 212.051, F.S., which makes certain sales or use involving equipment, machinery, and other equipment for pollution control not subject to the sales or use tax; reenacting s. 212.052, F.S., which provides tax exemptions for research or development costs; reenacting s. 212.0598, F.S., relating to special provisions for air carriers; amending s. 212.06, F.S.; revising rates and exemptions applicable to the tax on sales, storage, or use; reenacting s. 212.0601, F.S., relating to use taxes of motor vehicle dealers; amending s. 212.0602, F.S., relating to a limited exemption to facilitate investment in education and job training;

specifying those activities or services that 1 2 qualify for the exemption; amending s. 212.07, 3 F.S.; revising provisions governing the collection and administration of the tax on sales, use, and other transactions; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising or eliminating specified exemptions for the tax on sales, use, and other transactions; creating s. 212.0801, F.S.; prescribing exemptions with respect to the sales or use of services; reenacting s. 10 212.0821, F.S., relating to the use of 11 12 governmental entities' sales tax exemption certificates for purchases on behalf of 13 14 specified groups; reenacting s. 212.09, F.S., 15 relating to deduction from the sales price of credit for articles taken in trade; amending s. 16 17 212.11, F.S.; authorizing certain dealers to 18 elect to pay sales tax on services on a cash 19 basis; providing for registration of such dealers by the Department of Revenue; 20 21 reenacting s. 376.75(1), F.S., which prescribes the rate of taxation for specified transactions 22 23 involving certain solvents used by drycleaning facilities; repealing ss. 395.701 and 395.7015, 24 F.S., which impose annual assessments on 25 26 specified health care entities; providing 27 legislative intent; providing a contingent effective date. 28

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

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Section 1. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) The term "admissions" means and includes the net sum of money after deduction of any federal taxes for admitting a person or vehicle or persons to any place of amusement, sport, or recreation or for the privilege of entering or staying in any place of amusement, sport, or recreation, including, but not limited to, theaters, outdoor theaters, shows, exhibitions, games, races, or any place where charge is made by way of sale of tickets, gate charges, seat charges, box charges, season pass charges, cover charges, greens fees, participation fees, entrance fees, or other fees or receipts of anything of value measured on an admission or entrance or length of stay or seat box accommodations in any place where there is any exhibition, amusement, sport, or recreation, and all dues and fees paid to private clubs and membership clubs providing recreational or physical fitness facilities, including, but not limited to, golf, tennis, swimming, yachting, boating, athletic, exercise, and fitness facilities, except physical fitness facilities owned or operated by any hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- (2) "Affiliated group" means: an affiliated group of corporations, as defined in s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, whose members are includable under s. 1504(b), (c) or (d) of the Internal Revenue Code and are eligible to file a consolidated tax return for Federal corporate income tax purposes, or mutual insurance companies which are members of

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one insurance holding company system subject to s. 628.801; however, s. 1504(b)(2) does not apply to this definition. However, the taxpayer may elect, pursuant to rules of the department governing the procedure for making or amending such election, to define its affiliated group in a manner that excludes any member who has no tax nexus in this state and any member whose business activities are unrelated to the business activities of other members of the group. However, a parent corporation of an included member may not be excluded from the affiliated group.

(3)<del>(2)</del> "Business" means any activity engaged in by any person, or caused to be engaged in by him or her, with the object of private or public gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect. Except for the sales of any aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle, the term "business" shall not be construed in this chapter to include occasional or isolated sales or transactions involving tangible personal property or services by a person who does not hold himself or herself out as engaged in business, but includes other charges for the sale or rental of tangible personal property, sales of services taxable under this chapter, sales of or charges of admission, communication services, all rentals and leases of living quarters, other than low-rent housing operated under chapter 421, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, and all rentals of or licenses in real property, other than low-rent housing operated under chapter 421, all leases or rentals of or licenses in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, docking or storage spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas as defined in this chapter and made subject to a tax imposed

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by this chapter. The term "business" shall not be construed in this chapter to include the leasing, subleasing, or licensing of real property by one corporation to another if all of the stock of both such corporations is owned, directly or through one or more wholly owned subsidiaries, by a common parent corporation; the property was in use prior to July 1, 1989, title to the property was transferred after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, between members of an affiliated group, as defined in s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which group included both such corporations and there is no substantial change in the use of the property following the transfer of title; the leasing, subleasing, or licensing of the property was required by an unrelated lender as a condition of providing financing to one or more members of the affiliated group; and the corporation to which the property is leased, subleased, or licensed had sales subject to the tax imposed by this chapter of not less than \$667 million during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30. Any tax on such sales, charges, rentals, admissions, or other transactions made subject to the tax imposed by this chapter shall be collected by the state, county, municipality, any political subdivision, agency, bureau, or department, or other state or local governmental instrumentality in the same manner as other dealers, unless specifically exempted by this chapter.

 $\underline{(4)(3)}$  The terms "cigarettes," "tobacco," or "tobacco products" referred to in this chapter include all such products as are defined or may be hereafter defined by the laws of the state.

(5) (4) "Cost price" means the actual cost of articles of tangible personal property or services without any

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deductions therefrom on account of the cost of materials used, labor or service costs, transportation charges, or any expenses whatsoever.

(6) The term "department" means the Department of Revenue.

(7)<del>(6)</del> "Enterprise zone" means an area of the state designated pursuant to s. 290.0065. This subsection shall expire and be void on December 31, 2005.

(8)<del>(7)</del> "Factory-built building" means a structure manufactured in a manufacturing facility for installation or erection as a finished building; "factory-built building" includes, but is not limited to, residential, commercial, institutional, storage, and industrial structures.

(9) "In this state" or "in the state" means within the state boundaries of Florida as defined in s. 1, Art. II of the State Constitution and includes all territory within these limits owned by or ceded to the United States.

 $(10)\frac{(9)}{(9)}$  The term "intoxicating beverages" or "alcoholic beverages" referred to in this chapter includes all such beverages as are so defined or may be hereafter defined by the laws of the state.

(11)<del>(10)</del> "Lease," "let," or "rental" means leasing or renting of living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps and real property, the same being defined as follows:

(a) Every building or other structure kept, used, maintained, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where sleeping accommodations are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests or tenants, in which 10 or more rooms are furnished for the accommodation of such guests, and

having one or more dining rooms or cafes where meals or lunches are served to such transient or permanent guests; such sleeping accommodations and dining rooms or cafes being conducted in the same building or buildings in connection therewith, shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed a hotel.

- (b) Any building, or part thereof, where separate accommodations for two or more families living independently of each other are supplied to transient or permanent guests or tenants shall for the purpose of this chapter be deemed an apartment house.
- (c) Every house, boat, vehicle, motor court, trailer court, or other structure or any place or location kept, used, maintained, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests or tenants, whether in one or adjoining buildings, shall for the purpose of this chapter be deemed a roominghouse.
- (d) In all hotels, apartment houses, and roominghouses within the meaning of this chapter, the parlor, dining room, sleeping porches, kitchen, office, and sample rooms shall be construed to mean "rooms."
- (e) A "tourist camp" is a place where two or more tents, tent houses, or camp cottages are located and offered by a person or municipality for sleeping or eating accommodations, most generally to the transient public for either a direct money consideration or an indirect benefit to the lessor or owner in connection with a related business.
- (f) A "trailer camp," "mobile home park," or
  "recreational vehicle park" is a place where space is offered,

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with or without service facilities, by any persons or municipality to the public for the parking and accommodation of two or more automobile trailers, mobile homes, or recreational vehicles which are used for lodging, for either a direct money consideration or an indirect benefit to the lessor or owner in connection with a related business, such space being hereby defined as living quarters, and the rental price thereof shall include all service charges paid to the lessor.

- "Lease," "let," or "rental" also means the leasing (q) 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," <del>"let," or "rental" does not mean hourly, daily, or mileage</del> charges, to the extent that such charges are subject to the jurisdiction of the 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. 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.
- (h) "Real property" means the surface land, improvements thereto, and fixtures, and is synonymous with "realty" and "real estate."
- (i) "License," as used in this chapter with reference to the use of real property, means the granting of a privilege

 to use or occupy a building or a parcel of real property for any purpose.

(j) Privilege, franchise, or concession fees, or fees for a license to do business, paid to an airport are not payments for leasing, letting, renting, or granting a license for the use of real property.

 $\underline{(12)(11)}$  "Motor fuel" means and includes what is commonly known and sold as gasoline and fuels containing a mixture of gasoline and other products.

(13)(12) "Person" includes any individual, firm, copartnership, joint adventure, association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, or other group or combination acting as a unit and also includes any political subdivision, municipality, state agency, bureau, or department and includes the plural as well as the singular number.

(14)(13) "Retailer" means and includes every person engaged in the business of making sales at retail or for distribution, or use, or consumption, or storage to be used or consumed in this state.

(15)(14)(a) "Retail sale" or a "sale at retail" means a sale to a consumer or to any person for any purpose other than for resale in the form of tangible personal property or services taxable under this chapter, and includes all such transactions that may be made in lieu of retail sales or sales at retail. A sale for resale includes a sale of qualifying property. As used in this paragraph, the term "qualifying property" means tangible personal property, other than electricity, which is used or consumed by a government contractor in the performance of a qualifying contract as defined in s. 212.08(17)(c), to the extent that the cost of

the property is allocated or charged as a direct item of cost to such contract, title to which property vests in or passes to the government under the contract. The term "government contractor" includes prime contractors and subcontractors. As used in this paragraph, a cost is a "direct item of cost" if it is a "direct cost" as defined in 48 C.F.R. s. 9904.418-30(a)(2), or similar successor provisions, including costs identified specifically with a particular contract.

- (b) The terms "retail sales," "sales at retail,"
  "use," "storage," and "consumption" include the sale, use,
  storage, or consumption of all tangible advertising materials
  imported or caused to be imported into this state. Tangible
  advertising material includes displays, display containers,
  brochures, catalogs, price lists, point-of-sale advertising,
  and technical manuals or any tangible personal property which
  does not accompany the product to the ultimate consumer.
- "storage," and "consumption" do not include materials, containers, labels, sacks, bags, or similar items intended to accompany a product sold to a customer without which delivery of the product would be impracticable because of the character of the contents and be used one time only for packaging tangible personal property for sale or for the convenience of the customer or for packaging in the process of providing a service taxable under this chapter. When a separate charge for packaging materials is made, the charge shall be considered part of the sales price or rental charge for purposes of determining the applicability of tax. The terms do not include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, for future processing, manufacture, or conversion into

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articles of tangible personal property for resale when such industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, become a component or ingredient of the finished product. However, the terms include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property, including machinery and equipment or parts thereof, purchased electricity, and fuels used to power machinery, when such items are used and dissipated in fabricating, converting, or processing tangible personal property for sale, even though they may become ingredients or components of the tangible personal property for sale through accident, wear, tear, erosion, corrosion, or similar means. The terms do not include the sale of materials to a registered repair facility for use in repairing a motor vehicle, airplane, or boat, when such materials are incorporated into and sold as part of the repair. Such a sale shall be deemed a purchase for resale by the repair facility, even though every material is not separately stated or separately priced on the repair invoice.

- (d) "Gross sales" means the sum total of all sales of tangible personal property or services as defined herein, without any deduction whatsoever of any kind or character, except as provided in this chapter.
- (e) The term "retail sale" includes a mail order sale, as defined in s. 212.0596(1).

(16)<del>(15)</del> "Sale" means and includes:

- (a) Any transfer of title or possession, or both, exchange, barter, license, lease, or rental, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of tangible personal property for a consideration.
- (b) The rental of living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses or

roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps, as hereinafter defined in this chapter.

- (c) The producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting of tangible personal property for a consideration for consumers who furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in the producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting.
- (d) The furnishing, preparing, or serving for a consideration of any tangible personal property for consumption on or off the premises of the person furnishing, preparing, or serving such tangible personal property which includes the sale of meals or prepared food by an employer to his or her employees.
- (e) A transaction whereby the possession of property is transferred but the seller retains title as security for the payment of the price.
- (f) Any transfer, provision, or rendering of services for a consideration.
- (17)(16) "Sales price" means the total amount paid for tangible personal property or services, including any services that are a part of the sale and any tangible personal property that is part of the service, valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, and includes any amount for which credit is given to the purchaser by the seller, without any deduction therefrom on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest charged, losses, or any other expense whatsoever. "Sales price" also includes the consideration for a transaction which requires both labor and material to alter, remodel, maintain, adjust, or repair tangible personal property. Trade-ins or discounts allowed and taken at the time of sale shall not be

included within the purview of this subsection. "Sales price" also includes the full face value of any coupon used by a purchaser to reduce the price paid to a retailer for an item of tangible personal property; where the retailer will be reimbursed for such coupon, in whole or in part, by the manufacturer of the item of tangible personal property; or whenever it is not practicable for the retailer to determine, at the time of sale, the extent to which reimbursement for the coupon will be made. The term "sales price" does not include federal excise taxes imposed upon the retailer on the sale of tangible personal property. The term "sales price" does include federal manufacturers' excise taxes, even if the federal tax is listed as a separate item on the invoice.

- (18) "Service" or "services" means those activities usually provided for consideration by the following establishments listed in the SIC Manual:
  - (a) Agricultural Services (Major Group Number 07).
  - (b) Forestry Services (Major Group Number 085).
  - (c) Metal Mining Services (Group Number 108).
  - (d) Oil and Gas Field Services (Group Number 138).

- (g) Heavy Construction other than Building
  Construction-General Contractors (Major Group Number 16).
- (h) Construction-Special Trade Contractors (Major Group Number 17).
- (i) Printing, Publishing, and Allied Services (Major Group Number 27).

1	(j) Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services (Group
2	Number 347).
3	(k) Railroad Transportation (Major Group Number 40).
4	(1) Local and Suburban Transit and Interurban Highway
5	Passenger Transportation (Major Group Number 41).
6	(m) Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
7	(Major Group Number 42).
8	(n) Water Transportation (Major Group Number 44).
9	(o) Transportation by Air (Major Group Number 45).
10	(p) Pipelines, except Natural Gas (Major Group Number
11	<u>46).</u>
12	(q) Transportation Services (Major Group Number 47).
13	(r) Communications (Major Group Number 48).
14	(s) Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services (Major Group
15	Number 49).
16	(t) Food Brokers (Industry Number 5141).
17	(u) Depository Institutions (Major Group Number 60).
18	(v) Nondepository Credit Institutions (Major Group
19	Number 61).
20	(w) Security and Commodity Brokers, Dealers,
21	Exchanges, and Services (Major Group Number 62).
22	(x) Insurance (Major Group Number 63).
23	(y) Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service (Major
24	Group Number 64).
25	(z) Real Estate (Major Group Number 65).
26	(aa) Holding and other Investment Offices (Major Group
27	Number 67).
28	(bb) Personal Services (Major Group Number 72).
29	(cc) Business Services (Major Group Number 73).
30	(dd) Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking (Major
31	Group Number 75).
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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Miscellaneous Repair Services (Major Group Number
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          (ee)
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    76).
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               Motion Pictures (Major Group Number 78).
          (ff)
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          (gg)
                Amusement and Recreation Services (Major Group
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    Number 79).
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          (hh) Health Services (Major Group Number 80).
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          (ii) Legal Services (Major Group Number 81).
          (jj) Educational Services (Major Group Number 82).
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          (kk) Social Services (Major Group Number 83).
          (11) Museums, Art Galleries, Botanical and Zoological
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    Gardens (Major Group Number 84).
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          ( mm )
               Membership Organizations (Major Group Number 86).
          (nn) Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management and
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   Related Services (Major Group 87).
          (00) Miscellaneous Services (Major Group Number 89).
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    In addition, the terms include the services of any independent
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   broker.
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          (19) "SIC" means those classifications contained in
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    the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as
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    published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive
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    Office of the President.
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          (20)<del>(17)</del> "Diesel fuel" means any liquid product, gas
   product, or combination thereof used in an internal combustion
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    engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine, or
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   mechanical contrivance. This term includes, but is not
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    limited to, all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known
   or sold as diesel fuel or kerosene. However, the term "diesel
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    fuel" does not include butane gas, propane gas, or any other
    form of liquefied petroleum gas or compressed natural gas.
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 (21)(18) "Storage" means and includes any keeping or retention in this state of tangible personal property for use or consumption in this state or for any purpose other than sale at retail in the regular course of business.

(22)(19) "Tangible personal property" means and includes personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, or touched or is in any manner perceptible to the senses, including electric power or energy, boats, motor vehicles and mobile homes as defined in s. 320.01(1) and (2), aircraft as defined in s. 330.27, and all other types of vehicles. The term "tangible personal property" does not include stocks, bonds, notes, insurance, or other obligations or securities; or intangibles as defined by the intangible tax law of the state; or pari-mutuel tickets sold or issued under the racing laws of the state.

(23)(20) "Use" means and includes the exercise of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership thereof, or interest therein, except that it does not include the sale at retail of that property in the regular course of business. "Use" also means the consumption or enjoyment of the benefit of services. The term "use" does not include the loan of an automobile by a motor vehicle dealer to a high school for use in its driver education and safety program. The term "use" does not include a contractor's use of "qualifying property" as defined by paragraph (14)(a).

(24)(21) The term "use tax" referred to in this chapter includes the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage as herein defined.

 $\underline{(25)}\overline{(22)}$  "Spaceport activities" means activities directed or sponsored by the Spaceport Florida Authority on

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spaceport territory pursuant to its powers and responsibilities under the Spaceport Florida Authority Act.

(26)(23) "Space flight" means any flight designed for suborbital, orbital, or interplanetary travel of a space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind.

(27)(24) "Coin-operated amusement machine" means any machine operated by coin, slug, token, coupon, or similar device for the purposes of entertainment or amusement. The term includes, but is not limited to, coin-operated pinball machines, music machines, juke boxes, mechanical games, video games, arcade games, billiard tables, moving picture viewers, shooting galleries, and all other similar amusement devices.

(28)(25) "Sea trial" means a voyage for the purpose of testing repair or modification work, which is in length and scope reasonably necessary to test repairs or modifications, or a voyage for the purpose of ascertaining the seaworthiness of a vessel. If the sea trial is to test repair or modification work, the owner or repair facility shall certify, in a form required by the department, what repairs have been tested. The owner and the repair facility may also be required to certify that the length and scope of the voyage were reasonably necessary to test the repairs or modifications.

(29)(26) "Solar energy system" means the equipment and requisite hardware that provide and are used for collecting, transferring, converting, storing, or using incident solar energy for water heating, space heating, cooling, or other applications that would otherwise require the use of a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, manufactured gas, or electricity.

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(30)<del>(27)</del> "Agricultural commodity" means horticultural, aquacultural, poultry and farm products, and livestock and livestock products.

(31) (28) "Farmer" means a person who is directly engaged in the business of producing crops, livestock, or other agricultural commodities. The term includes, but is not limited to, horse breeders, nurserymen, dairy farmers, poultry farmers, cattle ranchers, apiarists, and persons raising fish.

(32)<del>(29)</del> "Livestock" includes all animals of the equine, bovine, or swine class, including goats, sheep, mules, horses, hogs, cattle, ostriches, and other grazing animals raised for commercial purposes. The term "livestock" shall also include fish raised for commercial purposes.

(33)<del>(30)</del> "Self-propelled farm equipment" means equipment that contains within itself the means for its own propulsion, including, but not limited to, tractors.

(34)<del>(31)</del> "Power-drawn farm equipment" means equipment that is pulled, dragged, or otherwise attached to self-propelled equipment, including, but not limited to, disks, harrows, hay balers, and mowers.

(35)<del>(32)</del> "Power-driven farm equipment" means moving or stationary equipment that is dependent upon an external power source to perform its function, including, but not limited to, conveyors, augers, feeding systems, and pumps.

(36)<del>(33)</del> "Forest" means the land stocked by trees of any size used in the production of forest products, or formerly having such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use.

(37)<del>(34)</del> "Agricultural production" means the production of plants and animals useful to humans, including the preparation, planting, cultivating, or harvesting of these

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products or any other practices necessary to accomplish production through the harvest phase, and includes aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, bees, and any and all forms of farm products and farm production.

Section 2. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.03 Transient rentals tax; rate, procedure, enforcement, exemptions.--

(1) It is hereby 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 to use any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in, from, or a part of, or in connection with any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, or tourist or trailer camp. However, any person who rents, leases, lets, or grants a license to others to use, occupy, or enter upon any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist camps, or trailer camps, and who exclusively enters into a bona fide written agreement for continuous residence for longer than 6 months in duration at such property is not exercising a taxable privilege. For the exercise of such taxable privilege, a tax is hereby levied in an amount equal to 6 percent of and on the total rental charged for such living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations by the person charging or collecting the rental. Such tax shall apply to hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps whether or not there is in connection with any of the same any dining rooms, cafes, or other places where meals or lunches are sold or served to guests.

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- The tax provided for in this section herein shall be in addition to the total amount of the rental, shall be charged by the lessor or person receiving the rent in and by said rental arrangement to the lessee or person paying the rental, and shall be due and payable at the time of the receipt of such rental payment by the lessor or person, as defined in this chapter, who receives the <del>said</del> rental or payment. The owner, lessor, or person receiving the rent shall remit the tax to the department at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided for dealers to remit taxes under this chapter. The same duties imposed by this chapter upon dealers in tangible personal property respecting the collection and remission of the tax; the making of returns; the keeping of books, records, and accounts; and the compliance with the rules and regulations of the department in the administration of this chapter shall apply to and be binding upon all persons who manage or operate hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist and trailer camps, and the rental of condominium units, and to all persons who collect or receive such rents on behalf of such owner or lessor taxable under this chapter.
- (3) When rentals are received by way of property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other things of value, the tax shall be at the rate of 6 percent of the value of the property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other things of value.
- (4) The tax levied by this section shall not apply to, be imposed upon, or collected from any person who shall have entered into a bona fide written lease for longer than 6 months in duration for continuous residence at any one hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, or

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condominium, or to any person who shall reside continuously longer than 6 months at any one hotel, apartment house, 2 3 roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, or condominium and 4 shall have paid the tax levied by this section for 6 months of 5 residence in any one hotel, roominghouse, apartment house, tourist or trailer camp, or condominium. Notwithstanding other 6 7 provisions of this chapter, no tax shall be imposed upon rooms provided guests when there is no consideration involved 8 9 between the guest and the public lodging establishment. 10 Further, any person who, on the effective date of this act, has resided continuously for 6 months at any one hotel, 11 12 apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, or 13 condominium, or, if less than 6 months, has paid the tax 14 imposed herein until he or she shall have resided continuously 15 for 6 months, shall thereafter be exempt, so long as such person shall continuously reside at such location. 16 17 Department of Revenue shall have the power to reform the rental contract for the purposes of this chapter if the rental 18 19 payments are collected in other than equal daily, weekly, or 20 monthly amounts so as to reflect the actual consideration to be paid in the future for the right of occupancy during the 21 22 first 6 months.

- (5) The tax imposed by this section shall constitute a lien on the property of the lessee or rentee of any sleeping accommodations in the same manner as and shall be collectible as are liens authorized and imposed by ss. 713.68 and 713.69.
- (6) It is the legislative intent that Every person is engaging in a taxable privilege who leases or rents parking or storage spaces for motor vehicles in parking lots or garages, who leases or rents docking or storage spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or who leases or rents tie-down or

storage space for aircraft at airports. For the exercise of this privilege, a tax is  $\frac{1}{1}$  levied at the rate of  $\frac{4.5}{5}$  percent on the total rental charged.

- (7)(a) Full-time students enrolled in an institution offering postsecondary education and military personnel currently on active duty who reside in the facilities described in subsection (1) shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this section. The department shall be empowered to determine what shall be deemed acceptable proof of full-time enrollment. The exemption contained in this subsection shall apply irrespective of any other provisions of this section. The tax levied by this section shall not apply to or be imposed upon or collected on the basis of rentals to any person who resides in any building or group of buildings intended primarily for lease or rent to persons as their permanent or principal place of residence.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that this subsection provide tax relief for persons who rent living accommodations rather than own their homes, while still providing a tax on the rental of lodging facilities that primarily serve transient guests.
- (c) The rental of facilities, as defined in s. 212.02(10)(f), which are intended primarily for rental as a principal or permanent place of residence is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The rental of such facilities that primarily serve transient guests is not exempt by this subsection. In the application of this law, or in making any determination against the exemption, the department shall consider the facility as primarily serving transient guests unless the facility owner makes a verified declaration on a form prescribed by the department that more than half of the

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total rental units available are occupied by tenants who have a continuous residence in excess of 3 months. The owner of a facility declared to be exempt by this paragraph must make a determination of the taxable status of the facility at the end of the owner's accounting year using any consecutive 3-month period at least one month of which is in the accounting year. The owner must use a selected consecutive 3-month period during each annual redetermination. In the event that an exempt facility no longer qualifies for exemption by this paragraph, the owner must notify the department on a form prescribed by the department by the 20th day of the first month of the owner's next succeeding accounting year that the facility no longer qualifies for such exemption. The tax levied by this section shall apply to the rental of facilities that no longer qualify for exemption under this paragraph beginning the first day of the owner's next succeeding accounting year. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to mobile home lots regulated under chapter 723.

(d) The rental of living accommodations in migrant labor camps is not taxable under this section. "Migrant labor camps" are defined as one or more buildings or structures, tents, trailers, or vehicles, or any portion thereof, together with the land appertaining thereto, established, operated, or used as living quarters for seasonal, temporary, or migrant workers.

Section 3. Effective July 1, 2004, 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 provider of communications services, as defined by s. 202.11, 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. 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; 

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.

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

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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.

9.11. 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.

10.12. 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

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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.

- (b) When a lease involves multiple use of real property wherein a part of the real property is subject to the tax herein, and a part of the property would be excluded from the tax under subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)2., subparagraph (a)3., or subparagraph (a)5., the department shall determine, from the lease or license and such other information as may be available, that portion of the total rental charge which is exempt from the tax imposed by this section. The portion of the premises leased or rented by a for-profit entity providing a residential facility for the aged will be exempt on the basis of a pro rata portion calculated by combining the square footage of the areas used for residential units by the aged and for the care of such residents and dividing the resultant sum by the total square footage of the rented premises. For purposes of this section, the term "residential facility for the aged" means a facility that is licensed or certified in whole or in part under chapter 400 or chapter 651; or that provides residences to the elderly and is financed by a mortgage or 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 that provides residences primarily for the elderly.
- (c) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied in an amount equal to  $\underline{4.5}$  6 percent of and on the total rent or license fee charged for such real property by the

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person charging or collecting the rental or license fee. The total rent or license fee charged for such real property shall include payments for the granting of a privilege to use or occupy real property for any purpose and shall include base rent, percentage rents, or similar charges. Such charges shall be included in the total rent or license fee subject to tax under this section whether or not they can be attributed to the ability of the lessor's or licensor's property as used or operated to attract customers. Payments for intrinsically valuable personal property such as franchises, trademarks, service marks, logos, or patents are not subject to tax under this section. In the case of a contractual arrangement that provides for both payments taxable as total rent or license fee and payments not subject to tax, the tax shall be based on a reasonable allocation of such payments and shall not apply to that portion which is for the nontaxable payments.

- (d) When the rental or license fee of any such real property is paid by way of property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value, the tax shall be at the rate of  $\underline{4.5}$  6 percent of the value of the property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value.
- (2)(a) The tenant or person actually occupying, using, or entitled to the use of any property from which the rental or license fee is subject to taxation under this section shall pay the tax to his or her immediate landlord or other person granting the right to such tenant or person to occupy or use such real property.
- (b) It is the further intent of this Legislature that only one tax be collected on the rental or license fee payable for the occupancy or use of any such property, that the tax so collected shall not be pyramided by a progression of

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transactions, and that the amount of the tax due the state shall not be decreased by any such progression of transactions.

- (3) The tax imposed by this section shall be in addition to the total amount of the rental or license fee, shall be charged by the lessor or person receiving the rent or payment in and by a rental or license fee arrangement with the lessee or person paying the rental or license fee, and shall be due and payable at the time of the receipt of such rental or license fee payment by the lessor or other person who receives the rental or payment. The owner, lessor, or person receiving the rent or license fee shall remit the tax to the department at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided for dealers to remit taxes under this chapter. The same duties imposed by this chapter upon dealers in tangible personal property respecting the collection and remission of the tax; the making of returns; the keeping of books, records, and accounts; and the compliance with the rules and regulations of the department in the administration of this chapter shall apply to and be binding upon all persons who manage any leases or operate real property, hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist and trailer camps and all persons who collect or receive rents or license fees taxable under this chapter on behalf of owners or lessors.
- (4) The tax imposed by this section shall constitute a lien on the property of the lessee or licensee of any real estate in the same manner as, and shall be collectible as are, liens authorized and imposed by ss. 713.68 and 713.69.
- (5) When space is subleased to a convention or industry trade show in a convention hall, exhibition hall, or auditorium, whether publicly or privately owned, the sponsor

who holds the prime lease is subject to tax on the prime lease and the sublease is exempt.

(5)(6) The lease or rental of land or a hall or other facilities by a fair association subject to the provisions of chapter 616 to a show promoter or prime operator of a carnival or midway attraction is exempt from the tax imposed by this section; however, the sublease of land or a hall or other facilities by the show promoter or prime operator is not exempt from the provisions of this section.

(6)(7) Utility charges subject to sales tax which are paid by a tenant to the lessor and which are part of a payment for the privilege or right to use or occupy real property are exempt from tax if the lessor has paid sales tax on the purchase of such utilities and the charges billed by the lessor to the tenant are separately stated and at the same or a lower price than those paid by the lessor.

(8) Charges by lessors to a lessee to cancel or terminate a lease agreement are presumed taxable if the lessor records such charges as rental income in its books and records. This presumption can be overcome by the provision of sufficient documentation by either the lessor or the lessee that such charges were other than for the rental of real property.

(9) The rental, lease, sublease, or license for the use of a skybox, luxury box, or other box seats for use during a high school or college football game is exempt from the tax imposed by this section when the charge for such rental, lease, sublease, or license is imposed by a nonprofit sponsoring organization which is qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

tax imposed by this section.

Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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30 31 purchaser thereof, and such tax shall be paid for the exercise

of the privilege as defined in the preceding paragraph. Each ticket must show on its face the actual sales price of the admission, or each dealer selling the admission must prominently display at the box office or other place where the admission charge is made a notice disclosing the price of the admission, and the tax shall be computed and collected on the

basis of the actual price of the admission charged by the

(10) Separately stated charges imposed by a convention

hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena,

civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned

recreational facility upon a lessee or licensee for food,

laborers, stagehands, ticket takers, event staff, security personnel, cleaning staff, and other event-related personnel,

advertising, and credit card processing, are exempt from the

Section 4. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.04,

(1)(a) It is hereby declared to be the legislative

intent that Every person is exercising a taxable privilege who

(b) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied at the rate of 6 percent of sales price, or the actual

value received from such admissions, which 6 percent shall be

sells or receives anything of value by way of admissions.

added to and collected with all such admissions from the

212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.--

drink, or services required or available in connection with a lease or license to use real property, including charges for

dealer. The sale price or actual value of admission shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be that price remaining after

deduction of federal taxes, if any, imposed upon such

admission, and the rate of tax on each admission shall be according to the brackets established by s. 212.12(9).

- tax-exempt sale for resale do not apply to sales of admissions. However, if a purchaser of an admission subsequently resells the admission for more than the amount paid, the purchaser shall collect tax on the full sales price and may take credit for the amount of tax previously paid. If the purchaser of the admission subsequently resells it for an amount equal to or less than the amount paid, the purchaser shall not collect any additional tax, nor shall the purchaser be allowed to take credit for the amount of tax previously paid.
- (d) No additional tax is due on components incorporated as part of a package sold by a travel agent if the package includes two or more components such as admissions, transient rentals, transportation, or meals; if all of the components were purchased by the travel agent from other parties and any sales tax due on such purchases was paid; and if there is no separate itemization of the admission, transient rental, transportation, meal, or other components in the sales price of the package. This paragraph does not apply if the actual price charged for a component by the dealer to a travel agent is less than the price charged to unrelated parties under normal industry practices and the dealer and the travel agent are members of the same controlled group of corporations for federal income tax purposes.
- (2)(a)1. No tax shall be levied on admissions to athletic or other events sponsored by elementary schools, junior high schools, middle schools, high schools, community colleges, public or private colleges and universities, deaf

and blind schools, facilities of the youth services programs of the Department of Children and Family Services, and state correctional institutions when only student, faculty, or inmate talent is used. However, this exemption shall not apply to admission to athletic events sponsored by an institution within the State University System, and the proceeds of the tax collected on such admissions shall be retained and used by each institution to support women's athletics as provided in s. 240.533(3)(c).

- 2. No tax shall be levied on dues, membership fees, and admission charges imposed by not-for-profit sponsoring organizations. To receive this exemption, the sponsoring organization must qualify as a not-for-profit entity under the provisions of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.
- 3. No tax shall be levied on an admission paid by a student, or on the student's behalf, to any required place of sport or recreation if the student's participation in the sport or recreational activity is required as a part of a program or activity sponsored by, and under the jurisdiction of, the student's educational institution, provided his or her attendance is as a participant and not as a spectator.
- 4. No tax shall be levied on admissions to the National Football League championship game, on admissions to any semifinal game or championship game of a national collegiate tournament, or on admissions to a Major League Baseball all-star game.
- $\underline{4.5.}$  A participation fee or sponsorship fee imposed by a governmental entity as described in s. 212.08(6) for an athletic or recreational program is exempt when the governmental entity by itself, or in conjunction with an

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organization exempt under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, sponsors, administers, plans, supervises, directs, and controls the athletic or recreational program.

6. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section to the extent provided in this subparagraph are admissions to live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state which are sponsored by an organization that has received a determination from the Internal Revenue Service that the organization is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, if the organization actively participates in planning and conducting the event, is responsible for the safety and success of the event, is organized for the purpose of sponsoring live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state, has more than 10,000 subscribing members and has among the stated purposes in its charter the promotion of arts education in the communities which it serves, and will receive at least 20 percent of the net profits, if any, of the events which the organization sponsors and will bear the risk of at least 20 percent of the losses, if any, from the events which it sponsors if the organization employs other persons as agents to provide services in connection with a sponsored event. Prior to March 1 of each year, such organization may apply to the department for a certificate of exemption for admissions to such events sponsored in this state by the organization during the immediately following state fiscal year. The application shall state the total dollar amount of admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents from such events in this state sponsored by the organization or its agents in the year

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immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Such organization shall receive the exemption only to the extent of \$1.5 million multiplied by the ratio that such receipts bear to the total of such receipts of all organizations applying for the exemption in such year; however, in no event shall such exemption granted to any organization exceed 6 percent of such admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Each organization receiving the exemption shall report each month to the department the total admissions receipts collected from such events sponsored by the organization during the preceding month and shall remit to the department an amount equal to 6 percent of such receipts reduced by any amount remaining under the exemption. Tickets for such events sold by such organizations shall not reflect the tax otherwise imposed under this section.

- $\underline{5.7.}$  Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are entry fees for participation in freshwater fishing tournaments.
- $\underline{6.8}$ . Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are participation or entry fees charged to participants in a game, race, or other sport or recreational event if spectators are charged a taxable admission to such event.
- 7.9. No tax shall be levied on admissions to any postseason collegiate football game sanctioned by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
- (b) No municipality of the state shall levy an excise tax on admissions.
- (c) The taxes imposed by this section shall be collected in addition to the admission tax collected pursuant

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to s. 550.0951, but the amount collected under s. 550.0951 shall not be subject to taxation under this chapter.

- (3) Such taxes shall be paid and remitted at the same time and in the same manner as provided for remitting taxes on sales of tangible personal property, as hereinafter provided.
- Each person who exercises the privilege of charging admission taxes, as herein defined, shall apply for, and at that time shall furnish the information and comply with the provisions of s. 212.18 not inconsistent herewith and receive from the department, a certificate of right to exercise such privilege, which certificate shall apply to each place of business where such privilege is exercised and shall be in the manner and form prescribed by the department. certificate shall be issued upon payment to the department of a registration fee of \$5 by the applicant. Each person exercising the privilege of charging such admission taxes as herein defined shall cause to be kept records and accounts showing the admission which shall be in the form as the department may from time to time prescribe, inclusive of records of all tickets numbered and issued for a period of not less than the time within which the department may, as permitted by s. 95.091(3), make an assessment with respect to any admission evidenced by such records and accounts, and inclusive of all bills or checks of customers who are charged any of the taxes defined herein, showing the charge made to each for that period. The department is empowered to use each and every one of the powers granted herein to the department to discover the amount of tax to be paid by each such person and to enforce the payment thereof as are hereby granted the department for the discovery and enforcement of the payment of

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taxes hereinafter levied on the sales of tangible personal property.

(5) All of the provisions of this chapter relating to collection, investigation, discovery, and aids to collection of taxes upon sales of tangible personal property shall likewise apply to all privileges described or referred to in this section, and the obligations imposed in this chapter upon retailers are hereby imposed upon the seller of such admissions. All penalties applicable to a dealer in tangible personal property for failure to meet any such obligation, including, but not limited to, any failure related to the filing of returns, the payment of taxes, or the maintenance and production of records, are applicable to the seller of admissions. When tickets or admissions are sold and not used but returned and credited by the seller, the seller may apply to the department for a credit allowance for such returned tickets or admissions if advance payments have been made by the buyer and have been returned by the seller, upon such form and in such manner as the department may from time to time prescribe. The department may, upon obtaining satisfactory proof of the refunds on the part of the seller, credit the seller for taxes paid upon admissions that have been returned unused to the purchaser of those admissions. The seller of admissions, upon the payment of the taxes before they become delinquent and the rendering of the returns in accordance with the requirement of the department and as provided in this law, shall be entitled to a discount of 2.5 percent of the amount of taxes upon the payment thereof before such taxes become delinquent, in the same manner as permitted the sellers of tangible personal property in this chapter. However, if the amount of the tax due and remitted to the department for the

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reporting period exceeds \$1,200, no discount shall be allowed for all amounts in excess of \$1,200.

- (6) Admission taxes required to be paid by this chapter shall be paid to the department by the owner or the collector of such admission. When any place of business is sold or transferred by any owner, wherein such admission taxes have accrued or are accruing, such owner shall be obligated before such sale becomes effective to notify the department of such pending sale and secure from the department a certificate of registration as prescribed in this section, and the purchaser shall become obligated to withhold from the sales price such sum of money as will safely be required to discharge all accrued admission taxes upon such places of business. Upon the failure of any such purchaser to withhold, he or she shall become obligated to pay all accrued admission taxes, and the same shall become a lien upon all of the purchaser's assets until the same have been paid and fully discharged.
- (7) The taxes under this section shall become a lien upon the assets of the owner of any business exercising the privilege of selling admissions, and the collection of such admissions, as defined hereunder, and shall remain a lien until fully paid and discharged. Such lien may be enforced in the manner provided hereinafter for the enforcement of the collection of taxes imposed upon the sales of tangible personal property.
- (8) The word "owners" as used in this chapter shall be taken to include and mean all persons obligated to collect and pay over to the state the tax imposed under this section, inclusive of all holders of certificates of registration issued as herein provided. Wherever the word "owner" or

"owners" is used herein, it shall be taken to mean and include all persons liable for such admission taxes unless it appears from the context that the words are descriptive of property owners.

Section 5. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.——It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that Every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.

- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:
- (a)1.a. At the rate of  $\underline{4.5}$  6 percent of the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property when sold at retail in this state, computed on each taxable sale for the purpose of remitting the amount of tax due the state, and including each and every retail sale.
- b. Each occasional or isolated sale of an aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle of a class or type which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the United States Government shall be subject to tax at the rate provided in this paragraph. The department shall by rule adopt any nationally recognized publication for valuation of used motor vehicles as the reference price list for any used motor vehicle which is

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required to be licensed pursuant to s. 320.08(1), (2), (3)(a), (b), (c), or (e), or (9). If any party to an occasional or isolated sale of such a vehicle reports to the tax collector a sales price which is less than 80 percent of the average loan price for the specified model and year of such vehicle as listed in the most recent reference price list, the tax levied under this paragraph shall be computed by the department on such average loan price unless the parties to the sale have provided to the tax collector an affidavit signed by each party, or other substantial proof, stating the actual sales price. Any party to such sale who reports a sales price less than the actual sales price is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The department shall collect or attempt to collect from such party any delinquent sales taxes. In addition, such party shall pay any tax due and any penalty and interest assessed plus a penalty equal to twice the amount of the additional tax owed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Revenue may waive or compromise any penalty imposed pursuant to this subparagraph.

2. This paragraph does not apply to the sale of a boat or airplane by or through a registered dealer under this chapter to a purchaser who, at the time of taking delivery, is a nonresident of this state, does not make his or her permanent place of abode in this state, and is not engaged in carrying on in this state any employment, trade, business, or profession in which the boat will be used in this state, or is a corporation none of the officers or directors of which is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent place of abode in, this state, or is a noncorporate entity that has no individual vested with authority to participate in the management,

direction, or control of the entity's affairs who is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent abode in, this state. For purposes of this exemption, either a registered dealer acting on his or her own behalf as seller, a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of a seller, or a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of the purchaser may be deemed to be the selling dealer. This exemption shall not be allowed unless:

- a. The purchaser removes a qualifying boat, as described in sub-subparagraph f., from the state within 90 days after the date of purchase or the purchaser removes a nonqualifying boat or an airplane from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or, when the boat or airplane is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations;
- b. The purchaser, within 30 days from the date of departure, shall provide the department with written proof that the purchaser licensed, registered, titled, or documented the boat or airplane outside the state. If such written proof is unavailable, within 30 days the purchaser shall provide proof that the purchaser applied for such license, title, registration, or documentation. The purchaser shall forward to the department proof of title, license, registration, or documentation upon receipt.
- c. The purchaser, within 10 days of removing the boat or airplane from Florida, shall furnish the department with proof of removal in the form of receipts for fuel, dockage, slippage, tie-down, or hangaring from outside of Florida. The information so provided must clearly and specifically identify the boat or aircraft;

- d. The selling dealer, within 5 days of the date of sale, shall provide to the department a copy of the sales invoice, closing statement, bills of sale, and the original affidavit signed by the purchaser attesting that he or she has read the provisions of this section;
- e. The seller makes a copy of the affidavit a part of his or her record for as long as required by s. 213.35; and
- f. Unless the nonresident purchaser of a boat of 5 net tons of admeasurement or larger intends to remove the boat from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or when the boat is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations, the nonresident purchaser shall apply to the selling dealer for a decal which authorizes 90 days after the date of purchase for removal of the boat. The department is authorized to issue decals in advance to dealers. The number of decals issued in advance to a dealer shall be consistent with the volume of the dealer's past sales of boats which qualify under this sub-subparagraph. The selling dealer or his or her agent shall mark and affix the decals to qualifying boats in the manner prescribed by the department, prior to delivery of the boat.
- (I) The department is hereby authorized to charge dealers a fee sufficient to recover the costs of decals issued.
- (II) The proceeds from the sale of decals will be deposited into the administrative trust fund.
- (III) Decals shall display information to identify the boat as a qualifying boat under this sub-subparagraph, including, but not limited to, the decal's date of expiration.
- (IV) The department is authorized to require dealers who purchase decals to file reports with the department and

may prescribe all necessary records by rule. All such records are subject to inspection by the department.

- (V) Any dealer or his or her agent who issues a decal falsely, fails to affix a decal, mismarks the expiration date of a decal, or fails to properly account for decals will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (VI) Any nonresident purchaser of a boat who removes a decal prior to permanently removing the boat from the state, or defaces, changes, modifies, or alters a decal in a manner affecting its expiration date prior to its expiration, or who causes or allows the same to be done by another, will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (VII) The department is authorized to adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce this subparagraph and to publish the necessary forms and instructions.
- (VIII) The department is hereby authorized to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4) to administer and enforce the provisions of this subparagraph.

If the purchaser fails to remove the qualifying boat from this state within 90 days after purchase or a nonqualifying boat or

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an airplane from this state within 10 days after purchase or, when the boat or airplane is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of such repairs or alterations, or permits the boat or airplane to return to this state within 6 months from the date of departure, or if the purchaser fails to furnish the department with any of the documentation required by this subparagraph within the prescribed time period, the purchaser shall be liable for use tax on the cost price of the boat or airplane and, in addition thereto, payment of a penalty to the Department of Revenue equal to the tax payable. This penalty shall be in lieu of the penalty imposed by s. 212.12(2) and is mandatory and shall not be waived by the department. The 90-day period following the sale of a qualifying boat tax exempt to a nonresident may not be tolled for any reason. Notwithstanding other provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, an aircraft purchased in this state under the provisions of this paragraph may be returned to this state for repairs within 6 months after the date of its departure without being in violation of the law and without incurring liability for the payment of tax or penalty on the purchase price of the aircraft if the aircraft is removed from this state within 20 days after the completion of the repairs and if such removal can be demonstrated by invoices for fuel, tie-down, hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers, or similar documentation.

(b) At the rate of  $4.5\ 6$  percent of the cost price of each item or article of tangible personal property when the same is not sold but is used, consumed, distributed, or stored for use or consumption in this state; however, for tangible property originally purchased exempt from tax for use exclusively for lease and which is converted to the owner's

own use, tax may be paid on the fair market value of the property at the time of conversion. If the fair market value of the property cannot be determined, use tax at the time of conversion shall be based on the owner's acquisition cost. Under no circumstances may the aggregate amount of sales tax from leasing the property and use tax due at the time of conversion be less than the total sales tax that would have been due on the original acquisition cost paid by the owner.

- (c) At the rate of  $\underline{4.5}$  6 percent of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property, as defined herein; however, the following special provisions apply to the lease or rental of motor vehicles:
- 1. When a motor vehicle is leased or rented for a period of less than 12 months:
- a. If the motor vehicle is rented in Florida, the entire amount of such rental is taxable at the rate of 6 percent, even if the vehicle is dropped off in another state.
- b. If the motor vehicle is rented in another state and dropped off in Florida, the rental is exempt from Florida tax.
- 2. Except as provided in subparagraph 3., For the lease or rental of a motor vehicle for a period of not less than 12 months, sales tax at the rate of 4.5 percent is due on the lease or rental payments if the vehicle is registered in this state; provided, however, that no tax shall be due if the taxpayer documents use of the motor vehicle outside this state and tax is being paid on the lease or rental payments in another state.
- 3. The tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the lease or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003(66)(a) to one lessee or rentee for a period of not less than 12 months when tax was paid on the purchase

price of such vehicle by the lessor. To the extent tax was paid with respect to the purchase of such vehicle in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, the Florida tax payable shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of s. 212.06(7). This subparagraph shall only be available when the lease or rental of such property is an established business or part of an established business or the same is incidental or germane to such business.

- (d) At the rate of  $\underline{4.5}$  6 percent of the lease or rental price paid by a lessee or rentee, or contracted or agreed to be paid by a lessee or rentee, to the owner of the tangible personal property.
  - (e)1. At the rate of  $4.5 ext{ } ext{f}$  percent on charges for:
- a. Prepaid calling arrangements. The tax on charges for prepaid calling arrangements shall be collected at the time of sale and remitted by the selling dealer.
- (I) "Prepaid calling arrangement" means the separately stated retail sale by advance payment of communications services that consist exclusively of telephone calls originated by using an access number, authorization code, or other means that may be manually, electronically, or otherwise entered and that are sold in predetermined units or dollars whose number declines with use in a known amount.
- (II) If the sale or recharge of the prepaid calling arrangement does not take place at the dealer's place of business, it shall be deemed to take place at the customer's shipping address or, if no item is shipped, at the customer's address or the location associated with the customer's mobile telephone number.

- (III) The sale or recharge of a prepaid calling arrangement shall be treated as a sale of tangible personal property for purposes of this chapter, whether or not a tangible item evidencing such arrangement is furnished to the purchaser, and such sale within this state subjects the selling dealer to the jurisdiction of this state for purposes of this subsection.
- b. The installation of telecommunication and telegraphic equipment.
- c. Electrical power or energy, except that the tax rate for charges for electrical power or energy is 7 percent.
- 2. The provisions of s. 212.17(3), regarding credit for tax paid on charges subsequently found to be worthless, shall be equally applicable to any tax paid under the provisions of this section on charges for prepaid calling arrangements, telecommunication or telegraph services, or electric power subsequently found to be uncollectible. The word "charges" in this paragraph does not include any excise or similar tax levied by the Federal Government, any political subdivision of the state, or any municipality upon the purchase, sale, or recharge of prepaid calling arrangements or upon the purchase or sale of telecommunication, television system program, or telegraph service or electric power, which tax is collected by the seller from the purchaser.
- (f) At the rate of  $\underline{4.5}$  6 percent on the sale, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of machines and equipment, and parts and accessories therefor, used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, producing, mining, or quarrying personal property for sale or to be used in furnishing communications, transportation, or public utility services.

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- (g) Any person who purchases, installs, rents, or 1 2 leases a telephone system or telecommunication system for his 3 or her own use to provide himself or herself with telephone 4 service or telecommunication service which is a substitute for 5 any telephone company switched service or a substitute for any 6 dedicated facility by which a telephone company provides a 7 communication path is exercising a taxable privilege and shall register with the Department of Revenue and pay into the State 8 9 Treasury a yearly amount equal to  $4.5 ext{ } ext{6}$  percent of the actual cost of operating such system, notwithstanding the provisions 10 of s. 212.081(2)(b). "Actual cost" includes, but is not 11 12 limited to, depreciation, interest, maintenance, repair, and other expenses directly attributable to the operation of such 13 14 system. For purposes of this paragraph, the depreciation 15 expense to be included in actual cost shall be the depreciation expense claimed for federal income tax purposes. 16 17 The total amount of any payment required by a lease or rental contract or agreement shall be included within the actual 18 19 cost. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the 20 use by any local telephone company or any telecommunication carrier of its own telephone system or telecommunication 21 22 system to conduct a telecommunication service for hire. If a 23 system described in this paragraph is located in more than one state, the actual cost of such system for purposes of this 24 paragraph shall be the actual cost of the system's equipment 25 located in Florida. 26
  - (h)1. At the rate of  $\underline{4.5}$  6 percent on the retail price of newspapers and magazines sold or used in Florida.
  - 2. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, inserts of printed materials which are distributed with a newspaper or magazine are a component part of the newspaper or

magazine, and neither the sale nor use of such inserts is subject to tax when:

- a. Printed by a newspaper or magazine publisher or commercial printer and distributed as a component part of a newspaper or magazine, which means that the items after being printed are delivered directly to a newspaper or magazine publisher by the printer for inclusion in editions of the distributed newspaper or magazine;
- b. Such publications are labeled as part of the designated newspaper or magazine publication into which they are to be inserted; and
- c. The purchaser of the insert presents a resale certificate to the vendor stating that the inserts are to be distributed as a component part of a newspaper or magazine.
- (i)1. Beginning January 1, 1995, A tax is imposed at the rate of 4 percent on the charges for the use of coin-operated amusement machines. The tax shall be calculated by dividing the gross receipts from such charges for the applicable reporting period by a divisor, determined as provided in this subparagraph, to compute gross taxable sales, and then subtracting gross taxable sales from gross receipts to arrive at the amount of tax due. The divisor is equal to 1.04, except that for counties with a  $5.0 \, 6.5 \,$  percent sales tax rate the divisor shall be equal to 1.045, and for counties with a  $5.5 \, 7.0 \,$  percent sales tax rate the divisor shall be equal to 1.050. When a machine is activated by a slug, token, coupon, or any similar device which has been purchased, the tax is on the price paid by the user of the device for such device.
- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "operator" means any person who possesses a coin-operated amusement

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machine for the purpose of generating sales through that machine and who is responsible for removing the receipts from the machine.

- If the owner of the machine is also the operator of it, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax without any deduction for rent or a license fee paid to a location owner for the use of any real property on which the machine is located.
- b. If the owner or lessee of the machine is also its operator, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax on the purchase or lease of the machine, as well as the tax on sales generated through the machine.
- If the proprietor of the business where the machine is located does not own the machine, he or she shall be deemed to be the lessee and operator of the machine and is responsible for the payment of the tax on sales, unless such responsibility is otherwise provided for in a written agreement between him or her and the machine owner.
- 3.a. An operator of a coin-operated amusement machine may not operate or cause to be operated in this state any such machine until the operator has registered with the department and has conspicuously displayed an identifying certificate issued by the department. The identifying certificate shall be issued by the department upon application from the operator. The identifying certificate shall include a unique number, and the certificate shall be permanently marked with the operator's name, the operator's sales tax number, and the maximum number of machines to be operated under the certificate. An identifying certificate shall not be transferred from one operator to another. The identifying

certificate must be conspicuously displayed on the premises where the coin-operated amusement machines are being operated.

- b. The operator of the machine must obtain an identifying certificate before the machine is first operated in the state and by July 1 of each year thereafter. The annual fee for each certificate shall be based on the number of machines identified on the application times \$30 and is due and payable upon application for the identifying device. The application shall contain the operator's name, sales tax number, business address where the machines are being operated, and the number of machines in operation at that place of business by the operator. No operator may operate more machines than are listed on the certificate. A new certificate is required if more machines are being operated at that location than are listed on the certificate. The fee for the new certificate shall be based on the number of additional machines identified on the application form times \$30.
- c. A penalty of \$250 per machine is imposed on the operator for failing to properly obtain and display the required identifying certificate. A penalty of \$250 is imposed on the lessee of any machine placed in a place of business without a proper current identifying certificate. Such penalties shall apply in addition to all other applicable taxes, interest, and penalties.
- d. Operators of coin-operated amusement machines must obtain a separate sales and use tax certificate of registration for each county in which such machines are located. One sales and use tax certificate of registration is sufficient for all of the operator's machines within a single county.

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

- 4. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to coin-operated amusement machines owned and operated by churches or synagogues.
- 5. In addition to any other penalties imposed by this chapter, a person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 6. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this paragraph.
  - (j)1. At the rate of  $4.5 ext{ } ext{f}$  percent on charges for all:
- Detective, burglar protection, and other protection services (SIC Industry Numbers 7381 and 7382). Any law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10, who is performing approved duties as determined by his or her local law enforcement agency in his or her capacity as a law enforcement officer, and who is subject to the direct and immediate command of his or her law enforcement agency, and in the law enforcement officer's uniform as authorized by his or her law enforcement agency, is performing law enforcement and public safety services and is not performing detective, burglar protection, or other protective services, if the law enforcement officer is performing his or her approved duties in a geographical area in which the law enforcement officer has arrest jurisdiction. Such law enforcement and public safety services are not subject to tax irrespective of whether the duty is characterized as "extra duty," "off-duty," or "secondary employment," and irrespective of whether the officer is paid directly or through the officer's agency by an outside source. The term "law enforcement officer" includes full-time or part-time law enforcement officers, and any

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auxiliary law enforcement officer, when such auxiliary law enforcement officer is working under the direct supervision of a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer.

- b. Nonresidential cleaning and nonresidential pest control services (SIC Industry Group Number 734).
- 2. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
- 3. Charges for detective, burglar protection, and other protection security services performed in this state but used outside this state are exempt from taxation. Charges for detective, burglar protection, and other protection security services performed outside this state and used in this state are subject to tax.
- If a transaction involves both the sale or use of a service taxable under this paragraph and the sale or use of a service or any other item not taxable under this chapter, the consideration paid must be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction or the entire transaction shall be presumed taxable. The burden shall be on the seller of the service or the purchaser of the service, whichever applicable, to overcome this presumption by providing documentary evidence as to which portion of the transaction is exempt from tax. The department is authorized to adjust the amount of consideration identified as the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction; however, a determination that the taxable and exempt portions are inaccurately stated and that the adjustment is applicable must be supported by substantial competent evidence.

- 5. Each seller of services subject to sales tax pursuant to this paragraph shall maintain a monthly log showing each transaction for which sales tax was not collected because the services meet the requirements of subparagraph 3. for out-of-state use. The log must identify the purchaser's name, location and mailing address, and federal employer identification number, if a business, or the social security number, if an individual, the service sold, the price of the service, the date of sale, the reason for the exemption, and the sales invoice number. The monthly log shall be maintained pursuant to the same requirements and subject to the same penalties imposed for the keeping of similar records pursuant to this chapter.
- (k)1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there is hereby levied a tax on the sale, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of any coin or currency, whether in circulation or not, when such coin or currency:
  - a. Is not legal tender;
- b. If legal tender, is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate in excess of its face value; or
- c. Is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate based on its precious metal content.
- 2. Such tax shall be at a rate of 4.5 6 percent of the price at which the coin or currency is sold, exchanged, or traded, except that, with respect to a coin or currency which is legal tender of the United States and which is sold, exchanged, or traded, such tax shall not be levied.
- 3. There are exempt from this tax exchanges of coins or currency which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, one nation for coins or currency which are in

general circulation in, and legal tender of, another nation when exchanged solely for use as legal tender and at an exchange rate based on the relative value of each as a medium of exchange.

- 4. With respect to any transaction that involves the sale of coins or currency taxable under this paragraph in which the taxable amount represented by the sale of such coins or currency exceeds \$500, the entire amount represented by the sale of such coins or currency is exempt from the tax imposed under this paragraph. 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 coins or currency and is exempt under this subparagraph.
- (1) At the rate of  $4.5\ 6$  percent of the sales price of each gallon of diesel fuel not taxed under chapter 206 purchased for use in a vessel.
- (m) Florists located in this state are liable for sales tax on sales to retail customers regardless of where or by whom the items sold are to be delivered. Florists located in this state are not liable for sales tax on payments received from other florists for items delivered to customers in this state.
- (n) Operators of game concessions or other concessionaires who customarily award tangible personal property as prizes may, in lieu of paying tax on the cost price of such property, pay tax on 25 percent of the gross receipts from such concession activity.
- (2) The tax shall be collected by the dealer, as defined herein, and remitted by the dealer to the state at the time and in the manner as hereinafter provided.

1	(3) The tax so levied is in addition to all other
2	taxes, whether levied in the form of excise, license, or
3	privilege taxes, and in addition to all other fees and taxes
4	levied.
5	(4) The tax imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be
6	due and payable according to the brackets set forth in s.
7	212.12.
8	Section 6. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.0502,
9	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
10	212.0502 Sales tax on construction services; special
11	provisions
12	(1) A tax of 1.5 percent is imposed on the sale of the
13	following construction services:
14	(a) General contractors - residential, including
15	repairs (SIC Industry Group Numbers 152 and 153)
16	(b) General contractors - nonresidential, including
17	repairs (SIC Industry Group Number 154)
18	(c) General contractors - heavy construction (SIC
19	Industry Number 1629)
20	(d) Construction - special trade contractors,
21	including repairs (SIC Major Group Number 17)
22	(e) Heavy construction equipment rental with operator
23	(SIC Industry Number 7353)
24	(2) As used in this section, the term "SIC" means
25	those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial
26	Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of
27	Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
28	Section 7. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.0506,
29	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
30	212.0506 Taxation of service warranties
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- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that Every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in this state in the business of soliciting, offering, providing, entering into, issuing, or delivering any service warranty.
- (2) For exercising such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable at the rate of  $4.5 ext{ } ext{6}$  percent on the total consideration received or to be received by any person for issuing and delivering any service warranty.
- (3) For purposes of this section, "service warranty" means any contract or agreement which indemnifies the holder of the contract or agreement for the cost of maintaining, repairing, or replacing tangible personal property. "service warranty" does not include contracts or agreements to repair, maintain, or replace tangible personal property if such property when sold at retail in this state would not be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter, nor does it include such contracts or agreements covering tangible personal property which becomes a part of real property.
- Such tax shall be in addition to the total amount of the consideration for the service warranty, shall be charged by the person receiving such consideration from the service warranty agreement holder, and shall be due and payable by such person at the time he or she receives such consideration. Such person shall remit the tax to the department at the times and in the manner provided for dealers to remit taxes on tangible personal property under this chapter.
- (5) This tax is in addition to all other taxes, whether levied in the form of excise, license, or privilege taxes, and is in addition to all other fees and taxes levied.

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- (6) This tax shall be due and payable according to the brackets set forth in s. 212.12.
- (7) This tax shall not apply to any portion of the consideration received by any person in connection with the issuance of any service warranty contract upon which such person is required to pay any premium tax imposed under the Florida Insurance Code or under s. 634.313(1).
- (8) If a transaction involves both the issuance of a service warranty that is subject to such tax and the issuance of a warranty, guaranty, extended warranty or extended guaranty, contract, agreement, or other written promise that is not subject to such tax, the consideration shall be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and nontaxable portions of the transaction. If the consideration is separately apportioned and identified in good faith, such tax shall apply to the transaction to the extent that the consideration received or to be received in connection with the transaction is payment for a service warranty subject to such tax. If the consideration is not apportioned in good faith, the department may reform the contract; such reformation by the department is to be considered prima facie correct, and the burden to show the contrary rests upon the dealer. If the consideration for such a transaction is not separately identified and stated, the entire transaction is taxable.
- (9) Any claim which arises under a service warranty taxable under this section, which claim is paid directly by the person issuing such warranty, is not subject to any tax imposed under this chapter.
- (10) Materials and supplies used in the performance of a factory or manufacturer's warranty are exempt if the

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contract is furnished at no extra charge with the equipment guaranteed thereunder and such materials and supplies are paid for by the factory or manufacturer.

(11) Any duties imposed by this chapter upon dealers of tangible personal property with respect to collecting and remitting taxes; making returns; keeping books, records, and accounts; and complying with the rules and regulations of the department apply to all dealers as defined in s. 212.06(2)(1).

Section 8. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.051, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.051 Equipment, machinery, and other materials for pollution control; not subject to sales or use tax.--

(1) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, sales, use, or privilege taxes shall not be collected with respect to any facility, device, fixture, equipment, machinery, specialty chemical, or bioaugmentation product used primarily for the control or abatement of pollution or contaminants in manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing for sale items of tangible personal property at a fixed location, or any structure, machinery, or equipment installed in the reconstruction or replacement of such facility, device, fixture, equipment, or machinery. To qualify, such facility, device, fixture, equipment, structure, specialty chemical, or bioaugmentation product must be used, installed, or constructed to meet a law implemented by, or a condition of a permit issued by, the Department of Environmental Protection; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser signs a certificate stating that the facility, device, fixture, equipment, structure, specialty chemical, or bioaugmentation product to be exempted is required to meet such law or condition.

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- Equipment, machinery, or materials required to 1 2 meet any law implemented by, or any condition of a permit 3 issued by, the Department of Environmental Protection that are 4 purchased for the monitoring, prevention, abatement, or 5 control of pollution or contaminants at privately owned or operated landfills or construction and demolition debris 6 7 disposal facilities shall be exempt from taxation as otherwise 8 imposed by this chapter; however, such exemption shall not be 9 allowed unless the purchaser signs a certificate stating that 10 the equipment, machinery, or materials to be exempted are required to meet such law or condition. This exemption does 11 12 not include solid waste collection vehicles, compactors, 13 graders, or other earthmoving equipment. 14
  - (3) For the purposes of this section, "specialty chemicals" means those chemicals used to enhance or further treat wastewater, including, but not limited to, defoamers, nutrients, and polymers, and "bioaugmentation products" means the microorganisms used in waste treatment plants to break down solids and consume organic matter.

Section 9. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.052, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.052 Research or development costs; exemption.--

- (1) For the purposes of the exemption provided in this section:
- (a) The term "research or development" means research which has one of the following as its ultimate goal:
  - 1. Basic research in a scientific field of endeavor.
- 2. Advancing knowledge or technology in a scientific or technical field of endeavor.
- 3. The development of a new product, whether or not the new product is offered for sale.

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The improvement of an existing product, whether or not the improved product is offered for sale.

- The development of new uses of an existing product, whether or not a new use is offered as a rationale to purchase the product.
- The design and development of prototypes, whether or not a resulting product is offered for sale.
- The term "research or development" does not include ordinary testing or inspection of materials or products used for quality control, market research, efficiency surveys, consumer surveys, advertising and promotions, management studies, or research in connection with literary, historical, social science, psychological, or other similar nontechnical activities.
- (b) The term "costs" means cost price as defined in s. 212.02(4).
- The term "product" means any item, device, technique, prototype, invention, or process which is, was, or may be commercially exploitable.
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, any person, including an affiliated group as defined in s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, who manufactures, produces, compounds, processes, or fabricates in any manner tangible personal property for such taxpayer's own use directly and solely in research or development shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter upon the cost of the product so manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated. However, the tax imposed by this chapter shall be due on the purchase, rental, or repair of real property or tangible personal

property employed in research or development which is subject to the tax imposed by this chapter at the time of purchase or rental.

- (3) This section does not apply to any product of research or development which is used by a person, including an affiliated group as defined in s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, in the ordinary course of business, other than for research or development, except and to the extent that the knowledge, technology, science, design, plan, patent, or understanding which is derived from the product of research or development is applied in the ordinary course of business. In addition, this section does not apply to any product of research or development that is tangible personal property which is offered for sale.
- (4) Any person, including an affiliated group as defined in s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, who makes a fraudulent claim under this section shall be liable for the payment of the tax due, together with the penalties set forth in s. 212.085, and as otherwise provided by law.
- (5) The department shall promulgate rules governing the implementation and operation of this section.

Section 10. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.0598, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.0598 Special provisions; air carriers.--

(1) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter to the contrary, any air carrier utilizing mileage apportionment for corporate income tax purposes in this state pursuant to chapter 220 may elect, upon the conditions prescribed in subsection (4), to be subject to the tax imposed

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by this chapter on tangible personal property according to the provisions of this section.

- (2) The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of Florida mileage to total mileage as determined pursuant to chapter 220 and this section. The ratio shall be determined at the close of the carrier's preceding fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the air carrier begins initial operations in this state, the carrier may determine its mileage apportionment factor based on an estimated ratio of anticipated revenue miles in this state to anticipated total revenue miles. In such cases, the air carrier shall pay additional tax or apply for a refund based on the actual ratio for that year. The applicable ratio shall be applied each month to the carrier's total systemwide gross purchases of tangible personal property and services otherwise taxable in Florida. Additionally, the ratio shall be applied each month to the carrier's total systemwide payments for the lease or rental of, or license in, real property used by the carrier substantially for aircraft maintenance if that carrier employed, on average, during the previous calendar quarter in excess of 3,000 full-time equivalent maintenance or repair employees at one maintenance base that it leases, rents, or has a license in, in this state. In all other instances, the tax on real property leased, rented, or licensed by the carrier shall be as provided in s. 212.031.
- (3) It is the legislative intent that air carriers are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter, if the provisions of this section are met.
- (4) The election provided for in this section shall not be allowed unless the purchaser makes a written request,

in a manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue, to be taxed under the provisions of subsection (1), and such person registers with the Department of Revenue as a dealer and extends to his or her vendor at the time of purchase, if required to do so, a certificate stating that the item or items to be partially exempted are for the exclusive use designated herein.

(5) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter to the contrary, any air carrier eligible for the election provided in subsection (1) which does not so elect shall be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter on the purchase or use of tangible personal property purchased or used in this state, as well as other taxes imposed herein.

Section 11. Effective July 1, 2004, 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.--

(1)(a) The aforesaid tax at the rate of 4.5 6 percent of the retail sales price as of the moment of sale, 4.5 6 percent of the cost price as of the moment of purchase, or 4.5 6 percent of the cost price as of the moment of commingling with the general mass of property in this state, as the case may be, shall be collectible from all dealers as herein defined on the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage for use or consumption in this state of tangible personal property or services taxable under this chapter. The full amount of the tax on a credit sale, installment sale, or sale made on any kind of deferred payment plan shall be due at the moment of the transaction in the same manner as on a cash sale.

(b) Except as otherwise provided, any person who 1 2 manufactures, produces, compounds, processes, or fabricates in 3 any manner tangible personal property for his or her own use 4 shall pay a tax upon the cost of the product manufactured, 5 produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated without any 6 deduction therefrom on account of the cost of material used, 7 labor or service costs, or transportation charges, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 212.02 defining "cost 8 9 price." However, the tax levied under this paragraph shall 10 not be imposed upon any person who manufactures or produces electrical power or energy, steam energy, or other energy at a 11 12 single location, when such power or energy is used directly 13 and exclusively at such location, or at other locations if the 14 energy is transferred through facilities of the owner in the 15 operation of machinery or equipment that is used to 16 manufacture, process, compound, produce, fabricate, or prepare 17 for shipment tangible personal property for sale or to operate pollution control equipment, maintenance equipment, or 18 19 monitoring or control equipment used in such operations. manufacture or production of electrical power or energy that 20 is used for space heating, lighting, office equipment, or 21 22 air-conditioning or any other nonmanufacturing, nonprocessing, 23 noncompounding, nonproducing, nonfabricating, or nonshipping activity is taxable. Electrical power or energy consumed or 24 dissipated in the transmission or distribution of electrical 25 26 power or energy for resale is also not taxable. Fabrication 27 labor shall not be taxable when a person is using his or her own equipment and personnel, for his or her own account, as a 28 29 producer, subproducer, or coproducer of a qualified motion picture. For purposes of this chapter, the term "qualified 30 motion picture" means all or any part of a series of related 31

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images, either on film, tape, or other embodiment, including, but not limited to, all items comprising part of the original work and film-related products derived therefrom as well as duplicates and prints thereof and all sound recordings created to accompany a motion picture, which is produced, adapted, or altered for exploitation in, on, or through any medium or device and at any location, primarily for entertainment, commercial, industrial, or educational purposes. This exemption for fabrication labor associated with production of a qualified motion picture will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258. A person who manufactures factory-built buildings for his or her own use in the performance of contracts for the construction or improvement of real property shall pay a tax only upon the person's cost price of items used in the manufacture of such buildings.

(c)1. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b), the use tax on asphalt manufactured for one's own use shall be calculated with respect to paragraph (b) only upon the cost of materials which become a component part or which are an ingredient of the finished asphalt and upon the cost of the transportation of such components and ingredients. In addition, an indexed tax of 38 cents per ton of such manufactured asphalt shall be due at the same time and in the same manner as taxes due pursuant to paragraph (b). Beginning July 1, 1989, The indexed tax shall be adjusted each July 1 to an amount, rounded to the nearest cent, equal to the product of 38 cents multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the annual average of the "materials and components for construction" series of the producer price index, as

shall be reduced by 20 percent.

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series for calendar year 1988.

2.a. Beginning July 1, 1999, the indexed tax imposed by this paragraph on manufactured asphalt which is used for any federal, state, or local government public works project

calculated and published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics, for the previous calendar year,

and the denominator of which is the annual average of said

- b. Beginning July 1, 2000, The indexed tax imposed by this paragraph on manufactured asphalt which is used for any federal, state, or local government public works project shall be reduced by 40 percent.
- (d) For purposes of paragraph (b), the department may establish a cost price amount for industry groups that manufacture, produce, compound, process, or fabricate tangible personal property for their own use in the performance of contracts for improvements to real property. Such cost price amount must be established as a percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number, of the total contract price charged for the improvement. The cost price percentages established must be adopted by rule pursuant to the procedures provided in s. 120.54, upon petition of a majority of the members of an industry group or by a statewide association that represents such industry group, and must be based on a reasonable estimate of average costs incurred by members of the petitioning industry group. The department is required to adopt a cost price percentage only if sufficient information is available to determine such percentage. The information considered by the department to establish the cost price percentage must be that set forth in the petition or that which is otherwise made available to the department. Any cost

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price percentage so established must be available only by election of a member of the industry group for which the percentage was established and may apply only to such periods or contracts for which the election is made. The election must be made by the taxpayer by timely accruing and remitting tax on the contract using the established percentage figure. If the taxpayer does not timely accrue and remit the use tax due for a contract using the percentage figure, the taxpayer may not later use this method of calculating the use tax due for that contract. Taxpayers must maintain adequate records showing the accrual of tax using the percentage figure on total contract price. Any cost price so established must remain available for use for a period of at least 5 years from the date of its adoption and must be reviewed and be subject to adjustment by the department no more frequently than at 5-year intervals. The provisions of this paragraph are not available to persons subject to paragraph (c).

(e)1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, tax shall not be imposed on any vessel registered pursuant to s. 328.52 by a vessel dealer or vessel manufacturer with respect to a vessel used solely for demonstration, sales promotional, or testing purposes. The term "promotional purposes" shall include, but not be limited to, participation in fishing tournaments. For the purposes of this paragraph, "promotional purposes" means the entry of the vessel in a marine-related event where prospective purchasers would be in attendance, where the vessel is entered in the name of the dealer or manufacturer, and where the vessel is clearly marked as for sale, on which vessel the name of the dealer or manufacturer is clearly displayed, and which vessel has never been transferred into the dealer's or manufacturer's

1 accounting books from an inventory item to a capital asset for 2 depreciation purposes.

- 2. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to any vessel when used for transporting persons or goods for compensation; when offered, let, or rented to another for consideration; when offered for rent or hire as a means of transportation for compensation; or when offered or used to provide transportation for persons solicited through personal contact or through advertisement on a "share expense" basis.
- (2)(a) The term "dealer," as used in this chapter, includes every person who manufactures or produces tangible personal property for sale at retail; for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state.
- (b) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean every person, as used in this chapter, who imports, or causes to be imported, tangible personal property from any state or foreign country for sale at retail; for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state.
- (c) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean every person, as used in this chapter, who sells at retail or who offers for sale at retail, or who has in his or her possession for sale at retail; or for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state, tangible personal property as defined herein, including a retailer who transacts a mail order sale.
- (d) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person who has sold at retail; or used, or consumed, or distributed; or stored for use or consumption in this state, tangible personal property and who cannot prove that the tax

levied by this chapter has been paid on the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, or the storage of such tangible personal property. However, the term "dealer" does not mean a person who is not a "dealer" under the definition of any other paragraph of this subsection and whose only owned or leased property (including property owned or leased by an affiliate) in this state is located at the premises of a printer with which it has contracted for printing, if such property consists of the final printed product, property which becomes a part of the final printed product, or property from which the printed product is produced.

- (e) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person, as used in this chapter, who leases or rents tangible personal property, as defined in this chapter, for a consideration, permitting the use or possession of such property without transferring title thereto, except as expressly provided for to the contrary herein.
- (f) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person, as used in this chapter, who maintains or has within this state, directly or by a subsidiary, an office, distributing house, salesroom, or house, warehouse, or other place of business.
- (g) "Dealer" also means and includes every person who solicits business either by direct representatives, indirect representatives, or manufacturers' agents; by distribution of catalogs or other advertising matter; or by any other means whatsoever, and by reason thereof receives orders for tangible personal property or services from consumers for use, consumption, distribution, and storage for use or consumption in the state; such dealer shall collect the tax imposed by

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this chapter from the purchaser, and no action, either in law or in equity, on a sale or transaction as provided by the terms of this chapter may be had in this state by any such dealer unless it is affirmatively shown that the provisions of this chapter have been fully complied with.

- (h) "Dealer" also means and includes every person who, as a representative, agent, or solicitor of an out-of-state principal or principals, solicits, receives, and accepts orders from consumers in the state for future delivery and whose principal refuses to register as a dealer.
- (i) "Dealer" also means and includes the state, county, municipality, any political subdivision, agency, bureau or department, or other state or local governmental instrumentality.
- (j) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person who leases, or grants a license to use, occupy, or enter upon, living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, real property, space or spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, docking or storage space or spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or tie-down or storage space or spaces for aircraft at airports. The term "dealer" also means any person who has leased, occupied, or used or was entitled to use any living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, real property, space or spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles or docking or storage space or spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or who has purchased communication services or electric power or energy, and who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid to the

vendor or lessor on any such transactions. The term "dealer" does not include any person who leases, lets, rents, or grants a license to use, occupy, or enter upon any living quarters, sleeping quarters, or housekeeping accommodations in apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist camps, or trailer camps, and who exclusively enters into a bona fide written agreement for continuous residence for longer than 6 months in duration with any person who leases, lets, rents, or is granted a license to use such property.

- (k) "Dealer" also means any person who sells,
  provides, or performs a service taxable under this chapter.
  "Dealer" also means any person who purchases, uses, or
  consumes a service taxable under this chapter who cannot prove
  that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid to the
  seller of the taxable service.
- (1) "Dealer" also means any person who solicits, offers, provides, enters into, issues, or delivers any service warranty taxable under this chapter, or who receives, on behalf of such a person, any consideration from a service warranty holder.
- (3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), every dealer making sales, whether within or outside the state, of tangible personal property for distribution, storage, or use or other consumption, in this state, shall, at the time of making sales, collect the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser.
- (b)1. A purchaser of printed materials shall have sole responsibility for the taxes imposed by this chapter on those materials when the printer of the materials delivers them to the United States Postal Service for mailing to persons other than the purchaser located within and outside this state.

Printers of materials delivered by mail to persons other than the purchaser located within and outside this state shall have no obligation or responsibility for the payment or collection of any taxes imposed under this chapter on those materials. However, printers are obligated to collect the taxes imposed by this chapter on printed materials when all, or substantially all, of the materials will be mailed to persons located within this state. For purposes of the printer's tax collection obligation, there is a rebuttable presumption that all materials printed at a facility are mailed to persons located within the same state as that in which the facility is located. A certificate provided by the purchaser to the printer concerning the delivery of the printed materials for that purchase or all purchases shall be sufficient for purposes of rebutting the presumption created herein.

- 2. The Department of Revenue is authorized to adopt rules and forms to implement the provisions of this paragraph.
- (4) On all tangible personal property imported or caused to be imported from other states, territories, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country, and used by him or her, and on all services purchased in other states, territories, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country, and used by him or her, the dealer, as herein defined, shall pay the tax imposed by this chapter on all articles of tangible personal property so imported and used, the same as if such articles had been sold at retail for use or consumption in this state. For the purposes of this chapter, the use, or consumption, or distribution, or storage to be used or consumed in this state of tangible personal property shall each be equivalent to a sale at retail, and the tax shall thereupon immediately levy and be collected in the

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manner provided herein, provided there shall be no duplication of the tax in any event.

(5)(a)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., it is not the intention of this chapter to levy a tax upon tangible personal property imported, produced, or manufactured in this state for export, provided that tangible personal property may not be considered as being imported, produced, or manufactured for export unless the importer, producer, or manufacturer delivers the same to a licensed exporter for exporting or to a common carrier for shipment outside the state or mails the same by United States mail to a destination outside the state; or, in the case of aircraft being exported under their own power to a destination outside the continental limits of the United States, by submission to the department of a duly signed and validated United States customs declaration, showing the departure of the aircraft from the continental United States; and further with respect to aircraft, the canceled United States registry of said aircraft; or in the case of parts and equipment installed on aircraft of foreign registry, by submission to the department of documentation, the extent of which shall be provided by rule, showing the departure of the aircraft from the continental United States; nor is it the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on any sale which the state is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States. Every retail sale made to a person physically present at the time of sale shall be presumed to have been delivered in this state.

2.a. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., a tax is levied on each sale of tangible personal property to be transported to a cooperating state as defined in sub-subparagraph c., at the rate specified in sub-subparagraph d. However, a Florida

dealer will be relieved from the requirements of collecting taxes pursuant to this subparagraph if the Florida dealer obtains from the purchaser an affidavit setting forth the purchaser's name, address, state taxpayer identification number, and a statement that the purchaser is aware of his or her state's use tax laws, is a registered dealer in Florida or another state, or is purchasing the tangible personal property for resale or is otherwise not required to pay the tax on the transaction. The department may, by rule, provide a form to be used for the purposes set forth herein.

- b. For purposes of this subparagraph, "a cooperating state" is one determined by the executive director of the department to cooperate satisfactorily with this state in collecting taxes on mail order sales. No state shall be so determined unless it meets all the following minimum requirements:
- (I) It levies and collects taxes on mail order sales of property transported from that state to persons in this state, as described in s. 212.0596, upon request of the department.
- (II) The tax so collected shall be at the rate specified in s. 212.05, not including any local option or tourist or convention development taxes collected pursuant to s. 125.0104 or this chapter.
- (III) Such state agrees to remit to the department all taxes so collected no later than 30 days from the last day of the calendar quarter following their collection.
- (IV) Such state authorizes the department to audit dealers within its jurisdiction who make mail order sales that are the subject of s. 212.0596, or makes arrangements deemed

adequate by the department for auditing them with its own personnel.

- (V) Such state agrees to provide to the department records obtained by it from retailers or dealers in such state showing delivery of tangible personal property into this state upon which no sales or use tax has been paid in a manner similar to that provided in sub-subparagraph g.
- c. For purposes of this subparagraph, "sales of tangible personal property to be transported to a cooperating state" means mail order sales to a person who is in the cooperating state at the time the order is executed, from a dealer who receives that order in this state.
- d. The tax levied by sub-subparagraph a. shall be at the rate at which such a sale would have been taxed pursuant to the cooperating state's tax laws if consummated in the cooperating state by a dealer and a purchaser, both of whom were physically present in that state at the time of the sale.
- e. The tax levied by sub-subparagraph a., when collected, shall be held in the State Treasury in trust for the benefit of the cooperating state and shall be paid to it at a time agreed upon between the department, acting for this state, and the cooperating state or the department or agency designated by it to act for it; however, such payment shall in no event be made later than 30 days from the last day of the calendar quarter after the tax was collected. Funds held in trust for the benefit of a cooperating state shall not be subject to the service charges imposed by s. 215.20.
- f. The department is authorized to perform such acts and to provide such cooperation to a cooperating state with reference to the tax levied by sub-subparagraph a. as is required of the cooperating state by sub-subparagraph b.

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- g. In furtherance of this act, dealers selling tangible personal property for delivery in another state shall make available to the department, upon request of the department, records of all tangible personal property so sold. Such records shall include a description of the property, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and address of the person to whom the property was sent, the purchase price of the property, information regarding whether sales tax was paid in this state on the purchase price, and such other information as the department may by rule prescribe.
- (b)1. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), it is not the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on the sale of tangible personal property to a nonresident dealer who does not hold a Florida sales tax registration, provided such nonresident dealer furnishes the seller a statement declaring that the tangible personal property will be transported outside this state by the nonresident dealer for resale and for no other purpose. The statement shall include, but not be limited to, the nonresident dealer's name, address, applicable passport or visa number, arrival-departure card number, and evidence of authority to do business in the nonresident dealer's home state or country, such as his or her business name and address, occupational license number, if applicable, or any other suitable requirement. The statement shall be signed by the nonresident dealer and shall include the following sentence: "Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing, and the facts alleged are true to the best of my knowledge and belief."
- 2. The burden of proof of subparagraph 1. rests with the seller, who must retain the proper documentation to

support the exempt sale. The exempt transaction is subject to verification by the department.

- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), it is not the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on the sale by a printer to a nonresident print purchaser of material printed by that printer for that nonresident print purchaser when the print purchaser does not furnish the printer a resale certificate containing a sales tax registration number but does furnish to the printer a statement declaring that such material will be resold by the nonresident print purchaser.
- (6) It is however, the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of tangible personal property after it has come to rest in this state and has become a part of the mass property of this state.
- (7) The provisions of this chapter do not apply in respect to the use or consumption of tangible personal property or services, or distribution or storage of tangible personal property for use or consumption in this state, upon which a like tax equal to or greater than the amount imposed by this chapter has been lawfully imposed and paid in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia. The proof of payment of such tax shall be made according to rules and regulations of the department. If the amount of tax paid in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia is not equal to or greater than the amount of tax imposed by this chapter, then the dealer shall pay to the department an amount sufficient to make the tax paid in the other state, territory of the United

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States, or the District of Columbia and in this state equal to the amount imposed by this chapter.

- (8)(a) Use tax will apply and be due on tangible personal property imported or caused to be imported into this state for use, consumption, distribution, or storage to be used or consumed in this state; provided, however, that, except as provided in paragraph (b), it shall be presumed that tangible personal property used in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia for 6 months or longer before being imported into this state was not purchased for use in this state. The rental or lease of tangible personal property which is used or stored in this state shall be taxable without regard to its prior use or tax paid on purchase outside this state.
- The presumption that tangible personal property used in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia for 6 months or longer before being imported into this state was not purchased for use in this state does not apply to any boat for which a saltwater fishing license fee is required to be paid pursuant to s. 370.0605(2)(b)1., 2., or 3., either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of taking, attempting to take, or possessing any marine fish for noncommercial purposes. Use tax shall apply and be due on such a boat as provided in this paragraph, and proof of payment of such tax must be presented prior to the first such licensure of the boat, registration of the boat pursuant to chapter 328, and titling of the boat pursuant to chapter 328. A boat that is first licensed within 1 year after purchase shall be subject to use tax on the full amount of the purchase price; a boat that is first licensed in the second year after purchase shall be subject to use tax on 90 percent

of the purchase price; a boat that is first licensed in the third year after purchase shall be subject to use tax on 80 percent of the purchase price; a boat that is first licensed in the fourth year after purchase shall be subject to use tax on 70 percent of the purchase price; a boat that is first licensed in the fifth year after purchase shall be subject to use tax on 60 percent of the purchase price; and a boat that is first licensed in the sixth year after purchase, or later, shall be subject to use tax on 50 percent of the purchase price. If the purchaser fails to provide the purchase invoice on such boat, the fair market value of the boat at the time of importation into this state shall be used to compute the tax.

- (9) The taxes imposed by this chapter do not apply to the use, sale, or distribution of religious publications, bibles, hymn books, prayer books, vestments, altar paraphernalia, sacramental chalices, and like church service and ceremonial raiments and equipment.
- mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle, or, if no title is required by law, no license or registration may be issued for any boat, mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle, unless there is filed with such application for title certificate or license or registration certificate a receipt, issued by an authorized dealer or a designated agent of the Department of Revenue, evidencing the payment of the tax imposed by this chapter where the same is payable. A presumption of sales and use tax applicability is created if the motor vehicle is registered in this state. For the purpose of enforcing this provision, all county tax collectors and all persons or firms authorized to sell or issue boat, mobile home, and motor vehicle licenses are hereby designated

agents of the department and are required to perform such duty in the same manner and under the same conditions prescribed for their other duties by the constitution or any statute of this state. All transfers of title to boats, mobile homes, motor vehicles, and other vehicles are taxable transactions, unless expressly exempt under this chapter.

- (11)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the taxes imposed by this chapter shall not be imposed on promotional materials, which are imported, purchased, sold, used, manufactured, fabricated, processed, printed, imprinted, assembled, distributed, or stored in this state, if the promotional materials are subsequently exported outside this state, and regardless of whether the exportation process is continuous and unbroken, a separate consideration is charged for the material so exported, or the taxpayer keeps, retains, or exercises any right, power, dominion, or control over the promotional materials before or for the purpose of subsequently transporting them outside this state.
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term promotional materials means tangible personal property that is given away or otherwise distributed to promote the sale of a subscription to a publication; written or printed advertising material, direct mail literature, correspondence, written solicitations, renewal notices, and billings for sales connected with or to promote the sale of a subscription to a publication; and the component parts of each of these types of promotional materials.
- (c) After July 1, 1992, This exemption inures to the taxpayer only through refund of previously paid taxes or by self-accruing taxes as provided in s. 212.183 and applies only

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where the seller of subscriptions to publications sold in the state:

- 1. Is registered with the department pursuant to this chapter; and
- 2. Remits the taxes imposed by this chapter on such publications.
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- (12) In lieu of any other facts which may indicate commingling, any boat which remains in this state for more than an aggregate of 183 days in any 1-year period, except as provided in subsection (8) or s. 212.08(7)(t), shall be presumed to be commingled with the general mass of property of this state.
- (13) Registered aircraft dealers who purchase aircraft exclusively for resale and do not pay sales tax on the purchase price at the time of purchase shall pay a use tax computed on 1 percent of the value of the aircraft each calendar month that the aircraft is used by the dealer. Payment of such tax shall commence in the month during which the aircraft is first used for any purpose for which income is received by the dealer. A dealer may pay the sales tax on the purchase of the aircraft in lieu of the monthly use tax. The value of the aircraft shall include its acquisition cost and the cost of reconditioning that enhances the value of the aircraft and shall generally be the value shown on the books of the dealer in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Notwithstanding the payment by the dealer of tax computed on 1 percent of the value of any aircraft, if the aircraft is leased or rented, the dealer shall collect from the customer and remit the tax that is due on the lease or

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rental of the aircraft; such payments do not diminish or offset any use tax due from the dealer.

(13)(14) For the purpose of determining whether a person is improving real property, the term:

- (a) "Real property" means the land and improvements thereto and fixtures and is synonymous with the terms "realty" and "real estate."
- (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 machinery or equipment. 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.
- (c) "Improvements to real property" includes the activities of building, erecting, constructing, altering, improving, repairing, or maintaining real property.
- (14)(15)(a) When a contractor secures rock, shell, fill dirt, or similar materials from a location that he or she owns or leases and uses such materials to fulfill a real property contract on the property of another person, the contractor is the ultimate consumer of such materials and is liable for use tax thereon. This paragraph does not apply to a person or a corporation or affiliated group as defined by s. 220.03(1)(b) or (e) that secures such materials from a

location that he, she, or it owns for use on his, her, or its own property. The basis upon which the contractor shall remit the tax is the fair retail market value determined by establishing either the price he or she would have to pay for it on the open market or the price he or she would regularly charge if he or she sold it to other contractors or users.

- (b) When a contractor does not own or lease the land but has entered into an agreement to purchase fill dirt, rock, shell, or similar materials for his or her own use and wherein the contractor will excavate and remove the material, the taxable basis shall include the cost of the material plus all costs of clearing, excavating, and removing, including labor and all other costs incurred by the contractor.
- (c) In lieu of the method described in paragraph (a) for determining the taxable basis on rock, shell, fill dirt, and similar materials a contractor uses in performing a contract for the improvement of real property, the taxable basis may be calculated as the land cost plus all costs of clearing, excavating, and loading, including labor, power, blasting, and similar costs.
- (d) No tax is applicable when the Department of Transportation furnishes without charge the borrow materials or the pits where materials are to be extracted for use on a road contract.
- (15)(16)(a) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, the use by the publisher of a newspaper, magazine, or periodical of copies for his or her own consumption or to be given away is taxable at the usual retail price thereof, if any, or at the "cost price."
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "cost price" means the actual cost of printing of newspapers,

magazines, and other publications, without any deductions therefrom on account of the cost of materials used, labor or services cost, transportation charges, or other direct or indirect overhead costs that are a part of printing costs of the property. However, the cost of labor to manufacture, produce, compound, process, or fabricate expendable items of tangible personal property which are directly used by such person in printing other tangible personal property for sale or for his or her own use is exempt. Authors' royalties, fees, or salaries, general overhead, and other costs not directly related to printing shall be deemed to be labor associated with manufacturing, producing, compounding, processing, or fabricating expendable items.

Section 12. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.0601, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.0601 Use taxes of vehicle dealers.--

- (1) Each motor vehicle dealer who is required by s. 320.08(12) to purchase one or more dealer license plates shall pay an annual use tax of \$27 for each dealer license plate purchased under that subsection, in addition to the license tax imposed by that subsection. The use tax shall be for the year for which the dealer license plate was purchased.
- (2) There shall be no additional tax imposed by this chapter for the use of a dealer license plate for which, after July 1, 1987, a dealer use tax has been paid under this section. This exemption shall apply to the time period before the sale or any other disposition of the vehicle throughout the year for which the dealer license plate required by s. 320.08(12) is purchased.
- (3) Unless otherwise exempted by law, a motor vehicle dealer who loans a vehicle to any person at no charge shall

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accrue use tax based on the annual lease value as determined by the United States Internal Revenue Service's Automobile Annual Lease Value Table.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of a motor vehicle rental agreement, no sales or use tax and no rental car surcharge pursuant to s. 212.0606 shall accrue to the use of a motor vehicle provided at no charge to a person whose motor vehicle is being repaired, adjusted, or serviced by the entity providing the replacement motor vehicle.

Section 13. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.0602, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.0602 Education; limited exemption. -- To facilitate investment in education and job training, there is also exempt from the taxes levied under this chapter, subject to the provisions of this section, the purchase or lease of materials, equipment, and other items or the license in or lease of real property by any entity, institution, or organization that is primarily engaged in teaching students to perform any of the activities or services relating to the production of film, video, photography, sound and audio recordings, and other entertainment media, including, but not limited to, special effects, optical effects, animation, adaptations (language, media, electronic, or otherwise), technological modifications, computer graphics, and audio engineering described in s. 212.031(1)(a)9., that conducts classes at a fixed location located in this state, that is licensed under chapter 246, and that has at least 500 enrolled students. Any entity, institution, or organization meeting the requirements of this section shall be deemed to qualify for the exemptions in ss. 212.031(1)(a)9. and 212.08(5)(f) and 31  $\frac{(12)}{(12)}$ , and to qualify for an exemption for its purchase or

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lease of materials, equipment, and other items used for education or demonstration of the school's curriculum, including supporting operations. Nothing in this section shall preclude an entity described in this section from qualifying for any other exemption provided for in this chapter.

Section 14. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.07 Sales, storage, use tax; tax added to purchase price; dealer not to absorb; liability of purchasers who cannot prove payment of the tax; penalties; general exemptions.--

- (1)(a) The privilege tax herein levied measured by retail sales shall be collected by the dealers from the purchaser or consumer.
- (b) A resale must be in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations, and any dealer who makes a sale for resale which is not in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations shall himself or herself be liable for and pay the tax. Any dealer who makes a sale for resale shall document the exempt nature of the transaction, as established by rules promulgated by the department, by retaining a copy of the purchaser's resale certificate. lieu of maintaining a copy of the certificate, a dealer may document, prior to the time of sale, an authorization number provided telephonically or electronically by the department, or by such other means established by rule of the department. The department shall adopt rules that provide that, for purchasers who purchase on account from a dealer on a continual basis, the dealer may rely on a resale certificate issued pursuant to s. 212.18(3)(c), valid at the time of

receipt from the purchaser, without seeking annual verification of the resale certificate. A dealer may, through the informal protest provided for in s. 213.21 and the rules of the Department of Revenue, provide the department with evidence of the exempt status of a sale. Consumer certificates of exemption executed by those exempt entities that were registered with the department at the time of sale, resale certificates provided by purchasers who were active dealers at the time of sale, and verification by the department of a purchaser's active dealer status at the time of sale in lieu of a resale certificate shall be accepted by the department when submitted during the protest period, but may not be accepted in any proceeding under chapter 120 or any circuit court action instituted under chapter 72.

- (c) Unless the purchaser of tangible personal property that is incorporated into tangible personal property manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated for one's own use and subject to the tax imposed under s. 212.06(1)(b) or is purchased for export under s. 212.06(5)(a)1. extends a certificate in compliance with the rules of the department, the dealer shall himself or herself be liable for and pay the tax.
- (2) A dealer shall, as far as practicable, add the amount of the tax imposed under this chapter to the sale price, and the amount of the tax shall be separately stated as Florida tax on any charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of sale. Such tax shall constitute a part of such price, charge, or proof of sale which shall be a debt from the purchaser or consumer to the dealer, until paid, and shall be recoverable at law in the same manner as other debts. Where it is impracticable, due to the nature of the

business practices within an industry, to separately state Florida tax on any charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of sale, the department may establish an effective tax rate for such industry. The department may also amend this effective tax rate as the industry's pricing or practices change. Except as otherwise specifically provided, any dealer who neglects, fails, or refuses to collect the tax herein provided upon any, every, and all retail sales made by the dealer or the dealer's agents or employees of tangible personal property or services which are subject to the tax imposed by this chapter shall be liable for and pay the tax himself or herself.

- (3) Any dealer who fails, neglects, or refuses to collect the tax herein provided, either by himself or herself or through the dealer's agents or employees, is, in addition to the penalty of being liable for and paying the tax himself or herself, guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (4) A dealer engaged in any business taxable under this chapter may not advertise or hold out to the public, in any manner, directly or indirectly, that he or she will absorb all or any part of the tax, or that he or she will relieve the purchaser of the payment of all or any part of the tax, or that the tax will not be added to the selling price of the property or services sold or released or, when added, that it or any part thereof will be refunded either directly or indirectly by any method whatsoever. A person who violates this provision with respect to advertising or refund is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A second or subsequent offense

constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (5)(a) The gross proceeds derived from the sale in this state of livestock, poultry, and other farm products direct from the farm are exempted from the tax levied by this chapter provided such sales are made directly by the producers. The producers shall be entitled to such exemptions although the livestock so sold in this state may have been registered with a breeders' or registry association prior to the sale and although the sale takes place at a livestock show or race meeting, so long as the sale is made by the original producer and within this state. When sales of livestock, poultry, or other farm products are made to consumers by any person, as defined herein, other than a producer, they are not exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The foregoing exemption does not apply to ornamental nursery stock offered for retail sale by the producer.
- (b) Sales of race horses at claiming races are taxable; however, if sufficient information is provided by race track officials to properly administer the tax, sales tax is due only on the maximum single amount for which a horse is sold at all races at which it is claimed during an entire racing season.
- (6) It is specifically provided that the use tax as defined herein does not apply to livestock and livestock products, to poultry and poultry products, or to farm and agricultural products, when produced by the farmer and used by him or her and members of the farmer's family and his or her employees on the farm.
- (7) Provided, however, that each and every agricultural commodity sold by any person, other than a

producer, to any other person who purchases not for direct consumption but for the purpose of acquiring raw products for use or for sale in the process of preparing, finishing, or manufacturing such agricultural commodity for the ultimate retail consumer trade shall be and is exempted from any and all provisions of this chapter, including payment of the tax applicable to the sale, storage, use, or transfer, or any other utilization or handling thereof, except when such agricultural commodity is actually sold as a marketable or finished product to the ultimate consumer; in no case shall more than one tax be exacted.

(8) Any person who has purchased at retail, used, consumed, distributed, or stored for use or consumption in this state tangible personal property, admissions, communication or other services taxable under this chapter, or leased tangible personal property, or who has leased, occupied, or used or was entitled to use any real property, space or spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, docking or storage space or spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, and cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid to his or her vendor, lessor, or other person is directly liable to the state for any tax, interest, or penalty due on any such taxable transactions.

Section 15. Effective July 1, 2004, 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.

- (1) EXEMPTIONS; GENERAL GROCERIES.--
- (a) Food products for human consumption are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (b) For the purpose of this chapter, as used in this subsection, the term "food products" means edible commodities, whether processed, cooked, raw, canned, or in any other form, which are generally regarded as food. This includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:
- 1. Cereals and cereal products, baked goods, oleomargarine, meat and meat products, fish and seafood products, frozen foods and dinners, poultry, eggs and egg products, vegetables and vegetable products, fruit and fruit products, spices, salt, sugar and sugar products, milk and dairy products, and products intended to be mixed with milk.
- 2. Natural fruit or vegetable juices or their concentrates or reconstituted natural concentrated fruit or vegetable juices, whether frozen or unfrozen, dehydrated, powdered, granulated, sweetened or unsweetened, seasoned with salt or spice, or unseasoned; coffee, coffee substitutes, or cocoa; and tea, unless it is sold in a liquid form.
- 3. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments that do not have eating facilities.
- (c) The exemption provided by this subsection does not apply:
- 1. When the food products are sold as meals for consumption on or off the premises of the dealer.
- 2. When the food products are furnished, prepared, or served for consumption at tables, chairs, or counters or from trays, glasses, dishes, or other tableware, whether provided by the dealer or by a person with whom the dealer contracts to furnish, prepare, or serve food products to others.

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- When the food products are ordinarily sold for immediate consumption on the seller's premises or near a location at which parking facilities are provided primarily for the use of patrons in consuming the products purchased at the location, even though such products are sold on a "take out" or "to go" order and are actually packaged or wrapped and taken from the premises of the dealer.
- To sandwiches sold ready for immediate consumption on or off the seller's premises.
- When the food products are sold ready for immediate consumption within a place, the entrance to which is subject to an admission charge.
- 6. When the food products are sold as hot prepared food products.
- To soft drinks, which include, but are not limited to, any nonalcoholic beverage, any preparation or beverage commonly referred to as a "soft drink," or any noncarbonated drink made from milk derivatives or tea, when sold in cans or similar containers.
- 8. To ice cream, frozen yogurt, and similar frozen dairy or nondairy products in cones, small cups, or pints, popsicles, frozen fruit bars, or other novelty items, whether or not sold separately.
- To food prepared, whether on or off the premises, and sold for immediate consumption. This does not apply to food prepared off the premises and sold in the original sealed container, or the slicing of products into smaller portions.
- 10. When the food products are sold through a vending machine, pushcart, motor vehicle, or any other form of vehicle.

- 11. To candy and any similar product regarded as candy or confection, based on its normal use, as indicated on the label or advertising thereof.
- 12. To bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments that have eating facilities, except when sold for consumption off the seller's premises.
- 13. When food products are served, prepared, or sold in or by restaurants, lunch counters, cafeterias, hotels, taverns, or other like places of business.
  - (d) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "For consumption off the seller's premises" means that the food or drink is intended by the customer to be consumed at a place away from the dealer's premises.
- 2. "For consumption on the seller's premises" means that the food or drink sold may be immediately consumed on the premises where the dealer conducts his or her business. In determining whether an item of food is sold for immediate consumption, there shall be considered the customary consumption practices prevailing at the selling facility.
- 3. "Premises" shall be construed broadly, and means, but is not limited to, the lobby, aisle, or auditorium of a theater; the seating, aisle, or parking area of an arena, rink, or stadium; or the parking area of a drive-in or outdoor theater. The premises of a caterer with respect to catered meals or beverages shall be the place where such meals or beverages are served.
- 4. "Hot prepared food products" means those products, items, or components which have been prepared for sale in a heated condition and which are sold at any temperature that is higher than the air temperature of the room or place where they are sold. "Hot prepared food products," for the purposes

of this subsection, includes a combination of hot and cold food items or components where a single price has been established for the combination and the food products are sold in such combination, such as a hot meal, a hot specialty dish or serving, or a hot sandwich or hot pizza, including cold components or side items.

- (e)1. Food or drinks not exempt under paragraphs (a),
  (b), (c), and (d) shall be exempt, notwithstanding those
  paragraphs, when purchased with food coupons or Special
  Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children
  vouchers issued under authority of federal law.
- 2. This paragraph is effective only while federal law prohibits a state's participation in the federal food coupon program or Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children if there is an official determination that state or local sales taxes are collected within that state on purchases of food or drinks with such coupons.
- 3. This paragraph shall not apply to any food or drinks on which federal law shall permit sales taxes without penalty, such as termination of the state's participation.
  - (2) EXEMPTIONS; MEDICAL.--
- (a) There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter any medical products and supplies or medicine dispensed according to an individual prescription or prescriptions written by a prescriber authorized by law to prescribe medicinal drugs; hypodermic needles; hypodermic syringes; chemical compounds and test kits used for the diagnosis or treatment of human disease, illness, or injury; and common household remedies recommended and generally sold for internal or external use in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of illness or disease in human

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beings, but not including cosmetics or toilet articles, notwithstanding the presence of medicinal ingredients therein, according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health, which list shall be certified to the Department of Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue. There shall also be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter artificial eyes and limbs; orthopedic shoes; prescription eyeglasses and items incidental thereto or which become a part thereof; dentures; hearing aids; crutches; prosthetic and orthopedic appliances; and funerals. In addition, any items intended for one-time use which transfer essential optical characteristics to contact lenses shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter; however, this exemption shall apply only after \$100,000 of the tax imposed by this chapter on such items has been paid in any calendar year by a taxpayer who claims the exemption in such year. Funeral directors shall pay tax on all tangible personal property used by them in their business.

- (b) For the purposes of this subsection:
- 1. "Prosthetic and orthopedic appliances" means any apparatus, instrument, device, or equipment used to replace or substitute for any missing part of the body, to alleviate the malfunction of any part of the body, or to assist any disabled person in leading a normal life by facilitating such person's mobility. Such apparatus, instrument, device, or equipment shall be exempted according to an individual prescription or prescriptions written by a physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter 466, or according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health, which list shall be certified to the Department of

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Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue.

- 2. "Cosmetics" means articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance and also means articles intended for use as a compound of any such articles, including, but not limited to, cold creams, suntan lotions, makeup, and body lotions.
- 3. "Toilet articles" means any article advertised or held out for sale for grooming purposes and those articles that are customarily used for grooming purposes, regardless of the name by which they may be known, including, but not limited to, soap, toothpaste, hair spray, shaving products, colognes, perfumes, shampoo, deodorant, and mouthwash.
- "Prescription" includes any order for drugs or 4. medicinal supplies written or transmitted by any means of communication by a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of the state to prescribe such drugs or medicinal supplies and intended to be dispensed by a pharmacist. The term also includes an orally transmitted order by the lawfully designated agent of such practitioner. The term also includes an order written or transmitted by a practitioner licensed to practice in a jurisdiction other than this state, but only if the pharmacist called upon to dispense such order determines, in the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that the order is valid and necessary for the treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness. The term also includes a pharmacist's order for a product selected from the formulary created pursuant to s. 465.186. A prescription may be retained in written form, or the pharmacist may cause it to be recorded in a data

processing system, provided that such order can be produced in printed form upon lawful request.

- (c) Chlorine shall not be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter when used for the treatment of water in swimming pools.
  - (d) Lithotripters are exempt.
  - (e) Human organs are exempt.
- (f) Sales of drugs to or by physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and hospitals in connection with medical treatment are exempt.
- (g) Medical products and supplies used in the cure, mitigation, alleviation, prevention, or treatment of injury, disease, or incapacity which are temporarily or permanently incorporated into a patient or client by a practitioner of the healing arts licensed in the state are exempt.
- (h) The purchase by a veterinarian of commonly recognized substances possessing curative or remedial properties which are ordered and dispensed as treatment for a diagnosed health disorder by or on the prescription of a duly licensed veterinarian, and which are applied to or consumed by animals for alleviation of pain or the cure or prevention of sickness, disease, or suffering are exempt. Also exempt are the purchase by a veterinarian of antiseptics, absorbent cotton, gauze for bandages, lotions, vitamins, and worm remedies.
- (i) X-ray opaques, also known as opaque drugs and radiopaque, such as the various opaque dyes and barium sulphate, when used in connection with medical X rays for treatment of bodies of humans and animals, are exempt.
- (j) Parts, special attachments, special lettering, and other like items that are added to or attached to tangible

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personal property so that a handicapped person can use them are exempt when such items are purchased by a person pursuant to an individual prescription.

- (k) This subsection shall be strictly construed and enforced.
- (3) EXEMPTIONS, PARTIAL; CERTAIN FARM EQUIPMENT.--There shall be taxable at the rate of 2.5 percent the sale, rental, lease, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of self-propelled, power-drawn, or power-driven farm equipment used exclusively on a farm or in a forest in the agricultural production of crops or products as produced by those agricultural industries included in s. 570.02(1), or for fire prevention and suppression work with respect to such crops or products. Harvesting may not be construed to include processing activities. This exemption is not forfeited by moving farm equipment between farms or forests. However, this exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser, renter, or lessee signs a certificate stating that the farm equipment is to be used exclusively on a farm or in a forest for agricultural production or for fire prevention and suppression, as required by this subsection. Possession by a seller, lessor, or other dealer of a written certification by the purchaser, renter, or lessee certifying the purchaser's, renter's, or lessee'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) EXEMPTIONS; ITEMS BEARING OTHER EXCISE TAXES, ETC.--

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## (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 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.
- (b) Alcoholic beverages and malt beverages are not exempt. The terms "alcoholic beverages" and "malt beverages" as used in this paragraph have the same meanings ascribed to them in ss. 561.01(4) and 563.01, respectively. It is determined by the Legislature that the classification of alcoholic beverages made in this paragraph for the purpose of extending the tax imposed by this chapter is reasonable and just, and it is intended that such tax be separate from, and in addition to, any other tax imposed on alcoholic beverages.
  - (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE. --
- (a) Items in agricultural use and certain nets.--There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter nets designed and used exclusively by commercial fisheries; disinfectants, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and weed killers used for application on crops or groves, including commercial nurseries and home vegetable gardens, used in dairy barns or on poultry farms for the purpose of protecting poultry or livestock, or used directly on poultry or livestock; portable containers or movable receptacles in which portable containers are placed, used for processing farm products; field and garden seeds, including flower seeds; nursery stock, seedlings, cuttings, or other propagative material purchased for growing stock; seeds, seedlings,

cuttings, and plants used to produce food for human consumption; cloth, plastic, and other similar materials used for shade, mulch, or protection from frost or insects on a farm; generators used on poultry farms; and liquefied petroleum gas or other fuel used to heat a structure in which started pullets or broilers are raised; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser or lessee signs a certificate stating that the item to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein. Also exempt are cellophane wrappers, glue for tin and glass (apiarists), mailing cases for honey, shipping cases, window cartons, and baling wire and twine used for baling hay, when used by a farmer to contain, produce, or process an agricultural commodity.

- (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 "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.
- b. "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.

- (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 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.
- (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, 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 "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.

- (e) Gas used for certain agricultural purposes.—Butane gas, propane gas, natural gas, and all other forms of liquefied petroleum gases are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if used in any tractor, vehicle, or other farm equipment which is used exclusively on a farm or for processing farm products on the farm and no part of which gas is used in any vehicle or equipment driven or operated on the public highways of this state. This restriction does not apply to the movement of farm vehicles or farm equipment between farms. The transporting of bees by water and the operating of equipment used in the apiary of a beekeeper is also deemed an exempt use.
- (f) Motion picture or video equipment used in motion picture or television production activities and sound recording equipment used in the production of master tapes and master records.--
- 1. Motion picture or video equipment and sound 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.:
- a. "Motion picture or video equipment" and "sound recording equipment" includes only 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.

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.

 $\underline{(f)(g)}$  Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone.--

1. Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the items have been used for the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., this exemption inures to the owner, lessee, or lessor of the rehabilitated real property located in an enterprise zone only through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive a refund pursuant to this paragraph, the owner, lessee, or lessor of the rehabilitated real property located in an enterprise zone

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must file an application under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable, which includes:

- a. The name and address of the person claiming the refund.
- b. An address and assessment roll parcel number of the rehabilitated real property in an enterprise zone for which a refund of previously paid taxes is being sought.
- c. A description of the improvements made to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property.
- d. A copy of the building permit issued for the rehabilitation of the real property.
- A sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the applicant contracted to make the improvements necessary to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property, which statement lists the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property, the actual cost of the building materials, and the amount of sales tax paid in this state on the building materials. In the event that a general contractor has not been used, the applicant shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury. Copies of the invoices which evidence the purchase of the building materials used in such rehabilitation and the payment of sales tax on the building materials shall be attached to the sworn statement provided by the general contractor or by the applicant. Unless the actual cost of building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property and the payment of sales taxes due thereon is documented by a general contractor or by the applicant in this manner, the

cost of such building materials shall be an amount equal to 40 percent of the increase in assessed value for ad valorem tax purposes.

- f. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the rehabilitated real property is located.
- g. A certification by the local building code inspector that the improvements necessary to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property are substantially completed.
- h. Whether the business is a small business as defined by s.  $288.703(1)\,.$
- i. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- 2. This exemption inures to a city, county, other governmental agency, or nonprofit community-based organization through a refund of previously paid taxes if the building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone are paid for from the funds of a community development block grant, State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program. To receive a refund pursuant to this paragraph, a city, county, other governmental agency, or nonprofit community-based organization must file an application which includes the same information required to be provided in subparagraph 1. by an owner, lessee, or lessor of rehabilitated real property. In addition, the application must include a sworn statement signed by the chief executive officer of the city, county,

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other governmental agency, or nonprofit community-based organization seeking a refund which states that the building materials for which a refund is sought were paid for from the funds of a community development block grant, State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program.

- Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all the information required pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eligible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The applicant shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.
- 4. An application for a refund pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the rehabilitation of the property is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector or within 90 days after the rehabilitated property is first subject to assessment.
- 5. The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made pursuant to this paragraph. No more

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than one exemption through a refund of previously paid taxes for the rehabilitation of real property shall be permitted for any one parcel of real property. No refund shall be granted pursuant to this paragraph unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$500. No refund granted pursuant to this paragraph shall exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the Florida sales or use tax paid on the cost of the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property as determined pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.e. or \$5,000, or, if no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the amount of refund granted pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on the cost of such building materials or \$10,000. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days of formal approval by the department of the application for the refund.

- 6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
- 7. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under the provisions of this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the rehabilitated real property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.
- 8. For the purposes of the exemption provided in this paragraph:

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- "Building materials" means tangible personal property which becomes a component part of improvements to real property.
- "Real property" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.001(12).
- "Rehabilitation of real property" means the reconstruction, renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, construction, or expansion of improvements to real property.
- "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.042(1).
- The provisions of this paragraph shall expire and be void on December 31, 2005.
  - (g)(h) Business property used in an enterprise zone.--
- 1. Business property purchased for use by businesses located in an enterprise zone which is subsequently used in an enterprise zone shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption inures to the business only through a refund of previously paid taxes. A refund shall be authorized upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met.
- To receive a refund, the business must file under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable, an application which includes:
- The name and address of the business claiming the a. refund.
- The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the business is located.

- c. A specific description of the property for which a refund is sought, including its serial number or other permanent identification number.
  - d. The location of the property.
- e. The sales invoice or other proof of purchase of the property, showing the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the property was purchased.
- f. Whether the business is a small business as defined by s. 288.703(1).
- g. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- 3. Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all the information required pursuant to subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eligible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The business shall be responsible for forwarding a

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certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.

- 4. An application for a refund pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the tax is due on the business property that is purchased.
- The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made pursuant to this paragraph. The amount refunded on purchases of business property under this paragraph shall be the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on such business property or \$5,000, or, if no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the amount refunded on purchases of business property under this paragraph shall be the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on such business property or \$10,000. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days of formal approval by the department of the application for the refund. No refund shall be granted under this paragraph unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$100 in sales tax paid on purchases made within a 60-day time period.
- 6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
- 7. If the department determines that the business property is used outside an enterprise zone within 3 years from the date of purchase, the amount of taxes refunded to the business purchasing such business property shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business, together

with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the date of purchase, in the manner provided by this chapter.

Notwithstanding this subparagraph, business property used exclusively in:

- a. Licensed commercial fishing vessels,
- b. Fishing guide boats, or
- c. Ecotourism guide boats

that leave and return to a fixed location within an area designated under s. 370.28 are eligible for the exemption provided under this paragraph if all requirements of this paragraph are met. Such vessels and boats must be owned by a business that is eligible to receive the exemption provided under this paragraph. This exemption does not apply to the purchase of a vessel or boat.

- 8. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under the provisions of this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the business property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.
- 9. For the purposes of this exemption, "business property" means new or used property defined as "recovery property" in s. 168(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, except:
- a. Property classified as 3-year property under s. 168(c)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended;
- b. Industrial machinery and equipment as defined in sub-subparagraph (b)6.a. and eligible for exemption under paragraph (b);

- c. Building materials as defined in sub-subparagraph (g)8.a.; and  $\,$
- d. Business property having a sales price of under \$5,000 per unit.
- 10. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire and be void on December 31, 2005.

(h)(i) Aircraft modification services.—There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter all charges for aircraft modification services, including parts and equipment furnished or installed in connection therewith, performed under authority of a supplemental type certificate issued by the Federal Aviation Administration.

 $\underline{\text{(i)}(j)}$  Machinery and equipment used in semiconductor, defense, or space technology production and research and development.--

1.a. Industrial machinery and equipment used in semiconductor technology facilities certified under subparagraph 6. to manufacture, process, compound, or produce semiconductor technology products for sale or for use by these facilities are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. For purposes of this paragraph, industrial machinery and equipment includes molds, dies, machine tooling, other appurtenances or accessories to machinery and equipment, testing equipment, test beds, computers, and software, whether purchased or self-fabricated, and, if self-fabricated, includes materials and labor for design, fabrication, and assembly.

b. Industrial machinery and equipment used in defense or space technology facilities certified under subparagraph 6. to manufacture, process, compound, or produce defense technology products or space technology products for sale or

1 for use by these facilities are exempt from 25 percent of the 2 tax imposed by this chapter.

- 2.a. Machinery and equipment are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if used predominately in semiconductor wafer research and development activities in a semiconductor technology research and development facility certified under subparagraph 6. For purposes of this paragraph, machinery and equipment includes molds, dies, machine tooling, other appurtenances or accessories to machinery and equipment, testing equipment, test beds, computers, and software, whether purchased or self-fabricated, and, if self-fabricated, includes materials and labor for design, fabrication, and assembly.
- b. Machinery and equipment are exempt from 25 percent of the tax imposed by this chapter if used predominately in defense or space research and development activities in a defense or space technology research and development facility certified under subparagraph 6.
- 3. Building materials purchased for use in manufacturing or expanding clean rooms in semiconductor-manufacturing facilities are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- 4. In addition to meeting the criteria mandated by subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3., a business must be certified by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development as authorized in this paragraph in order to qualify for exemption under this paragraph.
- 5. For items purchased tax exempt pursuant to this paragraph, possession of a written certification from the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to exemption pursuant to this paragraph, relieves the seller of the

responsibility of collecting the tax on the sale of such items, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

- 6.a. To be eligible to receive the exemption provided by subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3., a qualifying business entity shall apply to Enterprise Florida, Inc. The application shall be developed by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development in consultation with Enterprise Florida, Inc.
- b. Enterprise Florida, Inc., shall review each submitted application and information and determine whether or not the application is complete within 5 working days. Once an application is complete, Enterprise Florida, Inc., shall, within 10 working days, evaluate the application and recommend approval or disapproval of the application to the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development.
- c. Upon receipt of the application and recommendation from Enterprise Florida, Inc., the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall certify within 5 working days those applicants who are found to meet the requirements of this section and notify the applicant, Enterprise Florida, Inc., and the department of the certification. If the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development finds that the applicant does not meet the requirements of this section, it shall notify the applicant and Enterprise Florida, Inc., within 10 working days that the application for certification has been denied and the reasons for denial. The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development has final approval authority for certification under this section.

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- 7.a. A business may apply once each year for the exemption.
- The application must indicate, for program b. evaluation purposes only, the average number of full-time equivalent employees at the facility over the preceding calendar year, the average wage and benefits paid to those employees over the preceding calendar year, the total investment made in real and tangible personal property over the preceding calendar year, and the total value of tax-exempt purchases and taxes exempted during the previous year. The department shall assist the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development in evaluating and verifying information provided in the application for exemption.
- c. The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development may use the information reported on the application for evaluation purposes only and shall prepare an annual report on the exemption program and its cost and impact. The annual report for the preceding fiscal year shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by September 30 of each fiscal year. This report may be submitted in conjunction with the annual report required in s. 288.095(3)(c).
- 8. A business certified to receive this exemption may elect to designate one or more state universities or community colleges as recipients of up to 100 percent of the amount of the exemption for which they may qualify. To receive these funds, the institution must agree to match the funds so earned with equivalent cash, programs, services, or other in-kind support on a one-to-one basis in the pursuit of research and development projects as requested by the certified business. The rights to any patents, royalties, or real or intellectual

property must be vested in the business unless otherwise agreed to by the business and the university or community college.

- 9. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Predominately" means at least 50 percent of the time in qualifying research and development.
- b. "Research and development" means basic and applied research in the science or engineering, as well as the design, development, and testing of prototypes or processes of new or improved products. Research and development does not include market research, routine consumer product testing, sales research, research in the social sciences or psychology, nontechnological activities, or technical services.
- c. "Semiconductor technology products" means raw semiconductor wafers or semiconductor thin films that are transformed into semiconductor memory or logic wafers, including wafers containing mixed memory and logic circuits; related assembly and test operations; active-matrix flat panel displays; semiconductor chips; semiconductor lasers; optoelectronic elements; and related semiconductor technology products as determined by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development.
- d. "Clean rooms" means manufacturing facilities enclosed in a manner that meets the clean manufacturing requirements necessary for high-technology semiconductor-manufacturing environments.
- e. "Defense technology products" means products that have a military application, including, but not limited to, weapons, weapons systems, guidance systems, surveillance systems, communications or information systems, munitions, aircraft, vessels, or boats, or components thereof, which are

intended for military use and manufactured in performance of a contract with the United States Department of Defense or the military branch of a recognized foreign government or a subcontract thereunder which relates to matters of national defense.

f. "Space technology products" means products that are specifically designed or manufactured for application in space activities, including, but not limited to, space launch vehicles, missiles, satellites or research payloads, avionics, and associated control systems and processing systems. The term does not include products that are designed or manufactured for general commercial aviation or other uses even though those products may also serve an incidental use in space applications.

(j)(k) Samples.--Paint color card samples, flooring and wall samples, fabric swatch samples, window covering samples, and similar samples, when such samples serve no useful purpose other than as a comparison of color, texture, or design; are provided by the manufacturer to a dealer or ultimate consumer for no charge; and are given away by the dealer to the ultimate consumer for no charge, are exempt.

(k) (1) Growth enhancers or performance enhancers for cattle.—There is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter the sale of performance—enhancing or growth—enhancing products for cattle.

(1)(m) Educational materials purchased by certain child care facilities.—Educational materials, such as glue, paper, paints, crayons, unique craft items, scissors, books, and educational toys, purchased by a child care facility that meets the standards delineated in s. 402.305, is licensed under s. 402.308, holds a current Gold Seal Quality Care

designation pursuant to s. 402.281, and provides basic health insurance to all employees are exempt from the taxes imposed by this chapter. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "basic health insurance" shall be defined and promulgated in rules developed jointly by the Department of Children and Family Services, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Department of Insurance.

 $\underline{\text{(m)}}$  (n) Materials for construction of single-family homes in certain areas.--

- 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of a qualified home.
- b. "Qualified home" means a single-family home having an appraised value of no more than \$160,000 which is located in an enterprise zone, empowerment zone, or Front Porch Florida Community and which is constructed and occupied by the owner thereof for residential purposes.
- c. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.042(1).
- 2. Building materials used in the construction of a qualified home and the costs of labor associated with the construction of a qualified home are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met. This exemption inures to the owner through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive this refund, the owner must file an application under oath with the department which includes:
  - a. The name and address of the owner.
- b. The address and assessment roll parcel number of the home for which a refund is sought.

- c. A copy of the building permit issued for the home.
- d. A certification by the local building code inspector that the home is substantially completed.
- e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the owner contracted to construct the home, which statement lists the building materials used in the construction of the home and the actual cost thereof, the labor costs associated with such construction, and the amount of sales tax paid on these materials and labor costs. If a general contractor was not used, the owner shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under penalty of perjury. Copies of invoices evidencing payment of sales tax must be attached to the sworn statement.
- f. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the owner affirming that he or she is occupying the home for residential purposes.
- 3. An application for a refund under this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the date the home is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector. Within 30 working days after receipt of the application, the department shall determine if it meets the requirements of this paragraph. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval of the application by the department. The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made under this paragraph.
- 4. The department shall establish by rule an application form and criteria for establishing eligibility for exemption under this paragraph.

5. The exemption shall apply to purchases of materials on or after July 1, 2000.

(n) (o) Building materials in redevelopment projects.--

- 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of a housing project or a mixed-use project.
- b. "Housing project" means the conversion of an existing manufacturing or industrial building to housing units in an urban high-crime area, enterprise zone, empowerment zone, Front Porch Community, designated brownfield area, or urban infill area and in which the developer agrees to set aside at least 20 percent of the housing units in the project for low-income and moderate-income persons.
- c. "Mixed-use project" means the conversion of an existing manufacturing or industrial building to mixed-use units that include artists' studios, art and entertainment services, or other compatible uses. A mixed-use project must be located in an urban high-crime area, enterprise zone, empowerment zone, Front Porch Community, designated brownfield area, or urban infill area, and the developer must agree to set aside at least 20 percent of the square footage of the project for low-income and moderate-income housing.
- d. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.042(1).
- 2. Building materials used in the construction of a housing project or mixed-use project are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met. This exemption inures to the owner through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive this

refund, the owner must file an application under oath with the department which includes:

- a. The name and address of the owner.
- b. The address and assessment roll parcel number of the project for which a refund is sought.
- c. A copy of the building permit issued for the project.
- d. A certification by the local building code inspector that the project is substantially completed.
- e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the owner contracted to construct the project, which statement lists the building materials used in the construction of the project and the actual cost thereof, and the amount of sales tax paid on these materials. If a general contractor was not used, the owner shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under penalty of perjury. Copies of invoices evidencing payment of sales tax must be attached to the sworn statement.
- 3. An application for a refund under this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the date the project is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector. Within 30 working days after receipt of the application, the department shall determine if it meets the requirements of this paragraph. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval of the application by the department. The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made under this paragraph.

- 4. The department shall establish by rule an application form and criteria for establishing eligibility for exemption under this paragraph.
- 5. The exemption shall apply to purchases of materials on or after July 1, 2000.
- $\underline{\text{(o)}}_{\text{(p)}}$  Equipment used to deploy broadband technologies.--
- 1. Beginning July 1, 2000, equipment purchased by a communications service provider that is necessary for use in the deployment of broadband technologies in the state as part of the direct participation by the communications service provider in a network access point, which is defined as a carrier-neutral, public-private Internet traffic exchange point, in this state shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption inures to the communications service provider only through a refund of previously paid taxes. A refund shall be authorized upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met.
- 2. To be entitled to a refund, an eligible communications service provider must file under oath with the department an application that includes:
- a. The name and address of the communications service provider claiming to be entitled to the refund.
- b. A specific description of the property for which the exemption is sought, including its serial number or other permanent identification number.
  - c. The location of the property.
- d. The sales invoice or other proof of purchase of the property, showing the amount of sales tax paid, the date of

purchase, and the name and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the property was purchased.

- 3. An application for a refund pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the eligible property is purchased.
- 4. The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made pursuant to this paragraph. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
  - 5. For purposes of this paragraph:
- a. "Broadband technology" means packaged technology that has the capability of supporting transmission speeds of at least 1.544 megabits per second in both directions.
- b. "Communications service provider" means a company that supports or provides individuals and other companies with access to the Internet and other related services.
- c. "Equipment" includes asynchronous transfer mode switches, digital subscriber line access multiplexers, routers, servers, multiplexers, fiber optic connector equipment, database equipment, and other network equipment used to provide broadband technology and information services.
- 6. Contingent upon annual appropriation, the department may approve refunds up to the amount appropriated for this refund program based on the filing of an application pursuant to this paragraph. No refund shall be made with respect to any application received by the department in any year after the funds appropriated for that year have been exhausted.
  - 7. This paragraph is repealed June 30, 2005.

- 1. Authorization.--Beginning July 1, 2001, persons who are registered with the department under s. 212.18 to collect or remit sales or use tax and who make donations to eligible sponsors are eligible for tax credits against their state sales and use tax liabilities as provided in this paragraph:
- a. The credit shall be computed as 50 percent of the person's approved annual community contribution;
- b. The credit shall be granted as a refund against state sales and use taxes reported on returns and remitted in the 12 months preceding the date of application to the department for the credit as required in sub-subparagraph 3.c. If the annual credit is not fully used through such refund because of insufficient tax payments during the applicable 12-month period, the unused amount may be included in an application for a refund made pursuant to sub-subparagraph 3.c. in subsequent years against the total tax payments made for such year. Carryover credits may be applied for a 3-year period without regard to any time limitation that would otherwise apply under s. 215.26;
- c. No person shall receive more than \$200,000 in annual tax credits for all approved community contributions made in any one year;
- d. All proposals for the granting of the tax credit shall require the prior approval of the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development;
- e. The total amount of tax credits which may be granted for all programs approved under this paragraph, s. 220.183, and s. 624.5105 is \$10 million annually; and

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- f. A person who is eligible to receive the credit provided for in this paragraph, s. 220.183, or s. 624.5105 may receive the credit only under the one section of the person's choice.
  - 2. Eligibility requirements.--
- a. A community contribution by a person must be in the following form:
  - (I) Cash or other liquid assets;
  - (II) Real property;
  - (III) Goods or inventory; or
- (IV) Other physical resources as identified by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development.
- b. All community contributions must be reserved exclusively for use in a project. As used in this sub-subparagraph, the term "project" means any activity undertaken by an eligible sponsor which is designed to construct, improve, or substantially rehabilitate housing that is affordable to low-income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28); designed to provide commercial, industrial, or public resources and facilities; or designed to improve entrepreneurial and job-development opportunities for low-income persons. A project may be the investment necessary to increase access to high-speed broadband capability in rural communities with enterprise zones, including projects that result in improvements to communications assets that are owned by a business. A project may include the provision of museum educational programs and materials that are directly related to any project approved between January 1, 1996, and December 31, 1999, and located in an enterprise zone as referenced in s. 290.00675. This paragraph does not preclude projects that propose to construct

or rehabilitate housing for low-income or very-low-income households on scattered sites. The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development may reserve up to 50 percent of the available annual tax credits for housing for very-low-income households pursuant to s. 420.9071(28) for the first 6 months of the fiscal year. With respect to housing, contributions may be used to pay the following eligible low-income and very-low-income housing-related activities:

- (I) Project development impact and management fees for low-income or very-low-income housing projects;
- (II) Down payment and closing costs for eligible persons, as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28);
- (III) Administrative costs, including housing counseling and marketing fees, not to exceed 10 percent of the community contribution, directly related to low-income or very-low-income projects; and
- (IV) Removal of liens recorded against residential property by municipal, county, or special district local governments when satisfaction of the lien is a necessary precedent to the transfer of the property to an eligible person, as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28), for the purpose of promoting home ownership. Contributions for lien removal must be received from a nonrelated third party.
- c. The project must be undertaken by an "eligible sponsor," which includes:
  - (I) A community action program;
- (II) A nonprofit community-based development organization whose mission is the provision of housing for low-income or very-low-income households or increasing entrepreneurial and job-development opportunities for low-income persons;

1	(III) A neighborhood housing services corporation;
2	(IV) A local housing authority created under chapter
3	421;
4	(V) A community redevelopment agency created under s.
5	163.356;
6	(VI) The Florida Industrial Development Corporation;
7	(VII) A historic preservation district agency or
8	organization;
9	(VIII) A regional workforce board;
10	(IX) A direct-support organization as provided in s.
11	240.551;
12	(X) An enterprise zone development agency created
13	under s. 290.0056;
14	(XI) A community-based organization incorporated under
15	chapter 617 which is recognized as educational, charitable, or
16	scientific pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue
17	Code and whose bylaws and articles of incorporation include
18	affordable housing, economic development, or community
19	development as the primary mission of the corporation;
20	(XII) Units of local government;
21	(XIII) Units of state government; or
22	(XIV) Any other agency that the Office of Tourism,
23	Trade, and Economic Development designates by rule.
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25	In no event may a contributing person have a financial
26	interest in the eligible sponsor.
27	d. The project must be located in an area designated
28	an enterprise zone or a Front Porch Florida Community pursuant
29	to s. 14.2015(9)(b), unless the project increases access to
30	high-speed broadband capability for rural communities with
31	enterprise zones but is physically located outside the
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designated rural zone boundaries. Any project designed to construct or rehabilitate housing for low-income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.0971(19) and (28) is exempt from the area requirement of this sub-subparagraph.

- 3. Application requirements. --
- a. Any eligible sponsor seeking to participate in this program must submit a proposal to the Office of Tourism,

  Trade, and Economic Development which sets forth the name of the sponsor, a description of the project, and the area in which the project is located, together with such supporting information as is prescribed by rule. The proposal must also contain a resolution from the local governmental unit in which the project is located certifying that the project is consistent with local plans and regulations.
- b. Any person seeking to participate in this program must submit an application for tax credit to the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development which sets forth the name of the sponsor, a description of the project, and the type, value, and purpose of the contribution. The sponsor shall verify the terms of the application and indicate its receipt of the contribution, which verification must be in writing and accompany the application for tax credit. The person must submit a separate tax credit application to the office for each individual contribution that it makes to each individual project.
- c. Any person who has received notification from the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development that a tax credit has been approved must apply to the department to receive the refund. Application must be made on the form prescribed for claiming refunds of sales and use taxes and be

accompanied by a copy of the notification. A person may submit only one application for refund to the department within any 12-month period.

- 4. Administration.--
- a. The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to administer this paragraph, including rules for the approval or disapproval of proposals by a person.
- b. The decision of the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development must be in writing, and, if approved, the notification shall state the maximum credit allowable to the person. Upon approval, the office shall transmit a copy of the decision to the Department of Revenue.
- c. The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic

  Development shall periodically monitor all projects in a

  manner consistent with available resources to ensure that

  resources are used in accordance with this paragraph; however,
  each project must be reviewed at least once every 2 years.
- d. The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall, in consultation with the Department of Community Affairs, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, and the statewide and regional housing and financial intermediaries, market the availability of the community contribution tax credit program to community-based organizations.
- 5. Expiration.--This paragraph expires June 30, 2005; however, any accrued credit carryover that is unused on that date may be used until the expiration of the 3-year carryover period for such credit.
- (6) EXEMPTIONS; POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.--There are also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter sales made to

the United States Government, a state, or any county, municipality, or political subdivision of a state when payment 2 3 is made directly to the dealer by the governmental entity. 4 This exemption shall not inure to any transaction otherwise 5 taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a government employee by any means, including, but not limited 6 7 to, cash, check, or credit card when that employee is subsequently reimbursed by the governmental entity. This 8 9 exemption does not include sales of tangible personal property made to contractors employed either directly or as agents of 10 any such government or political subdivision thereof when such 11 12 tangible personal property goes into or becomes a part of 13 public works owned by such government or political 14 subdivision. A determination whether a particular transaction 15 is properly characterized as an exempt sale to a government 16 entity or a taxable sale to a contractor shall be based on the 17 substance of the transaction rather than the form in which the transaction is cast. The department shall adopt rules that 18 19 give special consideration to factors that govern the status 20 of the tangible personal property before its affixation to real property. In developing these rules, assumption of the 21 22 risk of damage or loss is of paramount consideration in the 23 determination. This exemption does not include sales, rental, 24 use, consumption, or storage for use in any political subdivision or municipality in this state of machines and 25 26 equipment and parts and accessories therefor used in the 27 generation, transmission, or distribution of electrical energy by systems owned and operated by a political subdivision in 28 29 this state for transmission or distribution expansion. Likewise exempt are charges for services rendered by radio and 30 television stations, including line charges, talent fees, or 31

license fees and charges for films, videotapes, and transcriptions used in producing radio or television 2 3 broadcasts. The exemption provided in this subsection does not 4 include sales, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in 5 any political subdivision or municipality in this state of machines and equipment and parts and accessories therefor used 6 7 in providing two-way telecommunications services to the public 8 for hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as 9 defined in s. 364.02(13), and for which a certificate is required under chapter 364, which facility is owned and 10 operated by any county, municipality, or other political 11 12 subdivision of the state. Any immunity of any political subdivision of the state or other entity of local government 13 14 from taxation of the property used to provide 15 telecommunication services that is taxed as a result of this 16 section is hereby waived. However, the exemption provided in this subsection includes transactions taxable under this 17 chapter which are for use by the operator of a public-use 18 19 airport, as defined in s. 332.004, in providing such telecommunications services for the airport or its tenants, 20 concessionaires, or licensees, or which are for use by a 21 22 public hospital for the provision of such telecommunications 23 services.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS.--

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- (a) Artificial commemorative flowers.--Exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the sale of artificial commemorative flowers by bona fide nationally chartered veterans' organizations.
- (b) Boiler fuels.--When purchased for use as a combustible fuel, purchases of natural gas, residual oil, recycled oil, waste oil, solid waste material, coal, sulfur,

wood, wood residues or wood bark used in an industrial manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production process at a fixed location in this state are exempt from the taxes imposed by this chapter; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser signs a certificate stating that the fuel to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein. This exemption does not apply to the use of boiler fuels that are not used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing items of tangible personal property for sale, or to the use of boiler fuels used by any firm subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

- (c) Crustacea bait.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the purchase by commercial fishers of bait intended solely for use in the entrapment of Callinectes sapidus and Menippe mercenaria.
- (d) Feeds.--Feeds for poultry, ostriches, and livestock, including racehorses and dairy cows, are exempt.
- (e) Film rentals.--Film rentals are exempt when an admission is charged for viewing such film, and license fees and direct charges for films, videotapes, and transcriptions used by television or radio stations or networks are exempt.
- (f) Flags.--Also exempt are sales of the flag of the United States and the official state flag of Florida.
- (g) Florida Retired Educators Association and its local chapters.—Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are purchases of office supplies, equipment, and publications made by the Florida Retired Educators Association and its local chapters.

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

sale or rental of guide dogs for the blind, commonly referred

to as "seeing-eye dogs," and the sale of food or other items

(h) Guide dogs for the blind. -- Also exempt are the

- 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
- be issued without charge and shall be of such size as to b 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

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similar facility designed and operated primarily for the care of the aged.

- (j) Household fuels.--Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are sales of utilities to residential households or owners of residential models in this state by utility companies who pay the gross receipts tax imposed under s. 203.01, and sales of fuel to residential 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

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

- (n) Veterans' organizations. --
- 1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter transactions involving sales or leases to qualified veterans' organizations and their auxiliaries when used in carrying on their customary veterans' organization activities.
- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "veterans' organizations" means nationally chartered or recognized veterans' organizations, including, but not limited to, Florida chapters of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A., Jewish War Veterans of

the U.S.A., and the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Florida, Inc., which hold current exemptions from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

- (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.

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(s)(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,

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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.

- 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;

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1	(II) Has haulout capability such as a dry dock, travel
2	lift, railway, or similar equipment to service craft under the
3	care, custody, and control of the facility;
4	(III) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to
5	provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and
6	control; and
7	(IV) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide
8	repair or warranty work on vessels under the care, custody,
9	and control of the facility;
10	b. A marina that:
11	(I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
12	(II) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to
13	provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and
14	control; and
15	(III) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide
16	repairs or warranty work on vessels; or
17	c. A shoreside facility that:
18	(I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
19	(II) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to
20	provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and
21	control; and
22	(III) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide
23	repairs or warranty work.
24	$\frac{(t)}{(u)}$ Volunteer fire departmentsAlso exempt are
25	firefighting and rescue service equipment and supplies
26	purchased by volunteer fire departments, duly chartered under
27	the Florida Statutes as corporations not for profit.
28	<del>(v) Professional services</del>
29	1. Also exempted are professional, insurance, or
30	personal service transactions that involve sales as
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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).

(u) (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.

 $\underline{(v)(x)}$  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.

 $\underline{(w)(z)}$  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.

 $\underline{(x)}$  (aa) Certain commercial vehicles.--Also exempt is the sale, lease, or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 207.002(2), when the following conditions are met:

- 1. The sale, lease, or rental occurs between two commonly owned and controlled corporations;
- 2. Such vehicle was titled and registered in this state at the time of the sale, lease, or rental; and
- 3. Florida sales tax was paid on the acquisition of such vehicle by the seller, lessor, or renter.
- $\underline{\text{(y)}}\text{(bb)}$  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.

 $\underline{(z)}$  (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.

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- 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.

(aa)(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.

(bb)(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

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in this chapter, charges for parts and equipment furnished in connection with such labor charges are taxable.

(cc) (ff) Certain electricity or steam uses.--

- 1. Subject to the provisions of subparagraph 4., charges for electricity or steam used to operate machinery and equipment at a fixed location in this state when such machinery and equipment is used to manufacture, process, compound, produce, or prepare for shipment items of tangible personal property for sale, or to operate pollution control equipment, recycling equipment, maintenance equipment, or monitoring or control equipment used in such operations are exempt to the extent provided in this paragraph. If 75 percent or more of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, 100 percent of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt. If less than 75 percent but 50 percent or more of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, 50 percent of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt. If less than 50 percent of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, none of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt.
- 2. This exemption applies only to industries classified under SIC Industry Major Group Numbers 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 and Industry Group Number 212. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as

published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

- 3. Possession by a seller of a written certification by the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection, relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the nontaxable amounts, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.
- 4. Such exemption shall be applied as follows: 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.
- 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.

(dd)(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.

(ee)(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.

 $\underline{(ff)}(jj)$  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.

(gg)(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.

(hh)(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.

(ii)(nm) Parent-teacher organizations, parent-teacher associations, and schools having grades K through 12.--Parent-teacher organizations and associations 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.

(jj)(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.

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(kk)(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.

(11)(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.

(mm)(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.

(nn)(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.

(oo)(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.

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

## (qq)<del>(xx)</del> 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.

(rr)(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.

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

(tt)(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.

(uu)(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

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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.

(vv)(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

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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.

(ww)<del>(ddd)</del> 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.

(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

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the previous fiscal year. The ratio would be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal 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.

(b) The partial exemption provided for in this subsection shall not be allowed unless the purchaser signs an affidavit stating that the item or items to be partially exempted are for the exclusive use designated herein and setting forth the extent of such partial exemption. Any person furnishing a false affidavit to such effect for the purpose of evading payment of any tax imposed under this chapter is subject to the penalties set forth in s. 212.12 and as otherwise provided by law.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that neither subsection (4) nor this subsection shall be construed as imposing the tax provided by this chapter on vessels used as common carriers, contract carriers, or private carriers,

engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, except to the extent provided by the pro rata formula provided in subsection 3 (4) and in paragraph (a).

(a) Railroads which are licensed as common carriers by

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

the 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. This ratio shall be applied each month to the 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 Interstate Commerce Commission and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Motor vehicles which are engaged in interstate commerce as common carriers, and parts thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's motor vehicles which were used in

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interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total purchases of such motor vehicles and parts thereof which are used in this state to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax is set forth in s. 212.054. Motor vehicles which are engaged in interstate commerce, 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. Motor vehicles and parts thereof used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax. For purposes of this paragraph, parts of a motor vehicle engaged in interstate commerce include a separate tank not connected to the fuel supply system of the motor vehicle into which diesel fuel is placed to operate a refrigeration unit or other equipment.

(8)(10) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; MOTOR VEHICLE SOLD TO RESIDENT OF ANOTHER STATE.—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

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the State of Florida of a sales tax in an amount equivalent to the sales tax of his or her state of residence and shall submit the statement to the appropriate sales tax collection agency in his or her state of residence. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the removal of the vehicle from this state following the filing of an intent to license the vehicle in the purchaser's home state if the purchaser licenses the vehicle in his or her home state within 45 days after the date of sale. Nothing herein shall require the payment of tax to the State of Florida for assessments made prior to July 1, 2001, if the tax imposed by this section has been paid to the state in which the vehicle was licensed and the department has assessed a like amount of tax on the same transactions. This provision shall apply retroactively to assessments that have been protested prior to August 1, 1999, and have not been paid on the date this act takes effect.

## (9)(11) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; FLYABLE AIRCRAFT.--

- (a) The tax imposed on the sale by a manufacturer of flyable aircraft, who designs such aircraft, which sale may include necessary equipment and modifications placed on such flyable aircraft prior to delivery by the manufacturer, shall be an amount equal to the sales tax which would be imposed on such sale under the laws of the state in which the aircraft will be domiciled.
- (b) This partial exemption applies only if the purchaser is a resident of another state who will not use the aircraft in this state, or if the purchaser is a resident of another state and uses the aircraft in interstate or foreign commerce, or if the purchaser is a resident of a foreign country.

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- (c) The maximum tax collectible under this subsection may not exceed 6 percent of the sales price of such aircraft. No Florida tax may be imposed on the sale of such aircraft if the state in which the aircraft will be domiciled does not allow Florida sales or use tax to be credited against its sales or use tax. Furthermore, no tax may be imposed on the sale of such aircraft if the state in which the aircraft will be domiciled has enacted a sales and use tax exemption for flyable aircraft or if the aircraft will be domiciled outside the United States.
- The purchaser shall execute a sworn affidavit attesting that he or she is not a resident of this state and stating where the aircraft will be domiciled. If the aircraft is subsequently used in this state within 6 months of the time of purchase, in violation of the intent of this subsection, the purchaser shall be liable for payment of the full use tax imposed by this chapter and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by s. 212.12(2), which penalty shall be mandatory. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the owner of an aircraft purchased pursuant to this subsection may permit the aircraft to be returned to this state for repairs within 6 months after the date of sale without the aircraft being in violation of the law and without incurring liability for payment of tax or penalty on the purchase price of the aircraft, so long as the aircraft is removed from this state within 20 days after the completion of the repairs and such removal can be proven by invoices for fuel, tie-down, or hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers or similar documentation.
- (10)(12) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; MASTER TAPES, RECORDS, FILMS, OR VIDEO TAPES.--

1 | 2 | c | 3 | s | 4 | t | 5 | m | 6 | s | 7 | t | 8 | v | 9 | T | 10 | t | 10 | t |

- (a) There are exempt from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from the sale or lease of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, master tapes or master records embodying sound, or master films or master video tapes; except that amounts paid to recording studios or motion picture or television studios for the tangible elements of such master tapes, records, films, or video tapes are taxable as otherwise provided in this chapter. 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.
  - (b) For the purposes of this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Amounts paid for the tangible elements" does not include any amounts paid for the copyrightable, artistic, or other intangible elements of such master tapes, records, films, or video tapes, whether designated as royalties or otherwise, including, but not limited to, services rendered in producing, fabricating, processing, or imprinting tangible personal property or any other services or production expenses in connection therewith which may otherwise be construed as constituting a "sale" under s. 212.02.
- 2. "Master films or master video tapes" means films or video tapes utilized by the motion picture and television production industries in making visual images for reproduction.
- 3. "Master tapes or master records embodying sound" means tapes, records, and other devices utilized by the recording industry in making recordings embodying sound.
- 4. "Motion picture or television studio" means a facility in which film or video tape productions or parts of productions are made and which contains the necessary

equipment and personnel for this purpose and includes a mobile unit or vehicle that is equipped in much the same manner as a stationary studio and used in the making of film or video tape productions.

- 5. "Recording studio" means a place where, by means of mechanical or electronic devices, voices, music, or other sounds are transmitted to tapes, records, or other devices capable of reproducing sound.
- 6. "Recording industry" means any person engaged in an occupation or business of making recordings embodying sound for a livelihood or for a profit.
- 7. "Motion picture or television production industry" means any person engaged in an occupation or business for a livelihood or for profit of making visual motion picture or television visual images for showing on screen or television for theatrical, commercial, advertising, or educational purposes.

(11)(13) No transactions shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter except those expressly exempted herein. All laws granting tax exemptions, to the extent they may be inconsistent or in conflict with this chapter, including, but not limited to, the following designated laws, shall yield to and be superseded by the provisions of this subsection: ss. 125.019, 153.76, 154.2331, 159.15, 159.31, 159.50, 159.708, 163.385, 163.395, 215.76, 243.33, 315.11, 348.65, 348.762, 349.13, 403.1834, 616.07, and 623.09, and the following Laws of Florida, acts of the year indicated: s. 31, chapter 30843, 1955; s. 19, chapter 30845, 1955; s. 12, chapter 30927, 1955; s. 8, chapter 31179, 1955; s. 15, chapter 31263, 1955; s. 13, chapter 31343, 1955; s. 16, chapter 59-1653; s. 13, chapter 59-1356; s. 12, chapter 61-2261; s.

19, chapter 61-2754; s. 10, chapter 61-2686; s. 11, chapter 63-1643; s. 11, chapter 65-1274; s. 16, chapter 67-1446; and s. 10, chapter 67-1681. This subsection does not supersede the authority of a local government to adopt financial and local government incentives pursuant to s. 163.2517.

(12)(14) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.--The department shall establish a technical assistance advisory committee with public and private sector members, including representatives of both manufacturers and retailers, to advise the Department of Revenue and the Department of Health in determining the taxability of specific products and product lines pursuant to subsection (1) and paragraph (2)(a). In determining taxability and in preparing a list of specific products and product lines that are or are not taxable, the committee shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120. Private sector members shall not be compensated for serving on the committee.

(13)(15) ELECTRICAL ENERGY USED IN AN ENTERPRISE ZONE.--

energy used by a qualified business at a fixed location in an enterprise zone in a municipality which has enacted an ordinance pursuant to s. 166.231(8) which provides for exemption of municipal utility taxes on such businesses or in an enterprise zone jointly authorized by a county and a municipality which has enacted an ordinance pursuant to s. 166.231(8) which provides for exemption of municipal utility taxes on such businesses shall receive an exemption equal to 50 percent of the tax imposed by this chapter, or, if no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time

employees, the exemption shall be equal to 100 percent of the tax imposed by this chapter. A qualified business may receive such exemption for a period of 5 years from the billing period beginning not more than 30 days following notification to the applicable utility company by the department that an exemption has been authorized pursuant to this subsection and s. 166.231(8).

- (b) To receive this exemption, a business must file an application, with the enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, on a form provided by the department for the purposes of this subsection and s. 166.231(8). The application shall be made under oath and shall include:
  - 1. The name and location of the business.
- 2. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the business is located.
- 3. The date on which electrical service is to be first initiated to the business.
- 4. The name and mailing address of the entity from which electrical energy is to be purchased.
  - 5. The date of the application.
- 6. The name of the city in which the business is located.
- 7. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- 8. Whether the business is a small business as defined by s. 288.703(1).

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- (c) Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all information required pursuant to paragraph (b) and meets the criteria set out in this subsection. The agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to paragraph (b) and meet the criteria set out in this subsection as eligible to receive an exemption. If applicable, the agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The applicant shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within 6 months after the occurrence of the appropriate qualifying provision set out in paragraph (f).
- (d) If, in a subsequent audit conducted by the department, it is determined that the business did not meet the criteria mandated in this subsection, the amount of taxes exempted shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the due date of each bill for the electrical energy purchased as exempt under this subsection, in the manner prescribed by this chapter.
- (e) The department shall adopt rules governing applications for, issuance of, and the form of applications for the exemption authorized in this subsection and provisions for recapture of taxes exempted under this subsection, and the department may establish guidelines as to qualifications for exemption.

- (f) For the purpose of the exemption provided in this subsection, the term "qualified business" means a business which is:
- 1. First occupying a new structure to which electrical service, other than that used for construction purposes, has not been previously provided or furnished;
- 2. Newly occupying an existing, remodeled, renovated, or rehabilitated structure to which electrical service, other than that used for remodeling, renovation, or rehabilitation of the structure, has not been provided or furnished in the three preceding billing periods; or
- 3. Occupying a new, remodeled, rebuilt, renovated, or rehabilitated structure for which a refund has been granted pursuant to paragraph (5)(g).
- (g) This subsection shall expire and be void on December 31, 2005, except that:
  - 1. Paragraph (d) shall not expire; and
- 2. Any qualified business which has been granted an exemption under this subsection prior to that date shall be allowed the full benefit of this exemption as if this subsection had not expired on that date.
  - (14)<del>(16)</del> EXEMPTIONS; SPACE ACTIVITIES.--
- (a) There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter:
- 1. The sale, lease, use, storage, consumption, or distribution in this state of any orbital space facility, space propulsion system, or space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind possessing space flight capacity, including the components thereof.
- 2. The sale, lease, use, storage, consumption, or distribution in this state of tangible personal property

placed on or used aboard any orbital space facility, space propulsion system, or space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind, irrespective of whether such tangible personal property is returned to this state for subsequent use, storage, or consumption in any manner. This exemption is not affected by the failure of a launch to occur, or the destruction of a launch vehicle or any components thereof.

- (b) This subsection shall be strictly construed and enforced.
  - (15) (17) EXEMPTIONS; CERTAIN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.--
- (a) Subject to paragraph (d), the tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the sale to or use by a government contractor of overhead materials. The term "government contractor" includes prime contractors and subcontractors.
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "overhead materials" means all tangible personal property, other than qualifying property as defined in s. 212.02(14)(a) and electricity, which is used or consumed in the performance of a qualifying contract, title to which property vests in or passes to the government under the contract.
- (c) As used in this subsection and in s. 212.02(14)(a), the term "qualifying contract" means a contract with the United States Department of Defense or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or a subcontract thereunder, but does not include a contract or subcontract for the repair, alteration, improvement, or construction of real property, except to the extent that purchases under such a contract would otherwise be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (d) The exemption provided in this subsection applies as follows:

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- 1. Beginning July 1, 2000, the tax imposed by this chapter shall be applicable to 60 percent of the sales price or cost price of such overhead materials.
- 2. Beginning July 1, 2001, the tax imposed by this chapter shall be applicable to 40 percent of the sales price or cost price of such overhead materials.
- 3. Beginning July 1, 2002, the tax imposed by this chapter shall be applicable to 20 percent of the sales price or cost price of such overhead materials.
- 4. Beginning July 1, 2003, the entire sales price or cost price of such overhead materials is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- The exemption provided in this subsection does not apply to any part of the cost of overhead materials allocated to a contract that is not a qualifying contract.
- (e) Possession by a seller of a resale certificate or direct-pay permit relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall look solely to the contractor for recovery of such tax if it determines that the contractor was not entitled to the exemption. The contractor shall self-accrue and remit any applicable sales or use tax due with respect to overhead materials and with respect to costs allocable to contracts that are not qualifying contracts. The department may amend its rules to reflect the use of resale certificates and direct-pay permits with respect to the exemption provided for in this subsection.
- (f) This subsection is not an expression of legislative intent as to the applicability of any tax to any sale or use of overhead materials prior to July 1, 1999. In

1	addition, this subsection does not imply that transactions or
2	costs that are not described in this subsection are taxable.
3	Section 16. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.0801,
4	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
5	212.0801 Sales and use tax on services; specified
6	exemptions
7	(1) There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this
8	chapter the following services:
9	(a) Services by general physicians (SIC Industry Group
10	Number 801)
11	(b) Services by dentists (SIC Industry Group Number
12	<u>802)</u>
13	(c) Services by osteopathic physicians (SIC Industry
14	Group Number 803)
15	(d) Services by chiropractors, optometrists and other
16	health practitioners (SIC Industry Group Number 804)
17	(e) Nursing and personal care facilities services (SIC
18	Industry Group Number 805)
19	(f) Hospital services (SIC Industry Group Number 806)
20	(g) Medical and dental laboratory services (SIC
21	Industry Group Number 807)
22	(h) Outpatient care facility services (SIC Industry
23	Group Number 808)
24	(i) Other health and allied services (SIC Industry
25	Group Number 809)
26	(j) Agricultural services (SIC Major Group Number 07)
27	(k) Forestry services (SIC Industry Number 0851)
28	(1) Services by real estate agents (SIC Industry Group
29	Number 653)
30	(m) Insurance agents and brokers services (SIC Major
31	Group Number 64)
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1	(n) Services between members of an affiliated group of
2	corporations as defined in s. 212.02.
3	(o) Money lending by banks (SIC Major Group Number 60)
4	(p) Money lending by nonbank financial institutions
5	(SIC Major Group Number 61)
6	(q) Security and commodity brokers services (SIC Major
7	Group Number 62)
8	(r) Services by insurance carriers (SIC Major Group
9	Number 63)
10	(s) Publishing and printing - newspaper, periodical
11	and miscellaneous advertising (SIC Industry Group Numbers
12	271-274)
13	(t) Radio and television broadcasting - advertising
14	(SIC Industry Group Number 483)
15	(u) Satellite up-link, down-link, and miscellaneous
16	communications services (SIC Industry Group Numbers 481-484)
17	(v) Newspaper delivery by independent carriers (SIC
18	Industry Number 5963)
19	(w) Services by advertising agencies and advertising
20	representatives (SIC Industry Numbers 7311 and 7313)
21	(x) News and feature syndicates (SIC Industry Number
22	7383)
23	(y) Sewage and garbage collection services and utility
24	hook-ups (SIC Major Group Number 49)
25	(z) Services by educational institutions (SIC Major
26	Group Number 82)
27	(aa) Social services (SIC Major Group Number 83)
28	(bb) Government enterprise activity service fees (SIC
29	Industry Group Number 919)
30	(cc) Local and suburban bus transportation services
31	(SIC Industry Group Number 411)
	1.81

(dd) Employee leasing services (SIC Industry Number 1 2 7363) 3 (ee) Legal services rendered by an attorney to a client to the extent that the right to counsel guaranteed 4 5 pursuant to either the Sixth Amendment to the United States 6 Constitution or s. 16 of Art. I of the State Constitution is 7 applicable to such legal services. However, this exemption 8 applies only if the criminal charges brought in the case are 9 dismissed or the client is ultimately adjudicated not guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction. This exemption shall be 10 granted only pursuant to a refund of taxes previously paid on 11 12 such services. 13 (ff) Services provided by travel agents related to 14 arrangement of transportation and accommodations. 15 (gg) Beauty and barber shop services (SIC Industry 16 Group Numbers 723 and 724). 17 (hh) Charges for transportation of pulpwood. 18 (ii) Railroad transportation of freight (SIC Industry 19 Group Number 401). 20 (2) As used in this section, the term "SIC" means 21 those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of 22 23 Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. Section 17. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.0821, 24 Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 25 212.0821 Legislative intent that political 26 27 subdivisions and public libraries use their sales tax 28 exemption certificates for purchases on behalf of specified 29 groups. -- It is the intent of the Legislature that the political subdivisions of the state and the public libraries 30 utilize their sales tax exemption certificates to purchase, 31

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 with funds provided by the following groups, services, equipment, supplies, and items necessary for the operation of such groups, in addition to the normal exempt purchases that political subdivisions and libraries are empowered to make:

- (1) School districts shall purchase necessary goods and services requested by parent-teacher organizations.
- (2) Counties and municipalities shall purchase necessary goods and services requested by REACT groups, neighborhood crime watch groups, and state or locally recognized organizations solely engaged in youth activities identical to those discussed in s. 212.08(7)(1).
- (3) Public libraries shall purchase necessary goods and services requested by groups solely engaged in fundraising activities for such libraries.

Section 18. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.09, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.09 Trade-ins deducted.--

- (1) Where used articles, accepted and intended for resale, are taken in trade, or a series of trades, as a credit or part payment on the sale of new articles, the tax levied by this chapter shall be paid on the sales price of the new article, less the credit for the used article taken in trade.
- (2) Where used articles, accepted and intended for resale, are taken in trade, or a series of trades, as a credit or part payment on the sale of used articles, the tax levied by this chapter shall be paid on the sales price of the used article less the credit for the used article taken in trade.
- (3) A person who is not registered with the department as a seller of aircraft, boats, mobile homes, or vehicles who is selling an aircraft, boat, mobile home, or vehicle and who takes in trade an item other than an aircraft, boat, mobile

home, or vehicle may not use the item as a credit against sales price.

Section 19. Effective July 1, 2004, section 212.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.11 Tax returns and regulations.--
- (1)(a) Each dealer shall calculate his or her
  estimated tax liability for any month by one of the following
  methods:
- 1. Sixty percent of the current month's liability pursuant to this chapter as shown on the tax return;
- 2. Sixty percent of the tax reported on the tax return pursuant to this chapter by a dealer for the taxable transactions occurring during the corresponding month of the preceding calendar year; or
- 3. Sixty percent of the average tax liability pursuant to this chapter for those months during the preceding calendar year in which the dealer reported taxable transactions.
- (b) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax payable under this chapter, it shall be the duty of all dealers to file a return and remit the tax, on or before the 20th day of the month, to the department, upon forms prepared and furnished by it or in a format prescribed by it. Such return must show the rentals, admissions, gross sales, or purchases, as the case may be, arising from all leases, rentals, admissions, sales, or purchases taxable under this chapter during the preceding calendar month.
  - (c) However, the department may require:
- 1. A quarterly return and payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed \$1,000.

- 2. A semiannual return and payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed \$500.
- 3. An annual return and payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed \$100.
- 4. A quarterly return and monthly payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding four calendar quarters exceeded \$1,000 but did not exceed \$12,000.
- The department is authorized to allow a dealer filing returns and paying tax under subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., subparagraph 3., or subparagraph 4. to continue to use the same filing frequency, even though the dealer has paid tax in a filing period that is greater than the maximum amount allowed for such period. The dealer must submit a written request to the department to be continued on the same filing frequency, and such request must be based on an explanation that the tax amount submitted represents nonrecurring business activity.
- (d) The department may authorize dealers who are newly required to file returns and pay tax quarterly to file returns and remit the tax for the 3-month periods ending in February, May, August, and November, and may authorize dealers who are newly required to file returns and pay tax semiannually to file returns and remit the tax for the 6-month periods ending in May and November.
- (e) The department shall accept returns, except those required to be initiated through an electronic data interchange, as timely if postmarked on or before the 20th day of the month; if the 20th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or

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federal or state legal holiday, returns shall be accepted as timely if postmarked on the next succeeding workday. Any dealer who operates two or more places of business for which returns are required to be filed with the department and maintains records for such places of business in a central office or place shall have the privilege on each reporting date of filing a consolidated return for all such places of business in lieu of separate returns for each such place of business; however, such consolidated returns must clearly indicate the amounts collected within each county of the state. Any dealer who files a consolidated return shall calculate his or her estimated tax liability for each county by the same method the dealer uses to calculate his or her estimated tax liability on the consolidated return as a whole. Each dealer shall file a return for each tax period even though no tax is due for such period.

(f)1. A taxpayer who is required to remit taxes by electronic funds transfer shall make a return in a manner that is initiated through an electronic data interchange. The acceptable method of transfer, the method, form, and content of the electronic data interchange, giving due regard to developing uniform standards for formats as adopted by the American National Standards Institute, the circumstances under which an electronic data interchange shall serve as a substitute for the filing of another form of return, and the means, if any, by which taxpayers will be provided with acknowledgments, shall be as prescribed by the department. The department must accept such returns as timely if initiated and accepted on or before the 20th day of the month. If the 20th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal or state legal

holiday, returns must be accepted as timely if initiated and accepted on the next succeeding workday.

- 2. The department may waive the requirement to make a return through an electronic data interchange due to problems arising from the taxpayer's computer capabilities, data systems changes, and taxpayer operating procedures. To obtain a waiver, the taxpayer shall demonstrate in writing to the department that such circumstances exist.
- (2)(a) The sales and use tax on services imposed by this chapter shall be computed according to the brackets set forth in s. 212.12 on the sales price or cost price of the service at the time of the sale, and is due and payable as provided under this section, unless the dealer elects to remit the tax pursuant to paragraph (b).
- (b) A dealer may elect to ascertain the amount of the tax payable under this chapter on the basis of cash receipts for all taxable transactions under this chapter. Such election shall be made and may be changed by the dealer pursuant to procedures established by rule of the department. The department shall provide by rule for the issuance and periodic renewal every 5 years of registrations for dealers registered as service providers. Only those persons primarily engaged in the business of selling services are eligible for such registration.
- (c) However, if a transaction involves both the sale or use of services and the sale or use of tangible personal property, and the tangible personal property is not an inconsequential element of the transaction, the sales and use tax on services shall be computed and remitted as provided in paragraph (a), and paragraph (b) is not applicable.

 $\underline{(3)(2)}$  Gross proceeds from rentals or leases of tangible personal property shall be reported and the tax shall be paid with respect thereto in accordance with such rules and regulations as the department may prescribe.

(4)(3) Except as otherwise expressly provided for herein, it is hereby declared to be the intention of this chapter to impose a tax on the gross proceeds of all leases and rentals of tangible personal property in this state when the lease or rental is a part of the regularly established business, or the same is incidental or germane thereto.

(5)(4)(a) Each dealer who is subject to the tax imposed by this chapter and who paid such tax for the preceding state fiscal year in an amount greater than or equal to \$200,000 shall calculate the amount of estimated tax due pursuant to this section for any month as provided in paragraph (1)(a).

- (b) The amount of any estimated tax shall be due, payable, and remitted by electronic funds transfer by the 20th day of the month for which it is estimated. The difference between the amount of estimated tax paid and the actual amount of tax due under this chapter for such month shall be due and payable by the first day of the following month and remitted by electronic funds transfer by the 20th day thereof.
- (c) Any dealer who is eligible to file a consolidated return and who paid the tax imposed by this chapter for the immediately preceding state fiscal year in an amount greater than or equal to \$200,000 or would have paid the tax in such amount if he or she had filed a consolidated return shall be subject to the provisions of this subsection notwithstanding an election by the dealer in any month to file a separate return.

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- (d) A dealer engaged in the business of selling boats, motor vehicles, or aircraft who made at least one sale of a boat, motor vehicle, or aircraft with a sales price of \$200,000 or greater in the previous state fiscal year may qualify for payment of estimated sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph. To qualify, a dealer must apply annually to the department prior to October 1, and, if qualified, the department must grant the application for payment of estimated sales tax pursuant to this paragraph for the following calendar year. In lieu of the method for calculating estimated sales tax liability pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)3., a qualified dealer must calculate that option as 60 percent of the average tax liability pursuant to this chapter for all sales excluding the sale of each boat, motor vehicle, or aircraft with a sales price of \$200,000 or greater during the state fiscal year ending the year in which the application is made. A qualified dealer must also remit the sales tax for each sale of a boat, motor vehicle, or aircraft with a sales price of \$200,000 or greater by either electronic funds transfer on the date of the sale or on a form prescribed by the department and postmarked on the date of the sale.
  - (e) The penalty provisions of this chapter, except s.212.12(2)(e), apply to the provisions of this subsection.

Section 20. Effective July 1, 2004, subsection (1) of section 376.75, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 376.75 Tax on production or importation of perchloroethylene.--
- (1) Beginning October 1, 1994, a tax of \$5 per gallon is levied on the sale of perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene) in this state to a drycleaning facility

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located in this state or the import of perchloroethylene into this state by a drycleaning facility. This tax is not subject to sales and use tax pursuant to chapter 212.

Section 21. As an additional assurance to holders of bonds issued by local governments and secured by state-shared or local-option revenues currently outstanding or issued prior to the effective date of this act which may be impacted by Section 19 of Article VII of the State Constitution as created by Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 938, it is the intent of the Legislature, to the extent that Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 938 results in an inability of a local government to pay debt service on such bonds, to provide alternative funding sources in an amount sufficient to pay any deficit in the amount required for such debt service. It is further the intent of the Legislature to provide general-law authorization for local governments to use local-option taxes in a manner necessary to implement the revenue-neutrality provisions required in Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 938. It is also the intent of the Legislature to hold local governments harmless from impacts that could occur due to unequal county-by-county base expansion with respect to distributions of the Local Government Half-cent Program and the County Revenue Sharing Program as a result of the adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed by Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 938.

Section 22. <u>Effective July 1, 2005, sections 395.701</u> and 395.7015 are repealed.

Section 23. It is the intent of the Legislature that the purpose of this act is to prescribe the rates of and the exemptions from the general state sales and use tax which are

to be effective July 1, 2004, in conformity with the provisions of Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 938. The exemptions prescribed in this act, whether created or reenacted, are to constitute the exemptions permissible under Section 19(a)(2)c. of Article VII of the State Constitution, as created by Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 938.

Section 24. It is the intent of the Legislature to further examine the impact of taxation of transportation services, as required by this act and by Section 19 of Article VII of the State Constitution as created by Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 938, in order to minimize or eliminate adverse impacts on Florida businesses and consumers. If future revenue estimates of the revenues realized under this act allow for additional exemptions from the sales and use tax in order to achieve revenue neutrality, it is the intent of the Legislature to first exempt transportation services.

Section 25. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004, but shall not take effect unless the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 938 is approved by vote of the electors in the general election held in November of 2002.

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