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By the Committee on Budget Subcommittee on Finance and Tax

593-02614-11 20112044

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to tax administration; repealing ss. 202.31 and 212.10, F.S., relating to liability for taxes following the sale of a business; amending s. 212.12, F.S.; clarifying provisions imposing certain penalties for noncompliance with requirements for reporting taxes; creating s. 212.131, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to require that sellers of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products file information reports of sales of those products to retailers in the state; defining terms; requiring that the report be filed electronically; providing for certain exceptions; specifying the period for reporting information; providing a penalty for failure of a seller to provide the information report when due; amending s. 212.14, F.S.; authorizing the department to adopt rules to administer provisions requiring dealers to provide a cash deposit, bond, or other security upon the request of the department; defining the term "person" for purposes of such requirement; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; authorizing the department to release unemployment tax rate information to certain additional agents providing payroll services for employers; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 213.758, F.S.; defining the terms "business," "financial institution," "insider," "stock of goods," and "tax" and clarifying the definition of the term "transfer" for purposes of

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provisions establishing tax liability following the disposition of a business; requiring that a final return be filed with the department within a specified time; requiring that an audit be performed within a specified period under certain circumstances; prohibiting a transferee who is liable for unpaid tax from continuing to engage in business; providing for an exception following the posting of a bond or other security; authorizing the Department of Legal Affairs to seek an injunction following prior written notice to the taxpayer; providing that under certain circumstances the transferor and transferee are jointly and severally liable for payment of the tax; providing procedures for determining the maximum liability of the transferee of a business; eliminating provisions authorizing rulemaking by the Department of Revenue; amending s. 322.142, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to release photographs or digital images to the Department of Revenue in order to identify individuals for purposes of tax administration; amending s. 443.131, F.S.; providing for a reduction in the standard rate of unemployment tax for an employer that produces certain work records to the state agency providing tax collection services; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. <u>Sections 202.31 and 212.10, Florida Statutes,</u> are repealed.

Section 2. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.—

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(d) Any person who makes a false or fraudulent return with a willful intent to evade payment of any tax or fee imposed under this chapter; any person who, after the department's delivery of a written notice to the person's last known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to register the person's business as a dealer, intentionally fails to register the business; or and any person who, after the department's delivery of a written notice to the person's last known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to collect tax on specific transactions, intentionally fails to collect such tax, shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by law, be liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of any unreported or any uncollected tax or fee and, upon conviction, for fine and punishment as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Delivery of written notice may be made by certified mail, or by the use of such other method as is documented as being necessary and reasonable under the circumstances. The civil and criminal penalties imposed herein for failure to comply with a written notice

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alerting the person of the requirement to register the person's business as a dealer or to collect tax on specific transactions shall not apply if the person timely files a written challenge to such notice in accordance with procedures established by the department by rule or the notice fails to clearly advise that failure to comply with or timely challenge the notice will result in the imposition of the civil and criminal penalties imposed herein.

- 1. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is less than \$300, the first offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the second degree, the second offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction are felonies of the third degree.
- 2. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$300 or more but less than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree.
- 3. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree.
- 4. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$100,000 or more, the offense is a felony of the first degree.
- 113 Section 3. Section 212.131, Florida Statutes, is created to 114 read:
- 212.131 Information reports required for sales of alcoholic 116 beverages and tobacco products.-

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(1) (a) For the purpose of enforcing the collection of the tax levied by this chapter, the department may require every seller of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products to file an information report of any sales of those products to any retailer in this state.

- (b) As used in this section, the term:
- 1. "Seller" means any manufacturer, wholesaler, or distributor of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products.
- 2. "Retailer" means a person required to hold a license pursuant to chapter 561 or a permit pursuant to chapter 569.
- (2) (a) The information report must be filed electronically through the department's specified data file format to ensure that the information is kept confidential. The information report must contain the seller's name and the following information regarding sales to the retailers: the names, addresses, and resale certificate numbers; the dates the products were sold; the quantity of each type of product sold; and the sales price of each type of product sold.
- (b) The department may waive the requirement to submit the information report through an electronic data interchange due to problems arising from the seller's computer capabilities, data system changes, or operating procedures. The request for waiver must be in writing and the seller must demonstrate that such circumstances exist. A waiver under this paragraph does not operate to relieve the seller from the obligation to file an information report.
- (3) The information report must contain the required information for the period from July 1 through June 30. The information report is due annually on July 1 for the preceding

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reporting period and is delinquent if not received by the department by September 30.

(4) Any seller who fails to provide the information report when due is subject to a penalty of \$1,000 for every month, or part thereof, the report is not provided, up to a maximum amount of \$10,000.

Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 212.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.14 Departmental powers; hearings; distress warrants; bonds; subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum.—
- (4) In all cases where it is necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the department shall require a cash deposit, bond, or other security as a condition to a person obtaining or retaining a dealer's certificate of registration under this chapter. Such bond shall be in the form and such amount as the department deems appropriate under the particular circumstances. Every person failing to produce such cash deposit, bond, or other security as provided for herein shall not be entitled to obtain or retain a dealer's certificate of registration under this chapter, and the Department of Legal Affairs is hereby authorized to proceed by injunction, when so requested by the Department of Revenue, to prevent such person from doing business subject to the provisions of this chapter until such cash deposit, bond, or other security is posted with the department, and any temporary injunction for this purpose may be granted by any judge or chancellor authorized by law to grant injunctions. Any security required to be deposited may be sold by the department at public sale if it becomes necessary so to do in order to recover any tax, interest, or penalty due.

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Notice of such sale may be served personally or by mail upon the person who deposited such security. If by mail, notice sent to the last known address as the same appears on the records of the department shall be sufficient for the purpose of this requirement. Upon such sale, the surplus, if any, above the amount due under this chapter shall be returned to the person who deposited the security. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer this subsection. For the purpose of the cash deposit, bond, or other security required by this subsection, the term "person" includes those entities defined in s. 212.02(12), as well as:

- (a) An individual or entity owning a controlling interest
 in an entity;
- (b) An individual or entity who has acquired an ownership interest or a controlling interest in a business that would be otherwise liable for posting a cash deposit, bond, or other security, unless the department has determined that the individual or entity is not liable for taxes, interest, or penalties as set forth in s. 213.758; or
- (c) An individual or entity seeking to obtain a dealer's certificate of registration for a business that will be operated at an identical location of a previous business that would otherwise have been liable for posting a cash deposit, bond, or other security, if such individual or entity fails to provide evidence the business was acquired in an arms-length transaction or for consideration.

Section 5. The Department of Revenue is authorized and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer the

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provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act. The emergency rules shall remain in effect for 6 months after the rules are adopted and the rules may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.

Section 6. Subsections (4) and (17) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 2010-280, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.-

- (4) The department, while providing unemployment tax collection services under contract with the Agency for Workforce Innovation through an interagency agreement pursuant to s. 443.1316, may release unemployment tax rate information to the agent of an employer, which agent provides payroll services for more than 100 500 employers, pursuant to the terms of a memorandum of understanding. The memorandum of understanding must state that the agent affirms, subject to the criminal penalties contained in ss. 443.171 and 443.1715, that the agent will retain the confidentiality of the information, that the agent has in effect a power of attorney from the employer which authorizes permits the agent to obtain unemployment tax rate information, and that the agent shall provide the department with a copy of the employer's power of attorney upon request.
- (17) The department may provide to the person against whom transferee liability is being asserted pursuant to s. 212.10(1) information relating to the basis of the claim.

Section 7. Section 213.758, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.758 Transfer of tax liabilities.-

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

- (a) "Business" means any activity regularly 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. The term does not include occasional or isolated sales or transactions involving property or services by a person who does not hold himself or herself out as engaged in business. A discrete 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 that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a financial institution as defined in s. 655.005.
- (c) "Insider" means a person as defined in s. 726.102(7) and a member, manager, or managing member of a limited liability company.
- (d) (a) "Involuntary transfer" means a transfer of a business or 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

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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 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 pursuant to chapter 443 or any of the chapters specified in s. 213.05, excluding corporate income tax.
- (g) (b) "Transfer" means every mode, direct or indirect, with or without consideration, of disposing of or parting with a business, assets of a business, or stock of goods, 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 all of:
 - 1. The business;
 - 2. The assets of the business; or
 - 3. The stock of goods,

is a transfer of the business.

(2) A taxpayer <u>in business</u> who is liable for any tax arising from the operation of that business, interest, penalty, surcharge, or fee administered by the department pursuant to

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chapter 443 or described in s. 72.011(1), excluding corporate $\frac{1}{2}$ and who quits the $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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 associated with the operation of the business until such taxes tax, interest, or penalties are paid. A temporary injunction enjoining further business activity may be granted by a circuit court having jurisdiction over the taxpayer upon providing at least 20 days' prior written notice to the taxpayer without notice. The written notice must be provided to the taxpayer before the filing of the lawsuit seeking the injunction.

- (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

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concert, of more than 50 percent of a business, assets of the business, or stock of goods is liable for any unpaid tax, interest, or penalties owed by the transferor arising from the operation of that business unless:

- 1.a. There are no common insiders between the transferor and the transferee at the time of the transfer; and
- <u>b.</u> The transferor provides a receipt or certificate <u>of</u> <u>compliance</u> from the department to the transferee showing that <u>the transferor has not received a notice of audit and that</u> the transferor <u>has filed all required tax returns and has paid all tax arising is not liable for taxes, interest, or penalties from the operation of the business <u>identified on the returns filed</u>; or <u>and</u></u>
- 2. The department finds that the transferor is not liable for tax 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, and, if not done pursuant to the certified audit program pursuant to s. 213.285, must be completed by the department within 90 days after the records are made available to the department. 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 <u>tax</u> taxes, interest, or penalties owed to the state <u>by the transferor taxpayer arising</u> from the operation of the business. The transferee shall pay the withheld consideration to the state within 30 days after the date of the

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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 tax 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 final determination is entered against the transferee; however, the court may, during the pendency of the action, 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 would be jeopardized by delay. A transferee who 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 of 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 such maximum liability for the tax is, interest, or penalties are paid. A temporary injunction enjoining further business activity may be granted by a circuit court having jurisdiction over the transferee upon providing at least 20 days' prior written notice to the taxpayer without notice. The written notice must be provided to the taxpayer before the filing of the lawsuit seeking the injunction.

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(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 tax taxes, interest, or penalties owed to the state from the operation of the business by the transferor up to the transferee's maximum liability for such 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 paid by the transferee for the business, assets of the business, or stock of goods, whichever is greater. Fair market value shall be determined net of any liens or liabilities, excepting any liens or liabilities owed to insiders. The total purchase price shall be determined net of liens and liabilities against the assets, excepting any liens or liabilities owed to insiders, or which are assumed by the transferee, excepting any liens or liabilities owed to insiders.
- (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 8. Subsection (4) of section 322.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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322.142 Color photographic or digital imaged licenses.-

(4) The department may maintain a film negative or print file. The department shall maintain a record of the digital image and signature of the licensees, together with other data required by the department for identification and retrieval. Reproductions from the file or digital record are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall be made and issued only for departmental administrative purposes; for the issuance of duplicate licenses; in response to law enforcement agency requests; to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation pursuant to an interagency agreement for the purpose of accessing digital images for reproduction of licenses issued by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; to the Department of State pursuant to an interagency agreement to facilitate determinations of eligibility of voter registration applicants and registered voters in accordance with ss. 98.045 and 98.075; to the Department of Revenue pursuant to an interagency agreement for use in establishing paternity and establishing, modifying, or enforcing support obligations in Title IV-D cases; and for use in establishing positive identification for tax administration purposes; to the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to an interagency agreement to conduct protective investigations under part III of chapter 39 and chapter 415; to the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to an interagency agreement specifying the number of employees in each of that department's regions to be granted access to the records for use as verification of identity to expedite the determination of eligibility for public assistance and for use in public

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assistance fraud investigations; or to the Department of Financial Services pursuant to an interagency agreement to facilitate the location of owners of unclaimed property, the validation of unclaimed property claims, and the identification of fraudulent or false claims.

Section 9. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of section 443.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

443.131 Contributions.

- (3) VARIATION OF CONTRIBUTION RATES BASED ON BENEFIT EXPERIENCE.—
- (h) Additional conditions for variation from the standard rate.—An employer's contribution rate may not be reduced below the standard rate under this section unless:
- 1. All contributions, reimbursements, interest, and penalties incurred by the employer for wages paid by him or her in all previous calendar quarters, except the 4 calendar quarters immediately preceding the calendar quarter or calendar year for which the benefit ratio is computed, are paid; and
- 2. The employer has produced for inspection and copying all work records in its possession, custody, or control which were requested by the Agency for Workforce Innovation or the state agency providing tax collection services pursuant to s. 443.171(5); and
- 3.2. The employer entitled to a rate reduction must have at least one annual payroll as defined in subparagraph (b)1. unless the employer is eligible for additional credit under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. If the Federal Unemployment Tax Act is amended or repealed in a manner affecting credit under the

20112044 593-02614-11 465 federal act, this section applies only to the extent that 466 additional credit is allowed against the payment of the tax 467 imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. 468 469 The tax collection service provider shall assign an earned 470 contribution rate to an employer under subparagraph 1. the 471 quarter immediately after the quarter in which all 472 contributions, reimbursements, interest, and penalties are paid 473 in full and all work records requested pursuant to s. 443.171(5) 474 have been produced for inspection and copying to the Agency for 475 Workforce Innovation or the state agency providing tax 476 collection services. 477 Section 10. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this 478 act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon 479 this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 480 2011.