By Senator Altman

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24-01143-11 20111384___ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the transfer of tax liabilities; amending s. 213.758, F.S.; revising definitions; defining the terms "business," "financial institution," "insider," "stock of goods," and "tax"; requiring that a circuit court having jurisdiction over a taxpayer who fails to file a final tax return and to make tax payment for a business provide at least 20 days' written notice before issuing a temporary injunction enjoining further business activity; specifying additional conditions for a transferee of a business, assets of the business, or stock of goods to establish that the business has no tax liability arising from the transfer; requiring the Department of Revenue to complete certain audits within a specified time in certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Revenue to charge a fee for conducting an audit of a transferor's books and records; prohibiting a transferee who is liable for unpaid taxes of a transferor and who fails to pay taxes within a specified time from engaging in any business in the state; providing that a prohibition on the conduct of business by a transferee is stayed during a legal challenge to a determination of transferee liability by the department; authorizing the court to require the transferee to post a bond or other security in certain circumstances; authorizing the Department of Legal Affairs to require a transferee to pay maximum liability for any tax due in 24-01143-11 20111384

certain circumstances; authorizing a circuit court having jurisdiction over the taxpayer to issue to a transferee a temporary injunction enjoining further business upon at least 20 days' written notice to the transferee; providing criteria for the determination of the fair market value and purchase price of a business, assets of the business, or a stock of goods; deleting the authority of the Department of Revenue to adopt rules relating to transferee liability; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; repealing s. 202.31, F.S., relating to the payment of taxes of a business of a dealer of communications services which has been sold; repealing s. 212.10, F.S., relating to the payment of taxes of a business that is a sales tax dealer, which business or stock of goods of the business has been sold; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 213.758, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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213.758 Transfer of tax liabilities.-

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

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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. The term does not include an occasional or

isolated sale or transaction involving property or services by a

(a) "Business" means any activity regularly engaged in by

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person who does not hold himself or herself out as engaged in business. A discreet division or portion of a business is not considered to be a separate business if it is not a separate legal entity, but shall be aggregated with all divisions or portions to constitute a single business.

- (b) "Financial institution" means a financial institution as defined in s. 655.005 and any person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a financial institution.
- (c) "Insider" means a person as defined in s. 726.102 or a member, manager, or managing member of a limited liability company.
- (d) (a) "Involuntary transfer" means a transfer of a business, the assets of the business, or the stock of goods made without the consent of the transferor, including, but not limited to, a transfer:
- 1. That occurs due to the foreclosure of a security interest issued to a person who is not an insider as defined in $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
- 2. That results from an eminent domain or condemnation action;
- 3. Pursuant to chapter 61, chapter 702, or the United States Bankruptcy Code;
- 4. To a financial institution, as defined in s. 655.005, if the transfer is made to satisfy the transferor's debt to the financial institution; or
- 5. To a third party to the extent that the proceeds are used to satisfy the transferor's indebtedness to a financial institution as defined in s. 655.005. If the third party

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receives assets worth more than the indebtedness, the transfer of the excess may not be deemed an involuntary transfer.

- (e) "Stock of goods" means the inventory of a business held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.
- (f) "Tax" means any tax, interest, penalty, surcharge, or fee administered by the Department of Revenue pursuant to chapter 443 or any of the chapters specified in s. 213.05, excluding chapter 220, the corporate income tax code.
- (g) (b) "Transfer" means every mode, direct or indirect, with or without consideration, of disposing of or parting with a business, the assets of the business, or the stock of goods. The term, and includes, but is not limited to, assigning, conveying, demising, gifting, granting, or selling other than to customers in the ordinary course of business, to a transferee, or to a group of transferees who are acting in concert. A transfer of more than 50 percent of:
 - 1. All of a business;
 - 2. All of the assets of the business; or
 - 3. All of the stock of goods,

shall be considered a transfer of the business.

(2) A taxpayer engaged in a business who is liable for any tax arising from the operation of that business, interest, penalty, surcharge, or fee administered by the department pursuant to chapter 443 or described in s. 72.011(1), excluding corporate income tax, and who quits the a business without the benefit of a purchaser, successor, or assignee, or without transferring the business, assets of the business, or stock of goods to a transferee, must file a final return for the business

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and make full payment of all taxes arising from the operation of the business within 15 days after quitting the business. A taxpayer who fails to file a final return and make payment may not engage in any business in this state until the final return has been filed and all taxes, interest, or penalties due have been paid. The Department of Legal Affairs may seek an injunction at the request of the department to prevent further business activity of a taxpayer who fails to file a final return and make payment of the taxes until the taxes such tax, interest, or penalties are paid. A circuit court having jurisdiction over the taxpayer may issue the temporary injunction enjoining further business activity upon at least 20 days' written notice to the taxpayer may be granted by a court without notice.

- (3) A taxpayer who is liable for any tax with respect to a business and taxes, interest, or penalties levied under chapter 443 or any of the chapters specified in s. 213.05, excluding corporate income tax, who transfers the taxpayer's business, assets of the business, or stock of goods, must file a final return and make full payment within 15 days after the date of transfer.
- (4) (a) A transferee, or a group of transferees acting in concert, of more than 50 percent of a business, assets of the business, or stock of goods is liable for any unpaid $\tan \tau$ interest, or penalties owed by the transferor arising from the operation of that business unless:
- 1. The transferor provides a receipt or certificate \underline{of} $\underline{compliance}$ from the department to the transferee showing that the transferor \underline{has} not received a notice of audit, that the

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transferor has filed all required tax returns and has paid all is not liable for taxes arising, interest, or penalties from the operation of the business identified on the returns filed, and that the transferor and the transferee did not have any common insiders at the time of the transfer; or and

- 2. The department finds that the transferor is not liable for taxes, interest, or penalties after an audit of the transferor's books and records. The audit may be requested by the transferee or the transferor. The department must complete the audit within 90 days after the records are made available if the audit is not conducted pursuant to the certified audit program under s. 213.285. The department shall may charge a fee for the cost of the audit if it has not issued a notice of intent to audit by the time the request for the audit is received.
- (b) A transferee may withhold a portion of the consideration for a business, assets of the business, or stock of goods to pay the taxes, interest, or penalties owed to the state by the transferor from the operation of the business. The transferee shall pay the withheld consideration to the state within 30 days after the date of the transfer. If the consideration withheld is less than the transferor's liability, the transferor remains liable for the deficiency.
- (c) A transferee who is liable for unpaid taxes of a transferor and who fails to pay the taxes due within 60 days after written notice from the department may not engage in any business in the state until the taxes are paid, unless an action is filed pursuant to subsection (7). If an action is timely filed, the transferee may continue to engage in business until a

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final determination is entered. However, during the pendency of the action, the court may require the transferee to post a bond or other security if the department establishes that the department is likely to prevail and the collection of the unpaid tax may be jeopardized by the delay acquires the business or stock of goods and fails to pay the taxes, interest, or penalties due may not engage in any business in the state until the taxes, interest, or penalties are paid. The Department of Legal Affairs may seek an injunction at the request of the department to prevent further business activity by a transferee who is liable for unpaid tax of a transferor and who fails to pay or cause to be paid the transferee's maximum liability for such tax due until the such tax is, interest, or penalties are paid. A circuit court having jurisdiction over the taxpayer may issue the temporary injunction enjoining further business activity upon at least 20 days' written notice to the transferee may be granted by a court without notice.

- (5) The transferee, or transferees acting in concert, of more than 50 percent of a business, assets of the business, or stock of goods who are liable for any tax pursuant to this section are jointly and severally liable with the transferor for the payment of the taxes, interest, or penalties owed to the state from the operation of the business by the transferor up to the transferee's or transferees' maximum liability for tax due.
- (6) The maximum liability of a transferee pursuant to this section is equal to the fair market value of the <u>business</u>, assets of the business, or stock of goods property transferred to the transferee, or the total purchase price <u>paid</u> by the transferee for the business, assets of the business, or stock of

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goods, whichever is greater. Fair market value shall be determined net of any liens or liabilities, excepting a lien or liability owed to an insider or a lien or liability assumed by the transferee. The total purchase price shall be determined net of liens and liabilities against the assets excepting a lien or liability owed to an insider or a lien or liability assumed by a transferee.

- (7) After notice by the department of transferee liability under this section, the transferee has 60 days within which to file an action as provided in chapter 72.
- (8) This section does not impose liability on a transferee of a business or stock of goods pursuant to an involuntary transfer.
- (9) The department may adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce this section.
- Section 2. Subsection (17) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 2010-280, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
 - 213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.-
- (17) The department may provide to the person against whom transferee liability is being asserted pursuant to $\underline{s. 213.758} \ \underline{s.} 212.10(1)$ information relating to the basis of the claim.
 - Section 3. Section 202.31, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 4. Section 212.10, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- 228 Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.