By Senator Margolis

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; amending s. 212.02, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 212.03, F.S.; specifying the facilities that are exempt from the transient rentals tax; amending ss. 212.0306 and 212.04, F.S.; deleting the application of brackets for the calculation of sales and use taxes; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; deleting criteria establishing circumstances under which taxes on the lease or rental of a motor vehicle are due; revising criteria establishing circumstances under which taxes on the sale of a prepaid calling arrangement are due; updating terminology with respect to industry classifications for specified investigation, security, and other related services that are subject to tax; deleting the application of brackets for the calculation of sales and use taxes; amending s. 212.0506, F.S.; deleting the application of brackets for the calculation of sales and use taxes; amending s. 212.054, F.S.; limiting the \$5,000 cap on discretionary sales surtax to the sale of motor vehicles, aircraft, boats, manufactured homes, modular homes, and mobile homes; specifying the time at which changes in certain surtaxes may take effect, when notice of such changes must be provided, and when specified surtaxes may be terminated; providing criteria to determine the situs of certain sales; providing for databases to identify taxing jurisdictions; holding sellers harmless for failing to

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collect a tax at a new rate under certain circumstances; providing criteria to hold purchasers harmless for failure to pay the correct amount of tax; amending s. 212.06, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "dealer"; deleting provisions relating to mail-order sales to conform; requiring certain purchasers of direct mail to use direct-mail forms; defining terms; providing criteria for determining the location of transactions involving tangible personal property, digital goods, or services and for the lease or rental of tangible personal property and certain other property; amending s. 212.07, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing for the creation of a taxability matrix; providing criteria to hold sellers, certified service providers, and purchasers harmless from charging, collecting, remitting, and paying incorrect amounts of tax due to an erroneous taxability matrix or other specified erroneous information; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising exemptions from sales and use tax for food and medical products; conforming cross-references; creating s. 212.094, F.S.; providing a procedure for a purchaser to obtain a refund of or credit against tax collected by a dealer; amending s. 212.12, F.S.; deleting the Department of Revenue's authority to negotiate collection allowances with respect to mail order sales; prohibiting model 1 sellers from receiving specified collection allowances; authorizing collection allowances for certified service providers

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and voluntary sellers in accordance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; providing for the computation of taxes due based on rounding instead of brackets; amending s. 212.17, F.S.; providing additional criteria to allow a dealer to claim a credit for or obtain a refund of taxes paid relating to worthless accounts; amending s. 212.18, F.S.; authorizing the department to waive the dealer registration fee for applications submitted through the central electronic registration system provided by member states of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; deleting provisions relating to mail-order sales to conform; amending s. 212.20, F.S.; deleting procedures for refunds of tax paid on mail-order sales to conform; creating s. 213.052, F.S.; providing the effective date for state sales and use tax rate changes imposed under chapter 212; providing for notice of such changes; creating s. 213.0521, F.S.; providing the effective date for state sales and use tax rate changes pursuant to legislative act; creating s. 213.215, F.S.; providing amnesty for uncollected or unpaid sales and use taxes for sellers who register under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; providing exceptions to the amnesty; amending s. 213.256, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; authorizing the executive director of the department to enter into the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement with one or more other states; requiring the executive director to act jointly with other states

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that are members of the agreement to establish standards for certified automated and central registration systems; authorizing the executive director to prepare and submit certain reports and certifications and to execute other specified agreements; creating s. 213.2561, F.S.; providing for the department to review and approve software submitted to the governing board for certification as a certified automated system; creating s. 213.2562, F.S.; providing for the registration of sellers; providing requirements for reporting and remitting taxes; specifying the responsibilities and liabilities of a person who provides a certified automated system; providing for the certification of a person as a certified service provider and the certification of a software program as a certified automated system; authorizing the department to adopt rules; providing that the disclosure of exempt or confidential and exempt information by the department to a certified service provider must be according to a written agreement; providing that a certified service provider is bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as department employees; providing that it is a first degree misdemeanor to willfully breach confidentiality; providing criminal penalties; declaring legislative intent; providing for the adoption of emergency rules; amending ss. 11.45, 196.012, 202.18, 203.0011, 203.01, 212.031, 212.05011, 212.052, 212.055, 212.13, 212.14, 212.15, 213.015,

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117 218.245, 218.65, 288.1045, 288.11621, 288.11625, 118 288.11631, 288.1169, 551.102, and 790.0655, F.S.; 119 conforming cross-references; repealing s. 212.0596, 120 F.S., relating to the taxation of mail order sales; 121 reenacting s. 212.08(7)(v), F.S., to incorporate the 122 amendments made to s. 212.05, F.S., in a reference 123 thereto; reenacting ss. 634.131 and 634.415(2), F.S., 124 to incorporate the amendments made to s. 212.0506, 125 F.S., in references thereto; reenacting ss. 126 202.18(3)(a) and (c), 202.20(3), 212.055, 127 212.08(4)(a), (8)(a), and (9), and 921.0022(3)(a), 128 F.S., to incorporate the amendments made to s. 129 212.054, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 130 288.1258(2)(b) and (c) and (3), F.S., to incorporate 131 the amendments made to ss. 212.06 and 212.08, F.S., in 132 references thereto; reenacting s. 366.051, F.S., to 133 incorporate the amendments made to s. 212.06, F.S., in 134 a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 213.22(1) and 135 465.187, F.S., to incorporate the amendments made to 136 s. 212.08, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 137 212.11(5)(a), F.S., to incorporate the amendments made 138 to s. 212.17, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting 139 ss. 212.04(4), 212.07(1)(b), 212.08(5)(p), 140 213.053(10)(a) and (11), and 365.172(9)(h), F.S., to 141 incorporate the amendments made to s. 212.18, F.S., in 142 references thereto; making technical changes; 143 providing an effective date. 144 145 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 212.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.02 Definitions.—As used 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, the term:
- (1) The term "Admissions" means and includes the net sum of money, after the deduction of any federal taxes, for admitting a person or vehicle or persons to a any place of amusement, sport, or recreation or for the privilege of entering or staying in a 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 the 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 a any place where there is an 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 a any hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- (2) "Agricultural commodity" means horticultural products, aquacultural products, poultry and farm products, and livestock and livestock products.

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(3) "Agricultural production" means the production of plants and animals useful to humans, including the preparation, planting, cultivating, or harvesting of these products or other practices necessary to accomplish production through the harvest phase, including aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, bees, and all other forms of farm products and farm production.

- (4) "Alcoholic beverages" means all such beverages as defined by the laws of this state.
- (5) (2) "Business" means an any activity engaged in by a any person, or caused to be engaged in by him or her, with the direct or indirect object of private or public gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect. Except for the sale sales of an any aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle, the term does "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 or sales of unclaimed tangible personal property under s. 717.122, but does include includes other charges for the sale or rental of tangible personal property; r sales of services taxable under this chapter; τ sales of or charges of admission; τ communication services; , all rentals and leases of living quarters, other than low-rent housing operated under chapter 421; r sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps;, and all rentals of or licenses in real property, other than low-rent housing operated under chapter 421; and, all leases or rentals of, or licenses in, parking lots or garages for motor vehicles and,

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docking or storage spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas as defined in this chapter and made subject to a tax imposed by this chapter. The term does "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 before 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 at least not less than \$667 million during the most recent 12month period ending 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.

- (6) "Certified service provider" has the same meaning as provided in s. 213.256.
 - (7) (3) The terms "Cigarettes," "tobacco," or "tobacco

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products" <u>includes</u> referred to in this chapter include all such products as are, defined or may be, hereafter defined by the laws of this the state.

- (8) "Coin-operated amusement machine" means a machine operated by coin, slug, token, coupon, or similar device for the purpose of entertainment or amusement. The term includes coin-operated pinball machines, music machines, juke boxes, mechanical games, video games, arcade games, billiard tables, moving picture viewers, shooting galleries, and similar amusement devices.
- (9) "Computer" means an electronic device that accepts information in digital or similar form and manipulates such information for a result based on a sequence of instructions.
- (10) "Computer software" means a set of coded instructions designed to cause a computer or automatic data processing equipment to perform a task.
- (11) (4) "Cost price" means the actual cost of articles of tangible personal property without any deductions for therefrom on account of the cost of materials used, labor or service costs, transportation charges, or other any expenses whatsoever.
- (12) "Delivery charge" means a charge by the seller of personal property or services for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the purchaser of such property or services, including, but not limited to, transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing.

 Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the term does not include charges for the delivery of direct mail, transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing or similar charges that are separately stated on an

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invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser and invoiced at cost with no markup.

- (a) The exclusion of delivery charges for direct mail applies to a sale involving the delivery or mailing of direct mail, printed material that would otherwise be direct mail which results from a transaction that this state considers the sale of a service, or printed material delivered or mailed to a mass audience if the cost of the printed material is not billed directly to the recipient and is the result of a transaction that includes the development of billing information or the provision of data processing services.
- (b) If a shipment includes exempt property and taxable property, the seller shall tax only the percentage of the delivery charge allocated to the taxable property. The seller may allocate the delivery charge by using a percentage based on the:
- 1. Total sales price of the taxable property compared to the total sales price of all property in the shipment; or
- 2. Total weight of the taxable property compared to the total weight of all property in the shipment.
- $\underline{\text{(13)}}$ (5) The term "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
- (14) "Diesel fuel" means a liquid product, gas product, or a combination thereof, which is used in an internal combustion engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine, or mechanical contrivance. The term includes, but is not limited to, all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as diesel fuel or kerosene. The term does not include butane gas, propane gas, or other forms of liquefied petroleum gas or

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compressed natural gas.

distributed by the United States Postal Service or other delivery service to a mass audience or to addressees on a mailing list provided by the purchaser or at the direction of the purchaser if the cost of the items is not billed directly to the recipient. The term includes tangible personal property supplied directly or indirectly by the purchaser to the direct mail seller for inclusion in the package containing the printed material. The term does not include multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.

- (16) "Electronic" means technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.
- (17) (6) "Enterprise zone" means an area of the state designated pursuant to s. 290.0065. This subsection expires on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- (18) (7) "Factory-built building" means a structure manufactured in a manufacturing facility for installation or erection as a finished building. The term; "factory-built building" includes, but is not limited to, residential, commercial, institutional, storage, and industrial structures.
- (19) "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, fish farmers, cattle ranchers, and apiarists.
 - (20) "Forest" means land stocked by trees used in the

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production of forest products or which formerly had such tree cover and is not currently developed for nonforest use.

- (21) "Fractional aircraft ownership program" means a program that meets the requirements of 14 C.F.R. part 91, subpart K, relating to fractional ownership operations, except that the program must include a minimum of 25 aircraft owned or leased by the program manager and used in the program.
- (22) "Gross sales" means the sum total of all sales of tangible personal property without any deduction except as specifically provided under this chapter.
- (23) (8) "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.
- (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.
- (24) (10) "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.
- (a) Hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, and real property include, 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

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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

- 1. A "hotel" is a building where sleeping accommodations and dining rooms or cafes are leased or rented being conducted in the same building or buildings in connection therewith, shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed a hotel.
- 2.(b) An "apartment house" is a 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.
- 3.(c) A "roominghouse" is a Every house, boat, vehicle, motor court, trailer court, or other structure or a 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.
- 4.(d) A "room" in all hotels, apartment houses, and roominghouses includes within the meaning of this chapter, the parlor, dining room, sleeping porches, kitchen, office, and sample rooms shall be construed to mean "rooms."
- 5. (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

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connection with a related business.

6.(f) A "trailer camp," "mobile home park," or "recreational vehicle park" is a place where space is offered, with or without service facilities, by a person any persons or municipality to the public for the parking and accommodation of two or more automobile trailers, mobile homes, or recreational vehicles that 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 includes shall include all service charges paid to the lessor.

(b) (g) "Lease," "let," or "rental" also means a transfer of possession or control of tangible personal property for a fixed or indeterminate term for consideration. A clause for a future option to purchase or to extend an agreement does not preclude an agreement from being a lease or rental. This definition applies to the levying of the sales and use tax, regardless of whether a transaction is characterized as a lease or rental under generally accepted accounting principles, the Internal Revenue Code, the Uniform Commercial Code, or other federal, state, or local law. These terms include agreements covering motor vehicles and trailers if the amount of consideration may be increased or decreased by reference to the amount realized upon the sale or disposition of the property as provided in 26 U.S.C. s. 7701(h) (3). These terms do not include:

- 1. A transfer of possession or control of property under a security agreement or deferred payment plan that requires the transfer of title upon completion of the required payments;
 - 2. A transfer of possession or control of property under an

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agreement that requires the transfer of title upon completion of required payments and payment of an option price does not exceed the greater of \$100 or 1 percent of the total required payments; or

- 3. The provision of tangible personal property along with an operator for a fixed or indeterminate period of time. A condition of this exclusion is that the operator is necessary for the equipment to perform as designed. For the purpose of this subparagraph, an operator must do more than maintain, inspect, or set up the tangible personal property the leasing or rental of tangible personal property and the possession or use thereof by the lessee or rentee for a consideration, without transfer of the title of such property, except as expressly provided to the contrary herein.
- (c) The term "Lease," "let," or "rental" does not include mean hourly, daily, or mileage charges, to the extent that the such charges are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, if the 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.
- (d) The term "Lease," "let," "rental," or "license" does not include payments made to an owner of high-voltage bulk transmission facilities in connection with the possession or control of such facilities by a regional transmission organization, independent system operator, or similar entity under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. However, if where two taxpayers, in connection with the interchange of facilities, rent or lease property, each to

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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.

- (e) (h) "Real property" means the surface land, improvements thereto, and fixtures, and is synonymous with "realty" and "real estate."
- (f)(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.
- (g)(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.
- (25) "Livestock" includes all animals of the equine, bovine, or swine class, including goats, sheep, mules, horses, hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals raised for commercial purposes. The term also includes ostriches and fish raised for commercial purposes.
- (26) (11) "Motor fuel" means and includes what is commonly known and sold as gasoline and fuels containing a mixture of gasoline and other products.
- (27) (12) "Person" includes <u>an</u> any individual, firm, copartnership, joint <u>venture</u> adventure, association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, or other group or combination acting as a unit and also includes any <u>a</u> political subdivision, municipality, state agency, bureau, or department. The term and includes the plural as well as the singular number.

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(28) "Power farm equipment" means moving or stationary equipment that contains within itself the means for its propulsion or power and that is dependent upon an external power source to perform its functions.

- (29) "Product transferred electronically" means a product, except computer software, which is obtained by a purchaser by means other than the purchase of tangible storage media.
- (30) "Qualified aircraft" means an aircraft having a maximum certified takeoff weight of less than 10,000 pounds and equipped with twin turbofan engines that meet Stage IV noise requirements which is used by a business operating as an ondemand air carrier under Federal Aviation Administration Regulation Title 14, subchapter G, part 135, Code of Federal Regulations, which owns or leases and operates a fleet of at least 25 such aircraft in this state.
- (31) (13) "Retailer" means and includes <u>any every person</u> 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.
- (32) (14) (a) "Retail sale" or a "sale at retail" means a sale to a consumer or to a any person for a 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 subsection 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

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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 subsection 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.

(a) (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 that which does not accompany the product to the ultimate consumer.

(b) (c) The terms "retail sales," "sale at retail," "use,"
"storage," and "consumption" do not include:

1. 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 once 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. If When a separate charge for packaging materials is made, the charge is shall be considered part of the sales price or rental charge for purposes of determining the applicability of tax. The terms do

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not include

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2. The sale, use, storage, or consumption of industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, for future processing, manufacture, or conversion into articles of tangible personal property for resale if 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, if 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, if 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 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).
 - $(33) \frac{(15)}{(15)}$ "Sale" means and includes:

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(a) \underline{A} Any transfer of title or possession, or both, \underline{an} exchange, \underline{a} barter, \underline{a} license, \underline{a} lease, or \underline{a} 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 furnish 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 $\underline{\text{in which}}$ whereby the possession of property is transferred, but the seller retains title as security for the payment of the price.
- (34) (16) "Sales price" means the measure subject to the tax imposed by this chapter and the total amount of consideration, including cash, credit, property, and services, for which tangible personal property or personal services are sold, leased, or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise.
 - (a) The sales price may not include a deduction for:

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- 1. The seller's cost of the property sold;
- 2. The cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest, losses, the cost to the seller of transportation, the taxes imposed on the seller, and other expenses of the seller;
- 3. Charges by the seller for services necessary to complete the sale, other than delivery and installation charges;
 - 4. Delivery charges; or
 - 5. Installation charges.
 - (b) The sales price does not apply to:
- 1. Trade-ins allowed and taken at the time of sale, if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser;
- 2. Discounts, including cash, terms, or coupons, which are not reimbursed by a third party, are allowed by a seller, and taken by a purchaser at the time of sale;
- 3. Interest, financing, and carrying charges from credit extended on the sale of personal property or services, if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser;
- 4. Taxes legally imposed directly on the consumer which are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser; or total amount paid for tangible personal property, including any services that are a part of the sale, 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

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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. To the extent required by federal law, the term "sales price" does not include

- 5. Charges for Internet access services which are not itemized on the customer's bill, but which can be reasonably identified from the selling dealer's books and records kept in the regular course of business. The dealer may support the allocation of charges with books and records kept in the regular course of business covering the dealer's entire service area, including territories outside this state.
- (35) "Sea trial" means a voyage for the purpose of testing repair or modification work which in length and scope is reasonably necessary to test repairs or modifications, or a voyage for the purpose of ascertaining the seaworthiness of a

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wessel. If the purpose of the sea trial is to test repair or modification work, the owner or repair facility shall certify, on a form prescribed by the department, the repairs that 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.

- (36) "Seller" means a person making sales, leases, or rentals of personal property or services.
- (37) "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.
- (38) "Space flight" means a flight designed for suborbital, orbital, or interplanetary travel of a space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind.
- (39) "Spaceport activities" means activities directed or sponsored by Space Florida on spaceport territory pursuant to its powers and responsibilities under the Space Florida Act.
- (17) "Diesel fuel" means any liquid product, gas product, or combination thereof used in an internal combustion engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine, or mechanical contrivance. This term includes, but is not limited to, all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as diesel fuel or kerosene. However, the term "diesel fuel" does not include butane gas, propane gas, or any other form of liquefied petroleum gas or compressed natural gas.

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 $\underline{(40)}$ "Storage" means and includes any keeping or retaining retention in this state of tangible personal property in this state for use or consumption in this state or for a any purpose other than sale at retail in the regular course of business.

- (41) "Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement" means the agreement described in s. 213.256.
- (42) (19) "Tangible personal property" means and includes personal property that which may be seen, weighed, measured, or touched, or that is in any manner perceptible to the senses. The term includes, including electric power or energy; water, gas, or steam; boats; motor vehicles and mobile homes, as those terms are 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, a product transferred electronically, or pari-mutuel tickets sold or issued under the racing laws of this the state.
- (43) "Use" means and includes the exercise of <u>a</u> 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. The term "use" does not include:
- (a) 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
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ A contractor's use of "qualifying property" as defined in subsection (32) by paragraph (14)(a).
 - (44) (21) The term "Use tax" referred to in this chapter

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includes the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage as herein defined.

- (45) "Voluntary seller" or "volunteer seller" means a seller that is not required to register in this state to collect the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (22) "Spaceport activities" means activities directed or sponsored by Space Florida on spaceport territory pursuant to its powers and responsibilities under the Space Florida Act.
- (23) "Space flight" means any flight designed for suborbital, orbital, or interplanetary travel of a space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind.
- (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, areade games, billiard tables, moving picture viewers, shooting galleries, and all other similar amusement devices.
- (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.
 - (26) "Solar energy system" means the equipment and

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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.

(27) "Agricultural commodity" means horticultural, aquacultural, poultry and farm products, and livestock and livestock products.

(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.

(29) "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.

(30) "Power farm equipment" means moving or stationary equipment that contains within itself the means for its own propulsion or power and moving or stationary equipment that is dependent upon an external power source to perform its functions.

(31) "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.

(32) "Agricultural production" means the production of plants and animals useful to humans, including the preparation,

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planting, cultivating, or harvesting of these 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.

- (33) "Qualified aircraft" means any aircraft having a maximum certified takeoff weight of less than 10,000 pounds and equipped with twin turbofan engines that meet Stage IV noise requirements that is used by a business operating as an ondemand air carrier under Federal Aviation Administration Regulation Title 14, chapter I, part 135, Code of Federal Regulations, that owns or leases and operates a fleet of at least 25 of such aircraft in this state.
- (34) "Fractional aircraft ownership program" means a program that meets the requirements of 14 C.F.R. part 91, subpart K, relating to fractional ownership operations, except that the program must include a minimum of 25 aircraft owned or leased by the program manager and used in the program.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 212.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(7)

(c) The rental of facilities <u>in a trailer camp</u>, <u>mobile home</u> <u>park</u>, <u>or recreational vehicle park</u>, <u>as defined in s.</u>

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

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primarily serve transient quests is not exempt under by this subsection. In applying the application of this law, or in making a any determination against the exemption, the department shall consider the facility as primarily serving transient quests unless the facility owner makes a verified declaration on a form prescribed by the department that more than half of the total rental units available are occupied by tenants who have a continuous residence of more than in excess of 3 months. The owner of a facility declared to be exempt under by this paragraph must determine 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 1 one month of which is in the accounting year. The owner shall must use a selected consecutive 3-month period during each annual redetermination. If In the event that an exempt facility no longer qualifies for the exemption by this paragraph, the owner must so 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 applies shall apply to the rental of facilities that no longer qualify for the exemption under this paragraph beginning the first day of the owner's next succeeding accounting year. The provisions of This paragraph does do not apply to mobile home lots regulated under chapter 723.

Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 212.0306, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.0306 Local option food and beverage tax; procedure for levying; authorized uses; administration.—

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(6) \underline{A} Any county levying a tax authorized by this section must locally administer the tax using the powers and duties enumerated for local administration of the tourist development tax by s. 125.0104, 1992 Supplement to the Florida Statutes 1991. The county's ordinance shall also provide for brackets applicable to taxable transactions.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.—
(1)

(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 amount 6 percent shall be added to and collected with all such admissions from the purchaser thereof, and such tax shall be paid for the exercise of the privilege as declared defined in the preceding paragraph (a). 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 dealer. The sale price or actual value of admission shall, for the purpose of this chapter, is the be that price remaining after deduction of federal taxes and state or locally imposed or authorized seat surcharges, taxes, or fees, if any, imposed upon such admission. The sale price or actual value does not include separately stated ticket service charges that are imposed by a facility ticket office or a ticketing service and added to a

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separately stated, established ticket price. The rate of tax on each admission shall be according to the brackets established by s. 212.12(9).

Section 5. Section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.—The Legislature intends It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that each 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 an any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property in this within the state is exercising a taxable privilege.

- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which $\frac{1}{1}$ is due and payable as follows:
- (a) 1.a. At the rate of 6 percent of the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property if 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.
- 1.b. The 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 is shall be subject to tax at the rate provided in this paragraph. The department shall by rule adopt a any nationally recognized

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publication for valuation of used motor vehicles as the reference price list for a any used motor vehicle that must which is required to be licensed pursuant to s. 320.08(1), (2), (3)(a), (b), (c), or (e), or (9). If a any party to an occasional or isolated sale of such a vehicle reports to the tax collector a sales price that 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. A Any party to such sale who reports a sales price less than the actual sales price commits is quilty 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 also 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 a any penalty imposed pursuant to this subparagraph.

2. This paragraph does not apply to the sale of a boat or aircraft 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 this state in which the boat or aircraft will be used in this

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state, or is a corporation of which 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 does not have an 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 is 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 extension, or the purchaser removes a nonqualifying boat or an aircraft from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase, or, if when the boat or aircraft 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, provides shall provide the department with written proof that the purchaser licensed, registered, titled, or documented the boat or aircraft outside the state or, registered if such written proof is unavailable, provides 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 after of removing the boat

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or aircraft from this state Florida, furnishes shall furnish the department with proof of removal in the form of receipts for fuel, dockage, slippage, tie-down, or hangaring from outside the state of Florida. The information so provided must clearly and specifically identify the boat or aircraft;

- d. The selling dealer, within 5 days <u>after</u> of the date of sale, <u>provides</u> 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 $\underline{\text{the period}}$ 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 if when the boat is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations, the nonresident purchaser applies shall apply to the selling dealer for a decal that which authorizes the removal of the boat within 90 days after the date of purchase for removal of the boat. The nonresident purchaser of a qualifying boat may apply to the selling dealer within 60 days after the date of purchase for an extension decal that authorizes the boat to remain in this state for an additional 90 days, but not more than a total of 180 days, before the nonresident purchaser must is required to pay the tax imposed by this chapter. The department may is authorized to issue decals in advance to dealers. The number of decals issued in advance to a dealer must shall be consistent with the volume of the

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dealer's past sales of boats which qualify under this subsubparagraph. The selling dealer or his or her agent shall mark and affix the decals to qualifying boats in the manner prescribed by the department <u>before</u>, <u>prior to</u> delivery of the boat.

- (I) The department <u>may</u> is hereby authorized to charge dealers a fee sufficient to recover the costs of decals issued, except that the extension decal shall cost \$425.
- (II) The proceeds from the sale of decals $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{will}}$ be deposited into the administrative trust fund.
- (III) Decals <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> display information <u>that identifies</u> to identify the boat as a qualifying boat under this subsubparagraph, including, but not limited to, the decal's date of expiration.
- (IV) The department \underline{may} 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) A 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 is will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and commits shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (VI) \underline{A} Any nonresident purchaser of a boat who removes a decal before $\frac{1}{2}$ permanently removing the boat from the

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state, or defaces, changes, modifies, or alters a decal in a manner affecting its expiration date <u>before</u> prior to its expiration, or who causes or allows the same to be done by another, <u>is will be</u> considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax, <u>is and will be</u> liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and <u>commits shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, <u>punishable</u> as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.</u>

(VII) The department \underline{may} is authorized to adopt rules $\frac{may}{may}$ 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.

g. If the purchaser fails to remove the qualifying boat from this state within the maximum 180 days after purchase or a nonqualifying boat or an aircraft from this state within 10 days after purchase or, if when the boat or aircraft is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of such repairs or alterations, or permits the boat or aircraft to return to this state within 6 months after from the date of departure, except as provided in s. 212.08(7)(fff), or if the purchaser fails to furnish the department with any of the documentation required by sub-subparagraph f. this subparagraph within the prescribed time period, the purchaser is shall be liable for use tax on the cost price of the boat or aircraft and, in addition thereto, payment of a penalty to the department of Revenue equal to the tax payable. This penalty is shall be in lieu of the penalty imposed

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by s. 212.12(2). The maximum 180-day period following the sale of a qualifying boat tax-exempt to a nonresident may not be tolled for any reason.

- (b) At the rate of 6 percent of the cost price of each item or article of tangible personal property, if it 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 may not 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 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, 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

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rental of a motor vehicle for a period of not less than 12 months, sales tax 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 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 6 percent on charges for:
- <u>1.a.</u> 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.
- $\underline{a.(I)}$ "Prepaid calling arrangement" has the same meaning as provided in s. 202.11.
 - b. (II) If The sale or recharge of the prepaid calling

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arrangement <u>is</u> does not take place at the dealer's place of business, it shall be deemed to take have taken place <u>in</u> accordance at the customer's shipping address or, if no item is shipped, at the customer's address or the location associated with s. 212.06(17) the customer's mobile telephone number.

 $\underline{\text{c.}}$ (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, regardless of whether a tangible item evidencing such arrangement is furnished to the purchaser, and such sale $\underline{\text{in}}$ within this state subjects the selling dealer to the jurisdiction of this state for purposes of this subsection.

<u>d.(IV)</u> No additional tax under this chapter or chapter 202 is due or payable if a purchaser of a prepaid calling arrangement who has paid tax under this chapter on the sale or recharge of such arrangement applies one or more units of the prepaid calling arrangement to obtain communications services as described in s. 202.11(9)(b)3., other services that are not communications services, or products.

2.b. The installation of telecommunication and telegraphic equipment.

3.c. Electrical power or energy, except that the tax rate for charges for electrical power or energy is 4.35 percent. Charges for electrical power and energy do not include taxes imposed under ss. 166.231 and 203.01(1)(a)3.

2. Section 212.17(3), regarding credit for tax paid on charges subsequently found to be worthless, is equally applicable to any tax paid under this section on charges for prepaid calling

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arrangements, telecommunication or telegraph services, or electric power subsequently found to be uncollectible. As used in this paragraph, the term "charges" does not include <u>an</u> any excise or similar tax levied by the Federal Government, a political subdivision of this state, or a 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 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.
- (g) 1. At the rate of 6 percent on the retail price of newspapers and magazines sold or used in Florida. However,
- 2. notwithstanding <u>any</u> other <u>provision</u> 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 <u>neither</u> the sale <u>or</u> <u>nor</u> use of such inserts is <u>not</u> subject to tax if <u>when</u>:
- 1.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;
 - 2.b. Such publications are labeled as part of the

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designated newspaper or magazine publication into which they are to be inserted; and

- 3.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.
- (h) $\frac{1}{1}$. A tax is imposed At the rate of 4 percent on the charges for the use of coin-operated amusement machines.

1. 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. For counties that do not impose a discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.04; for counties that impose a 0.5 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.045; for counties that impose a 1 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.050; and for counties that impose a 2 percent sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.060. If a county imposes a discretionary sales surtax that is not listed in this subparagraph, the department shall make the applicable divisor available in an electronic format or otherwise. Additional divisors must shall bear the same mathematical relationship to the next higher and next lower divisors as the new surtax rate bears to the next higher and next lower surtax rates for which divisors have been established. If When a machine is activated by a slug, token, coupon, or any similar device that which has been purchased, the tax is on the price paid by the user of the device for such device.

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2. As used in this paragraph, the term "operator" means \underline{a} any person who possesses a coin-operated amusement machine for the purpose of generating sales through that machine and who is responsible for removing the receipts from the machine.

- a. If the owner of the machine is also the operator of it, he or she <u>is</u> 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 \underline{is} 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.
- c. 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 registers has registered with the department, applies to the department for an identifying certificate, and has conspicuously displays such displayed an identifying certificate on the premises where the coin-operated amusement machines are being operated issued by the department. The identifying certificate shall be issued by the department upon application from the operator. The identifying certificate must shall include a unique number, and the certificate shall be permanently marked with the operator's name, the operator's

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sales tax number, and the maximum number of machines to be operated under the certificate. An identifying certificate <u>may shall</u> 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.

a.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 the each certificate shall be based on the number of machines identified on the application times \$30 and is due and payable upon applying application for the identifying device. The application must shall contain the operator's name, sales tax number, business address where the machines are being operated, and the number of machines being operated in operation at that place of business by the operator. An No operator may not operate more machines than are listed on the certificate. A new certificate is required if more machines are to be 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.

<u>b.c.</u> 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 <u>a any</u> machine placed in a place of business without a <u>valid proper</u> current identifying certificate. Such penalties <u>are shall apply</u> in addition to all other applicable taxes, interest, and penalties.

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c.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.

- 4. The provisions of This paragraph does 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 <u>a</u> 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.
 - (i)1. At the rate of 6 percent on charges for all:
- a. Investigation services Detective, security guards and patrol services burglar protection, armored car services, and security system other protection services, (NAICS National Numbers 561611, 561612, 561613, and 561621, respectively). A 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 the his or her law enforcement agency, and wearing a in the law enforcement officer's uniform as authorized by the his or her law enforcement agency, is performing law enforcement and public safety services and is not performing investigation services detective, security guards and patrol services burglar protection, armored car services, or security system other

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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 a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer officers, and an any auxiliary law enforcement officer is working under the direct supervision of a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer.

- b. <u>Janitorial services</u> <u>Nonresidential cleaning</u>, excluding cleaning of the interiors of transportation equipment, and nonresidential building <u>exterminating and</u> pest control services, (NAICS National Numbers <u>561710 and</u> 561720 <u>and 561710</u>, respectively).
- 2. As used in this paragraph, "NAICS" means those classifications contained in the North American Industry Classification System, as published in 2012 2007 by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
- 3. Charges for <u>investigation services</u> detective, <u>security</u> guards and patrol services burglar protection, armored car services, and <u>security system other protection security</u> services performed in this state but used outside this state are exempt from taxation. Charges for <u>investigation services</u> detective, <u>security guards and patrol services</u> burglar protection, <u>armored car services</u>, and <u>security system other protection security</u>

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services performed outside this state and used in this state are subject to tax.

- 4. 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 is shall be presumed taxable. The burden is shall be on the seller of the service or the purchaser of the service, as whichever applicable, to overcome this presumption by providing documentary evidence as to which portion of the transaction is exempt from tax. The department may 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.

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(j)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 \underline{a} any coin or currency, whether in circulation or not, is levied if, 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 6 percent of the price at which the coin or currency is sold, exchanged, or traded, except that such tax may not be levied on, with respect to a coin or currency that which is legal tender of the United States and that which is sold, exchanged, or traded, such tax shall not be levied.
- 3. There are exempt from this tax Exchanges of coins or currency that which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, one nation for coins or currency that which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, another nation if 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, are exempt from the tax.
- 4. With respect to \underline{a} 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 sale 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

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of a transaction which involves the sale of coins or currency and is exempt under this subparagraph.

- (k) At the rate of 6 percent of the sales price of each gallon of diesel fuel not taxed under chapter 206 purchased for use in a vessel, except dyed diesel fuel that is exempt pursuant to s. 212.08(4)(a)4.
- (1) 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.
- (m) 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.
- (3) The tax so levied is in addition to all other taxes, whether levied in the form of excise, license, or privilege taxes, and in addition to all other fees and taxes levied.
- (4) The tax imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be due and payable according to the brackets set forth in s. 212.12.
- $\underline{(4)}$ (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the maximum amount of tax imposed under this chapter and collected on each sale or use of a boat in this state may not exceed \$18,000.
 - Section 6. Subsection (6) of section 212.0506, Florida

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1364 Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 212.0506 Taxation of service warranties.-
- 1366 (6) This tax shall be due and payable according to the 1367 brackets set forth in s. 212.12.
 - Section 7. Section 212.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 212.054 Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.—
 - (1) \underline{A} No general excise tax on sales \underline{may} not \underline{shall} be levied by the governing body of \underline{a} any county unless specifically authorized \underline{under} in s. 212.055. \underline{Such} Any general excise tax on sales authorized pursuant to said section shall be administered and collected exclusively as provided in this section.
 - (2)(a) The tax imposed by the governing body of a any county authorized to so levy pursuant to s. 212.055 is shall be a discretionary surtax on all transactions occurring in the county which transactions are subject to the state tax imposed on sales, use, services, rentals, admissions, and other transactions by this chapter and communications services as defined for purposes of chapter 202. The surtax, if levied, shall be computed as the applicable rate or rates authorized pursuant to s. 212.055 times the amount of taxable sales and taxable purchases representing such transactions. If the surtax is levied on the sale of an item of tangible personal property or on the sale of a service, the surtax shall be computed by multiplying the rate imposed by the county within which the sale occurs by the amount of the taxable sale. The sale of an item of tangible personal property or the sale of a service is not subject to the surtax if the property, the service, or the

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tangible personal property representing the service is delivered within a county that does not impose a discretionary sales surtax.

(b) However:

- 1. The sales amount above \$5,000 on a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, manufactured home, modular home, or mobile home is any item of tangible personal property shall not be subject to the surtax. However, charges for prepaid calling arrangements, as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a., shall be subject to the surtax. For purposes of administering the \$5,000 limitation on an item of tangible personal property, if two or more taxable items of tangible personal property are sold to the same purchaser at the same time and, under generally accepted business practice or industry standards or usage, are normally sold in bulk or are items that, when assembled, comprise a working unit or part of a working unit, such items must be considered a single item for purposes of the \$5,000 limitation when supported by a charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of a single sale or rental.
- 2. In the case of utility services covering a period starting before and ending after the effective date of a surtax adoption, termination, or rate increase or decrease, the rate adoption, termination, increase, or decrease applies to the first billing period starting on or after the effective date of change billed on or after the effective date of any such surtax, the entire amount of the charge for utility services shall be subject to the surtax. In the case of utility services billed after the last day the surtax is in effect, the entire amount of the charge on said items shall not be subject to the surtax.

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<u>"Utility service,"</u> As used in this section, <u>the term "utility service"</u> does not include any communications services as defined in chapter 202.

3. In the case of written contracts that which are signed $\underline{\text{before}}$ $\underline{\text{prior to}}$ the effective date of $\underline{\text{any}}$ such surtax for the construction of improvements to real property or for remodeling of existing structures, the surtax shall be paid by the contractor responsible for the performance of the contract. However, the contractor may apply for one refund of any such surtax paid on materials necessary for the completion of the contract. An Any application for refund must shall be made within no later than 15 months after following initial imposition of the surtax in that county. The application for refund shall be in the manner prescribed by the department by rule. A complete application must shall include proof of the written contract and of payment of the surtax, and. The application shall contain a sworn statement, signed by the applicant or its representative, attesting to the validity of the application. The department shall, within 30 days after approval of a complete application, certify to the county information necessary for issuance of a refund to the applicant. Counties may are hereby authorized to issue refunds for this purpose and shall set aside from the proceeds of the surtax a sum sufficient to pay any refund lawfully due. A Any person who fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain a refund pursuant to this subparagraph, in addition to being liable for repayment of the any refund fraudulently obtained plus a mandatory penalty of 100 percent of the refund, commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,

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1451 or s. 775.084.

4. In the case of <u>a</u> any vessel, railroad, or motor vehicle common carrier entitled to partial exemption from tax imposed under this chapter pursuant to s. 212.08(4), (8), or (9), the basis for imposition of surtax <u>is</u> shall be the same as provided in s. 212.08 and the ratio shall be applied each month to total purchases in this state of property qualified for proration which is delivered or sold in the taxing county to establish the portion used and consumed in intracounty movement and subject to surtax.

- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a surtax applies to a retail sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property, a digital good, or a service if, under s. 212.06(17), the transaction occurs in a county that imposes a surtax under s. 212.055.
- (4) (3) In determining whether a transaction occurs in a county imposing a surtax For the purpose of this section, a transaction shall be deemed to have occurred in a county imposing the surtax when:
- (a) 1. The retail sale of a modular or manufactured home, not including a mobile home, occurs in the county to which the home is delivered includes an item of tangible personal property, a service, or tangible personal property representing a service, and the item of tangible personal property, the service, or the tangible personal property representing the service is delivered within the county. If there is no reasonable evidence of delivery of a service, the sale of a service is deemed to occur in the county in which the purchaser accepts the bill of sale.

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(b) 2. The retail sale, excluding a lease or rental, of a motor vehicle that does not qualify as transportation equipment, as defined in s. 212.06(17), or the retail sale of a of any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type that which is required to be registered in this state or in any other state occurs shall be deemed to have occurred only in the county identified from as the residence address of the purchaser on the registration or title document for the such property.

- (c) (b) Admission charged for an event occurs The event for which an admission is charged is located in the county in which the event is held.
- (d) (e) A lease or rental of real property occurs in the county in which the real property is located The consumer of utility services is located in the county.
- (e) (d) 1. The retail sale, excluding a lease or rental, of an aircraft that does not qualify as transportation equipment, as defined in s. 212.06(17), or of a boat of a class or type that is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the Federal Government occurs in the county to which the aircraft or boat is delivered. The user of an any aircraft or boat of a class or type that which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the United States Government imported into the county for use, consumption, distribution, or storage to be used or consumed occurs in the county in which the user is located in the county.
- 1.2. Except as provided in s. 212.06(8)(b) However, it is shall be presumed that such items that are used outside the county imposing the surtax for 6 months or more longer before

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being imported into that the county were not purchased for use in that the county, except as provided in s. 212.06(8)(b).

- 2.3. This paragraph does not apply to the use or consumption of items on upon which a like tax of equal or greater amount has been lawfully imposed and paid outside the county.
- (f) (e) The purchase purchaser of a any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type that which is required to be registered in this state occurs in the county identified from the residential address of the purchaser is a resident of the taxing county as determined by the address appearing on or to be reflected on the registration document for the such property.
- <u>(g) (f) 1.</u> The use, consumption, distribution, or storage of a Any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type that which is required to be registered in this state and that is imported from another state occurs in the county into which it is imported into the taxing county by a user residing therein for the purpose of use, consumption, distribution, or storage in the taxing county.
- 2. However, it is shall be presumed that such items that are used outside the taxing county for 6 months or longer before being imported into the county were not purchased for use in the county.
- (g) The real property which is leased or rented is located in the county.
- (h) \underline{A} The transient rental transaction occurs in the county in which the rental property is located.
- (i) The delivery of any aircraft or boat of a class or type which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or

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documented in this state or by the United States Government is to a location in the county. However, this paragraph does not apply to the use or consumption of items upon which a like tax of equal or greater amount has been lawfully imposed and paid outside the county.

- (i) (j) A transaction occurs in a county imposing a surtax if the dealer owing a use tax on purchases or leases is located in that the county.
- (k) The delivery of tangible personal property other than that described in paragraph (d), paragraph (e), or paragraph (f) is made to a location outside the county, but the property is brought into the county within 6 months after delivery, in which event, the owner must pay the surtax as a use tax.
- $\underline{\text{(j)}}$ The $\underline{\text{use of a}}$ coin-operated amusement or vending machine $\underline{\text{occurs}}$ $\underline{\text{is located}}$ in the county $\underline{\text{in which the machine is}}$ located.
- (k) (m) An The florist taking the original order taken by a florist for the sale of to sell tangible personal property occurs is located in the county in which the florist taking the order is located, notwithstanding any other provision of this section.
- (5)(4)(a) The department shall administer, collect, and enforce the tax authorized under s. 212.055 pursuant to the same procedures used in the administration, collection, and enforcement of the general state sales tax imposed under the provisions of this chapter, except as provided in this section. The provisions of this chapter regarding interest and penalties on delinquent taxes shall apply to the surtax. Discretionary sales surtaxes may shall not be included in the computation of

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estimated taxes pursuant to s. 212.11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a dealer need not separately state the amount of the surtax on the charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of sale.

- (a) As used in For the purposes of this section and s. 212.055, the "proceeds" of <u>a any</u> surtax means all funds collected and received by the department pursuant to a specific authorization and levy under s. 212.055, including any interest and penalties on delinquent surtaxes.
- (b) The proceeds of a discretionary sales surtax collected by the selling dealer located in a county imposing the surtax shall be returned, less the cost of administration, to the county where the selling dealer is located. The proceeds shall be transferred to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund. A separate account shall be established in the trust fund for each county imposing a discretionary surtax. The amount deducted for the costs of administration may not exceed 3 percent of the total revenue generated for all counties levying a surtax authorized under $\frac{1}{2}$ n s. 212.055. The amount deducted for the costs of administration may be used only for costs that are solely and directly attributable to the surtax. The total cost of administration shall be prorated among those counties levying the surtax based on the basis of the amount collected for a particular county compared to the total amount collected for all counties. The department shall distribute the moneys in the trust fund to the appropriate counties each month, unless otherwise provided in s. 212.055.
- (c) $\frac{A}{A}$ Any dealer located in a county that does not impose a discretionary sales surtax but who collects the surtax due to

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sales of tangible personal property or services delivered outside the county shall remit monthly the proceeds of the surtax to the department to be deposited into an account in the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund which is separate from the county surtax collection accounts. The department shall distribute funds in this account using a distribution factor determined for each county that levies a surtax and multiplied by the amount of funds in the account and available for distribution.

- $\underline{1.}$ The distribution factor for each county equals the product of:
- a. The county's latest official population determined pursuant to s. 186.901;
 - b. The county's rate of surtax; and
- c. The number of months the county has levied a surtax during the most recent distribution period $\underline{\cdot}$ divided by the sum of all such products of the counties levying the surtax during the most recent distribution period.
- 2. The department shall compute distribution factors for eligible counties once each quarter and make appropriate quarterly distributions.
- 3. A county that fails to timely provide the information required by this section to the department authorizes the department, by such action, to use the best information available to it in distributing surtax revenues to the county. If this information is unavailable to the department, the department may partially or entirely disqualify the county from receiving surtax revenues under this paragraph. A county that fails to provide timely information waives its right to

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challenge the department's determination of the county's share, if any, of revenues provided under this paragraph.

- (5) No discretionary sales surtax or increase or decrease in the rate of any discretionary sales surtax shall take effect on a date other than January 1. No discretionary sales surtax shall terminate on a day other than December 31.
- (6) The governing body of \underline{a} any county levying a discretionary sales surtax shall enact an ordinance levying the surtax in accordance with the procedures described in s. 125.66(2).
- (7) An adoption, a repeal, or a rate change of a surtax by the governing body of <u>a</u> any county levying a discretionary sales surtax or the school board of <u>a</u> any county levying the school capital outlay surtax authorized by s. 212.055(6) <u>is</u> effective on April 1.
- (a) A county or school board that adopts, repeals, or changes the rate of such surtax shall notify the department within 10 days after final adoption by ordinance or referendum of an imposition, termination, or rate change of the surtax, but no later than the October 20 immediately preceding the April 1 November 16 prior to the effective date. The notice must specify the time period during which the surtax is will be in effect and the rate, and must include a copy of the ordinance and such other information as the department requires by rule. Failure to timely provide such notification to the department shall result in the delay of the effective date for a period of 1 year.
- (b) In addition to the notification required by paragraph (a), the governing body of \underline{a} any county proposing to levy a discretionary sales surtax or the school board of a \underline{any} county

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proposing to levy the school capital outlay surtax authorized by s. 212.055(6) shall notify the department by October 1 if the referendum or consideration of the ordinance that would result in imposition, termination, or rate change of the surtax is scheduled to occur on or after October 1 of that year. Failure to timely provide such notification to the department shall result in the delay of the effective date for a period of 1 year.

- (c) The department shall provide notice to affected sellers of the adoption, repeal, or rate change of the surtax by the February 1 immediately preceding the April 1 effective date.
- (d) Notwithstanding the date set in an ordinance for the termination of a surtax, a surtax may terminate only on March 31. A surtax imposed before January 1, 2014, for which an ordinance provides a different termination date, also terminates on the March 31 after the termination date established in the ordinance.
- (8) With respect to <u>a</u> any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type <u>that</u> which is required to be registered in this state, the tax due on a transaction occurring in the taxing county as herein provided shall be collected from the purchaser or user incident to the titling and registration of such property, irrespective of whether such titling or registration occurs in the taxing county.
- (9) The department may certify vendor databases and shall purchase or otherwise make available a database or databases, singly or in combination, which describe boundary changes for all taxing jurisdictions, including a description of the change and the effective date of a boundary change; provide all sales

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and use tax rates by jurisdiction; assign to each five-digit and nine-digit zip code the proper rate and jurisdiction, and apply the lowest combined rate imposed in the zip code if the area includes more than one tax rate in any level of taxing jurisdiction; and use address-based boundary database records for assigning taxing jurisdictions and associated tax rates.

- (a) A seller or certified service provider that collects and remits the state tax and local tax imposed by this chapter shall be held harmless from tax, interest, and penalties due solely as a result of relying on erroneous data on tax rates, boundaries, or taxing jurisdiction assignments provided by the state if the seller or certified service provider exercises due diligence when employing an electronic database provided by the department under this subsection or employing a state-certified database to determine the taxing jurisdiction and tax rate for a transaction.
- (b) If a seller or certified service provider is unable to determine the applicable rate and jurisdiction using an address-based database record after exercising due diligence, the seller or certified service provider may apply the applicable rate associated with the purchaser's nine-digit zip code.
- (c) If a nine-digit zip code designation is not available for a street address, or if a seller or certified service provider is unable to determine the nine-digit zip code designation applicable to a purchase after exercising due diligence, the seller or certified service provider may apply the rate associated with the five-digit zip code.
- (d) There is a rebuttable presumption that a seller or certified service provider has exercised due diligence if the

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seller or certified service provider has attempted to determine:

- 1. The tax rate and jurisdiction by using state-certified software that makes this assignment from the street address and zip code information applicable to the purchase; or
- 2. The nine-digit zip code designation by using statecertified software that makes this designation from the street address and the five-digit zip code applicable to a purchase.
- (e) If a seller or certified service provider does not use one of the methods specified in paragraph (a), the seller or certified service provider may be held liable to the department for tax, interest, and penalties that are due for charging and collecting the incorrect amount of tax.
- (10) A purchaser shall be held harmless from tax, interest, and penalties for having failed to pay the amount of sales or use tax due solely because:
- (a) The seller or certified service provider relied on erroneous data on tax rates, boundaries, or taxing jurisdiction assignments provided by the department;
- (b) A purchaser holding a direct-pay permit relied on erroneous data on tax rates, boundaries, or taxing jurisdiction assignments provided by the department; or
- (c) A purchaser relied on erroneous data supplied in a database described in paragraph (9)(a).
- (11) A seller is not liable for failing to collect tax at the new tax rate if:
- (a) The new rate takes effect within 30 days after the new rate is enacted;
 - (b) The seller collected the tax at the preceding rate;
 - (c) The seller's failure to collect the tax at the new rate

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does not extend beyond 30 days after the enactment of the new rate; and

(d) The seller did not fraudulently fail to collect at the new rate or solicit purchasers based on the preceding rate.

Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and subsections (3) and (5) of section 212.06, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (17) is added to that section, 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.—

(2)

- (c) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean <u>a every</u> 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.
- (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) Notwithstanding subsection (17), a purchaser of direct mail who is not a holder of a direct-pay permit shall, in conjunction with the purchase, provide a direct-mail form or information to the seller to show the jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients.
 - 1. Upon receipt of such information from the purchaser, the

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seller shall collect the tax according to the delivery information provided by the purchaser. In the absence of bad faith, the seller is relieved of further obligation to collect tax on a transaction for which the seller has collected tax pursuant to the delivery information provided by the purchaser.

- 2. If the purchaser of direct mail does not have a direct-pay permit and does not provide the seller with a direct-mail form or delivery information, the seller shall collect the tax according to subparagraph (17)(c)5. This paragraph does not limit a purchaser's obligation to remit sales or use tax to a state to which the direct mail is delivered.
- 3. If a purchaser of direct mail provides the seller with documentation of direct-pay authority, the purchaser is not required to provide a direct-mail form or delivery information to the seller. 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

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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.

- $\underline{4.2.}$ The department \underline{may} of Revenue is authorized to adopt rules and forms to $\underline{administer}$ implement the provisions of this paragraph.
- (5) (a) 1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., It is not the intention of This chapter does not to levy a tax upon tangible personal property imported, produced, or manufactured in this state for export if:, provided that tangible personal property may not be considered as being imported, produced, or manufactured for export unless
 - 1. The importer, producer, or manufacturer:
- <u>a.</u> Delivers the <u>tangible personal property same</u> 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
- <u>b. Submits</u> to the department of a duly signed and validated United States customs declaration for an aircraft that is exported under its own power to a destination outside of the continental United States which shows, showing the departure of the aircraft from the continental United States and; and further with respect to aircraft, the canceled United States registry of the said aircraft; or in the case of

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c. Submits documentation, as specified by rule, to the department which shows the departure of an aircraft of foreign registry from the continental United States on which parts and equipment have been 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; or nor is it the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on any sale which

2. The state is prohibited from taxing the sale 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"

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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

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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.

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

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is not the intention of this chapter <u>does not</u> to levy a tax on the sale of tangible personal property to a nonresident dealer who does not hold a Florida sales tax registration <u>if</u>, <u>provided</u> such <u>nonresident</u> dealer furnishes the seller a statement declaring that the tangible personal property will be transported outside this state by the nonresident dealer for <u>the</u> sole purpose of resale <u>and for no other purpose</u>.

- 1. The statement <u>must shall</u> 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 does not 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 if 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

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1944 will be resold by the nonresident print purchaser.

- (17) This subsection shall be used to determine the location where a transaction occurs for purposes of applying the tax imposed by this chapter.
 - (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Product" means tangible personal property, a digital good, or a service.
- 2. "Receive" and "receipt" mean taking possession of tangible personal property, making first use of services, or taking possession or making first use of digital goods, whichever occurs first. The terms do not include possession by a shipping company on behalf of the purchaser.
 - 3. "Transportation equipment" means:
- a. Locomotives and rail cars that are used for the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce;
- b. Trucks and truck tractors that have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 10,001 pounds or greater, trailers, semitrailers, or passenger buses that are registered through the International Registration Plan and operated under the authority of a carrier authorized and certificated by the United States

 Department of Transportation or another federal authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce;
- c. Aircraft that are operated by air carriers authorized and certificated by the United States Department of

 Transportation or another federal or a foreign authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce; or
 - d. Containers designed for use on and component parts

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2015310 1973 attached or secured on the items set forth in sub-subparagraphs 1974 a., b., and c. 1975 (b) This subsection does not apply to sales or use taxes 1976 levied on: 1977 1. The retail sale or transfer of a boat, modular home, 1978 manufactured home, or mobile home. 1979 2. The retail sale, excluding a lease or rental, of a motor 1980 vehicle or an aircraft that does not qualify as transportation 1981 equipment. The lease or rental of these items is deemed to have 1982 occurred in accordance with paragraph (e). 1983 3. The retail sale of tangible personal property by a 1984 florist. 1985 1986 Such retail sales occur at the location determined under s. 1987 212.054(4). 1988 (c) The retail sale of a product, excluding a lease or 1989 rental, occurs: 1990 1. When the product is received by the purchaser at a 1991 business location of the seller, at that business location; 1992 2. When the product is not received by the purchaser at a 1993 business location of the seller, at the location of receipt by 1994 the purchaser, or the purchaser's donee, designated as such by 1995 the purchaser, including the location indicated by instructions 1996 for delivery to the purchaser or donee, known to the seller;

indicated by an address for the purchaser which is available

the ordinary course of the seller's business, if use of this

address does not constitute bad faith;

from the business records of the seller which are maintained in

3. If subparagraphs 1. and 2. do not apply, at the location

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4. If subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. do not apply, at the location indicated by an address for the purchaser obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address of a purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available and use of this address does not constitute bad faith; or

- 5. If subparagraphs 1.-4. do not apply, including when the seller is without sufficient information to apply the previous subparagraphs, at the address from which tangible personal property was shipped, from which the digital good or the computer software delivered electronically was first available for transmission by the seller, or from which the service was provided, disregarding a location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.
- (d) The lease or rental of tangible personal property, other than property identified in paragraphs (e) and (f), occurs:
- 1. For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, when the first periodic payment occurs in accordance with paragraph (c), notwithstanding the exclusion of lease or rental in paragraph (c). Subsequent periodic payments are deemed to have occurred at the primary property location for each period covered by the payment. The primary property location is determined by the address for the property provided by the lessee which is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, if use of this address does not constitute bad faith. The property location is not altered by intermittent use of the property at different locations, such as use of business property that accompanies employees on business trips and service calls.

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2. For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, when the payment occurs in accordance with paragraph (c), notwithstanding the exclusion of a lease or rental in paragraph (c).

- This paragraph does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis or on the acquisition of property for lease.
- (e) The lease or rental of a motor vehicle or an aircraft that does not qualify as transportation equipment shall be sourced as follows:
 - 1. For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, each periodic payment is deemed to take place at the primary property location. The primary property location is determined by the address for the property provided by the lessee which is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, if use of this address does not constitute bad faith. This location may not be altered by intermittent use at different locations.
 - 2. For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, the payment is deemed to take place in accordance with paragraph (d), notwithstanding the exclusion of a lease or rental in paragraph (d).

- This paragraph does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis or on the acquisition of property for lease.
- 2058 (f) The retail sale, including a lease or rental, of 2059 transportation equipment is deemed to take place in accordance

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with paragraph (c), notwithstanding the exclusion of a lease or rental in paragraph (c).

Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 212.07, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (10) is added to that section, 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)

- (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 <u>is shall himself or herself be</u> liable for and <u>shall</u> pay the tax.
- (10) The executive director may maintain and publish a taxability matrix in a downloadable electronic format that has been approved by the governing board of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.
- (a) The state shall provide notice of changes to the taxability of the products or services listed in the taxability matrix.
- (b) A seller or certified service provider who collects and remits the state and local tax imposed by this chapter shall be held harmless from tax, interest, and penalties for having charged and collected the incorrect amount of sales or use tax due solely because of relying on erroneous data provided by the

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state in the taxability matrix.

(c) A purchaser shall be held harmless from penalties for having failed to pay the correct amount of sales or use tax due solely because:

- 1. The seller or certified service provider relied on erroneous data provided by the state in the taxability matrix completed by the state;
- 2. A purchaser relied on erroneous data provided by the state in the taxability matrix completed by the state; or
- 3. A purchaser holding a direct-pay permit relied on erroneous data provided by the state in the taxability matrix completed by the state.
- (d) A purchaser shall be held harmless from tax and interest for having failed to pay the correct amount of sales or use tax due solely because of the state's erroneous classification of the transaction as "taxable" or "exempt," "included in sales price" or "excluded from sales price," or "included in the definition" or "excluded from the definition."

Section 10. Subsections (1) and (2) and paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (17) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) EXEMPTIONS; GENERAL GROCERIES.-
- (a) Food and food ingredients products for human

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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 and food ingredients products" means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, which are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value 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.
- 1.3. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments, if sold without eating utensils. For purposes of this subparagraph, bakery products include bread, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, doughnuts, Danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, and tortillas that do not have eating facilities.
 - 2. Dietary supplements, other than tobacco, if the

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2147 supplements are a product intended to supplement the diet which 2148 contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients: a 2149 vitamin; a mineral; an herb or other botanical; an amino acid; a 2150 dietary substance for use by humans to supplement the diet by 2151 increasing the total dietary intake; or a concentrate, 2152 metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of an 2153 ingredient described in this subparagraph which is intended for 2154 ingestion in tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gelcap, or liquid 2155 form or, if not intended for ingestion in such a form, is not 2156 represented as conventional food and is not represented for use 2157 as a sole item of a meal or of the diet, and which is required 2158 to be labeled as a dietary supplement, identifiable by the 2159 supplemental facts panel found on the nutrition label and as 2160 required pursuant to 21 C.F.R. s. 101.36.

- (c) The exemption provided by this subsection does not apply to:
- 1. Food products sold as meals for consumption on or off the premises of the dealer.
- 2. Food products 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.
- 3. Food products 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

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2176 dealer.

4. Sandwiches sold ready for immediate consumption on or off the seller's premises.

- 5. Food products sold ready for immediate consumption within a place, the entrance to which is subject to an admission charge.
 - 1.6. Food and food ingredients sold as prepared food.
 - a. The term "prepared food" means:
- (I) Food sold in a heated state or heated by the seller;
 - (II) Two or more food ingredients mixed or combined by the seller for sale as a single item; or
 - (III) Food sold with eating utensils provided by the seller, including plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins, or straws. A plate does not include a container or packaging used to transport food.
 - b. Prepared food does not include food that is only cut, repackaged, or pasteurized by the seller, and eggs, fish, meat, poultry, and foods containing these raw animal foods requiring cooking by the consumer as recommended by the Food and Drug Administration Food Code in chapter 3, subpart 401.11 for the prevention of food-borne illness. Food products sold as hot prepared food products.
 - 2.7. Soft drinks, including, but 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, if sold in cans or similar containers. The term "soft drinks" means nonalcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. Soft drinks do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products; soy,

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2205 <u>rice, or similar milk substitutes; or greater than 50 percent of</u>
2206 vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

- 8. 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.
- 9. Food that is 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.
- 3.10. Food and food ingredients products sold through a vending machine, pushcart, motor vehicle, or any other form of vehicle.
- 4.11. Candy and any similar products product regarded as candy or confection, based on its normal use, as indicated on the label or advertising thereof. The term "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts, or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. Candy does not include a preparation that contains flour and does not require refrigeration.
 - 5. Tobacco.
- 12. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments having eating facilities, except when sold for consumption off the seller's premises.
- 13. Food products 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:

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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, the customary consumption practices prevailing at the selling facility shall be considered.

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.

<u>(d) (e)1.</u> Food <u>or food ingredients</u> or drinks not exempt under paragraphs (a), (b), <u>and</u> (c), and (d) are exempt \underline{if}_{τ} notwithstanding those paragraphs, when purchased with food

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coupons or Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children vouchers issued under authority of federal law.

- 1.2. 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 food ingredients or drinks with such coupons.
- 2.3. This paragraph does shall not apply to any food or food ingredients or drinks on which federal law allows shall permit sales taxes without penalty, such as termination of the state's participation.
- (e) Dietary supplements that are sold as prepared food are not exempt.
 - (2) EXEMPTIONS; MEDICAL.-
- (a) The following are There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter:
 - 1. Drugs.
- 2. Durable medical equipment, mobility-enhancing equipment, or prosthetic devices 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;
 - 3. Hypodermic needles: hypodermic syringes;
- $\underline{4.}$ Chemical compounds and test kits used for the diagnosis or treatment of $\frac{1}{1}$ disease, illness, or injury $\frac{1}{1}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$ for one-time use.
- 5. Over-the-counter drugs, excluding grooming and hygiene products.

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- 6. Adhesive bandages, gauze, bandages, and adhesive tape.
- 7. Funerals. However, tangible personal property used by funeral directors in the conduct of their business is taxable. 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 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 Business and Professional Regulation, 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
- 8. 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 applies shall apply only after \$100,000 of the tax imposed by this chapter on such items has been paid in a 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) As used in For the purposes of this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Drug" means a compound, substance, or preparation, and a component of a compound, substance, or preparation, other than

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2321 <u>food and food ingredients, dietary supplements, and alcoholic</u> 2322 beverages, which is:

- <u>a. Recognized in the official United States Pharmacopeia-</u>
 National Formulary or the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States;
- b. Intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease; or
- $\underline{\text{c. Intended to affect the structure or a function of the}}$ body.
- 2. "Durable medical equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts to such equipment, but excluding mobility-enhancing equipment, which can withstand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury, and is not worn on or in the body.
- 3. "Mobility-enhancing equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts to such equipment, but excluding durable medical equipment, which:
- a. Is primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from one place to another and which is appropriate for use in a home or motor vehicle.
 - b. Is not generally used by persons with normal mobility.
- c. Does not include a motor vehicle or equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer.
- 4. "Prosthetic device" means a replacement, corrective, or supportive device, including repair or replacement parts to such equipment, which is worn on or in the body to:
 - a. Artificially replace a missing portion of the body;
 - b. Prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction; or

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- c. Support a weak or deformed portion of the body.
- 5. "Grooming and hygiene products" mean soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and suntan lotions and sunscreens, regardless of whether the items meet the definition of an over-the-counter drug.
- 6. "Over-the-counter drug" means a drug whose packaging contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. s. 201.66. The over-the-counter drug label includes a drug-facts panel or a statement of the active ingredients, with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance, or preparation. "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 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,

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makeup, and body lotions.

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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.

7.4. "Prescription" means an order, formula, or recipe issued by oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter 466. The term also includes an orally transmitted order by the lawfully designated agent of such practitioner, and 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 the 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 includes any order for drugs or 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

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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 $\underline{\text{is}}$ 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 from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (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.

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(e)(i) Sales of therapeutic veterinary diets specifically formulated to aid in the management of illness and disease of a diagnosed health disorder in an animal and which are only available from a licensed veterinarian are exempt from the tax imposed under this chapter.

- (j) 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.
- (f)(k) Parts, special attachments, special lettering, and other like items that are added to or attached to tangible personal property so that a handicapped person can use them are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if when such items are purchased by a person pursuant to an individual prescription.
- $\underline{(g)}$ (1) This subsection shall be strictly construed and enforced.
 - (17) EXEMPTIONS; CERTAIN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.-
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "overhead materials" means all tangible personal property, other than qualifying property as defined in $\underline{s.\ 212.02(32)}\ \underline{s.\ 212.02(14)(a)}$ 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 $\underline{s.\ 212.02(32)}\ \underline{s.}$ $\underline{212.02(14)}$ (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

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the repair, alteration, improvement, or construction of real property, <u>unless</u> except to the extent that purchases <u>made</u> under such a contract would otherwise be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

Section 11. Section 212.094, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 212.094 Purchaser request for refund or credit from dealer.—
- (1) If a purchaser seeks from a dealer a refund of or credit against a tax collected under this chapter by that dealer, the purchaser shall submit a written request for the refund or credit to the dealer in accordance with this section.

 The request must contain all information necessary for the dealer to determine the validity of the purchaser's request.
- (2) The purchaser may not take other action against the dealer with respect to the requested refund or credit until the dealer has had 60 days to respond after receiving a completed request.
- (3) This section does not affect a person's standing to claim a refund.
- (4) This section does not apply to refunds resulting from merchandise returned by a customer to a dealer.
- Section 12. Section 212.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of department to deal of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.—
 - (1) (a) $\frac{1}{1}$. Notwithstanding any other law and for the purpose

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of compensating persons granting licenses for and the lessors of real and personal property taxed under this chapter hereunder, for the purpose of compensating dealers in tangible personal property, for the purpose of compensating dealers providing communication services and taxable services, for the purpose of compensating owners of places where admissions are collected, and for the purpose of compensating remitters of any taxes or fees reported on the same documents used utilized for the sales and use tax, as compensation for the keeping of prescribed records, filing timely tax returns, and the proper accounting and remitting of taxes by them, such seller, person, lessor, dealer, owner, and remitter (except dealers who make mail order sales) who files the return required pursuant to s. 212.11 only by electronic means and who pays the amount due on such return only by electronic means shall be allowed 2.5 percent of the amount of the tax due, accounted for, and remitted to the department in the form of a deduction. However, if the amount of the tax due and remitted to the department by electronic means for the reporting period exceeds \$1,200, an allowance is not allowed for $\frac{1}{2}$ amounts in excess of \$1,200. For purposes of this paragraph subparagraph, the term "electronic means" has the same meaning as provided in s. 213.755(2)(c).

2. The executive director of the department is authorized to negotiate a collection allowance, pursuant to rules promulgated by the department, with a dealer who makes mail order sales. The rules of the department shall provide guidelines for establishing the collection allowance based upon the dealer's estimated costs of collecting the tax, the volume and value of the dealer's mail order sales to purchasers in this

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state, and the administrative and legal costs and likelihood of achieving collection of the tax absent the cooperation of the dealer. However, in no event shall the collection allowance negotiated by the executive director exceed 10 percent of the tax remitted for a reporting period.

- (b) The department of Revenue may deny the collection allowance if a taxpayer files an incomplete return or if the required tax return or tax is delinquent at the time of payment.
- 1. For purposes of this chapter, an "incomplete return" is, for purposes of this chapter, a return that which is lacking such uniformity, completeness, and arrangement that the physical handling, verification, review of the return, or determination of other taxes and fees reported on the return may not be readily accomplished.
- 2. The department shall adopt rules requiring such information as it may deem necessary to ensure that the tax levied hereunder is properly collected, reviewed, compiled, reported, and enforced, including, but not limited to: the amount of gross sales; the amount of taxable sales; the amount of tax collected or due; the amount of lawful refunds, deductions, or credits claimed; the amount claimed as the dealer's collection allowance; the amount of penalty and interest; the amount due with the return; and such other information as the department of Revenue may specify. The department shall require that transient rentals and agricultural equipment transactions be separately shown. Sales made through vending machines as defined in s. 212.0515 must be separately shown on the return. Sales made through coin-operated amusement machines as defined by s. 212.02 and the number of machines

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operated must be separately shown on the return or on a form prescribed by the department. If a separate form is required, the same penalties for late filing, incomplete filing, or failure to file as provided for the sales tax return shall apply to the form.

- (c) The collection allowance and other credits or deductions provided in this chapter shall be applied proportionally to the any taxes or fees reported on the same documents used for the sales and use tax.
- (d) 1. A dealer entitled to the collection allowance provided in this section may elect to forego the collection allowance and direct that the amount be transferred into the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund. Such an election must be made with the timely filing of a return and may not be rescinded once made. If a dealer who makes such an election files a delinquent return, underpays the tax, or files an incomplete return, the amount transferred into the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund shall be the amount of the collection allowance remaining after resolution of liability for all of the tax, interest, and penalty due on that return or underpayment of tax. The Department of Education shall distribute the remaining amount from the trust fund to the school districts that have adopted resolutions stating that those funds will be used to ensure that up-to-date technology is purchased for the classrooms in the district and that teachers are trained in the use of that technology. Revenues collected in districts that do not adopt such a resolution shall be equally distributed to districts that have adopted such resolutions.
 - 1.2. This paragraph applies to all taxes, surtaxes, and $\frac{1}{2}$

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local option taxes administered under this chapter and remitted directly to the department. This paragraph does not apply to a locally imposed and self-administered convention development tax, tourist development tax, or tourist impact tax administered under this chapter.

- 2.3. Revenues from the dealer-collection allowances shall be transferred quarterly from the General Revenue Fund to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund. The department of Revenue shall provide to the Department of Education quarterly information about such revenues by county to which the collection allowance was attributed.
- Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120 to the contrary, the department of Revenue may adopt rules to carry out the amendment made by chapter 2006-52, Laws of Florida, to this section.
- (e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c), a model 1 seller, as defined in s. 213.256, under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement is not entitled to the collection allowance described in paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (f) In addition to a collection allowance that may be provided under this subsection, the department may provide the monetary allowances that must be provided by the state to certified service providers and voluntary sellers pursuant to Article VI of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, as amended.
- 1. Such monetary allowances must be in the form of collection allowances that certified service providers or voluntary sellers are permitted to retain from the tax revenues

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2611 <u>collected on remote sales to be remitted to the state pursuant</u> 2612 to this chapter.

- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Remote sales" means revenues generated for this state
 by a voluntary seller for which the seller is not required to
 register to collect the tax imposed by this chapter.
- b. "Voluntary seller" means a seller that is not required to register in this state to collect a tax.
- (2)(a) If a When any person required hereunder to make a any return or to pay a any tax or fee imposed by this chapter either fails to timely file such return or fails to pay the tax or fee shown due on the return within the time required hereunder, in addition to all other penalties provided in this section and under state law with herein and by the laws of this state in respect to such taxes or fees, a specific penalty shall be added to the tax or fee in the amount of 10 percent of either the tax or fee shown on the return that is not timely filed or the any tax or fee not paid timely. Except as provided in s. 213.21(10), the penalty may not be less than \$50 for failure to timely file a tax return required by s. 212.11(1) or timely pay the tax or fee shown due on the return except as provided in s. 213.21(10). If a person fails to timely file a return required by s. 212.11(1) and to timely pay the tax or fee shown due on the return, only one penalty of 10 percent, which may not be less than \$50, shall be imposed.
- (b) If a When any person required under this section to make a return or to pay a tax or fee imposed by this chapter fails to disclose the tax or fee on the return within the time required, excluding a noncompliant filing event generated by

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situations covered <u>under in paragraph</u> (a), in addition to all other penalties provided in this section and <u>under state law with by the laws of this state in respect to such taxes or fees, a specific penalty shall be added to the additional tax or fee owed in the amount of 10 percent of any such unpaid tax or fee not paid timely if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 10 percent of any such unpaid tax or fee for each additional 30 days, or fraction thereof, while the failure continues, not to exceed a total penalty of 50 percent, in the aggregate, of the any unpaid tax or fee.</u>

- (c) \underline{A} Any person who knowingly and with a willful intent to evade \underline{a} any tax imposed under this chapter fails to file six consecutive returns as required by law commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (d) A person who makes a false or fraudulent return and who has a willful intent to evade payment of any tax or fee imposed under this chapter is liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of any unreported tax or fee. This penalty is in addition to any other penalty provided by law. A person who makes a false or fraudulent return with a willful intent to evade payment of taxes or fees totaling:
 - 1. Less than \$300:
- a. For a first offense, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- b. For a second offense, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- c. For a third or subsequent offense, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.

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2669 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2. An amount equal to \$300 or more, but less than \$20,000, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 3. An amount equal to \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 4. An amount equal to \$100,000 or more, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (e) In addition to other penalties provided by law, a person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade <u>a any</u> tax, surcharge, or fee imposed under this chapter or the payment thereof is, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, liable for a specific penalty in the amount of 100 percent of the tax, surcharge, or fee, and commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (f) If a When any person, firm, or corporation fails to timely remit the proper estimated payment required under s. 212.11, a specific penalty shall be added in an amount equal to 10 percent of any unpaid estimated tax. Beginning with January 1, 1985, returns, The department, upon a showing of reasonable cause, may is authorized to waive or compromise penalties imposed by this paragraph. However, other penalties and interest are shall be due and payable if the return on which the estimated payment was due is was not timely or properly filed.
- (g) A dealer who files a consolidated return pursuant to s. 212.11(1)(e) is subject to the penalty established in paragraph

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(e) unless the dealer has paid the required estimated tax for his or her consolidated return as a whole without regard to each location. If the dealer fails to pay the required estimated tax for his or her consolidated return as a whole, each filing location stands shall stand on its own with respect to calculating penalties pursuant to paragraph (f).

- (3) If a When any dealer, or other person charged herein, fails to remit the tax, or a any portion thereof, on or before the day when such tax is required by law to be paid, there shall be added to the amount due interest at the rate of 1 percent per month of the amount due from the date due until paid shall be added to the amount due. Interest on the delinquent tax shall be calculated beginning on the 21st day of the month following the month for which the tax is due, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- (4) All penalties and interest imposed by this chapter <u>are</u> shall be payable to and collectible by the department in the same manner as if they were a part of the tax imposed. The department may settle or compromise any such interest or penalties pursuant to s. 213.21.
- (5) (a) The department <u>may</u> <u>is authorized to</u> audit or inspect the records and accounts of dealers <u>defined herein</u>, <u>including</u> audits or inspections of dealers who make mail order sales to the extent permitted by another state, and to correct by credit <u>an</u> <u>any</u> overpayment of tax, and, in the event of a deficiency, an assessment shall be made and collected. <u>An</u> No administrative finding of fact is <u>not</u> necessary <u>before</u> <u>prior</u> to the assessment of <u>a</u> <u>any</u> tax deficiency.
 - (b) If a In the event any dealer or other person charged

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herein fails or refuses to make his or her records available for inspection so that an no audit or examination has been made of the books and records of such dealer or person is not made, fails or refuses to register as a dealer, fails to make a report and pay the tax as provided by this chapter, or makes a grossly incorrect report or makes a report that is false or fraudulent, then, in such event, it shall be the duty of the department shall to make an assessment from an estimate based upon the best information them available to it for the taxable period of retail sales of such dealer, the gross proceeds from rentals, the total admissions received, amounts received from leases of tangible personal property by such dealer, or of the cost price of all articles of tangible personal property imported by the dealer for use or consumption or distribution or storage to be used or consumed in this state, or of the sales or cost price of all services the sale or use of which is taxable under this chapter, together with interest, plus penalty, if such have accrued, as the case may be. Then The department shall proceed to collect such taxes, interest, and penalty on the basis of such assessment which shall be considered prima facie correct, and the burden to show the contrary shall rest upon the dealer, seller, owner, or lessor, as the case may be.

(6) (a) The department <u>may</u> is given the power to prescribe the records to be kept by all persons subject to taxes imposed by this chapter. <u>A</u> It shall be the duty of every person required to make a report and pay <u>a</u> any tax under this chapter, <u>a</u> every person receiving rentals or license fees, and <u>an owner</u> of <u>a places</u> of admission <u>shall</u>, to keep and preserve suitable records of the sales, leases, rentals, license fees, admissions,

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or purchases that are, as the case may be, taxable under this chapter; such other books of account as may be necessary to determine the amount of the tax due hereunder; and other information as may be required by the department. Each It shall be the duty of every such person shall also so charged with such duty, moreover, to keep and preserve as long as required by s. 213.35 all invoices and other records of goods, wares, and merchandise; records of admissions, leases, license fees, and rentals; and records of all other subjects of taxation under this chapter. All such books, invoices, and other records must shall be open to examination at all reasonable hours to the department or any of its duly authorized agents.

- (b) For the purpose of this subsection, if a dealer does not have adequate records of his or her retail sales or purchases, the department may, upon the basis of a test or sampling of the dealer's available records or other information relating to the sales or purchases made by such dealer for a representative period, determine the proportion that taxable retail sales bear to total retail sales or the proportion that taxable purchases bear to total purchases. This subsection does not affect the duty of the dealer to collect, or the liability of a any consumer to pay, any tax imposed by or pursuant to this chapter.
- (c)1. If the records of a dealer are adequate but voluminous in nature and substance, the department may sample such records and project the audit findings derived therefrom over the entire audit period to determine the proportion that taxable retail sales bear to total retail sales or the proportion that taxable purchases bear to total purchases. In

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order To conduct such a sample, the department must first make a good faith effort to reach an agreement with the dealer, which agreement provides for the means and methods to be used in the sampling process. If In the event that no agreement is reached, the dealer is entitled to a review by the executive director. In the case of fixed assets, a dealer may agree in writing with the department for adequate but voluminous records to be statistically sampled. Such an agreement shall provide for the methodology to be used in the statistical sampling process. The audit findings derived therefrom shall be projected over the period represented by the sample in order to determine the proportion that taxable purchases bear to total purchases. Once an agreement has been signed, it is final and conclusive with respect to the method of sampling fixed assets, and the department may not conduct a detailed audit of fixed assets, and the taxpayer may not request a detailed audit after the agreement is reached.

- 2. For the purposes of sampling pursuant to subparagraph 1., the department shall project any deficiencies and overpayments derived therefrom over the entire audit period. In determining the dealer's compliance, the department shall reduce a any tax deficiency as derived from the sample by the amount of the any overpayment derived from the sample. If In the event the department determines from the sample results that the dealer has a net tax overpayment, the department shall provide the findings of this overpayment to the Chief Financial Officer for repayment of funds paid into the State Treasury through error pursuant to s. 215.26.
 - 3.a. A taxpayer is entitled, both in connection with an

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audit and in connection with an application for refund filed independently of <u>an</u> <u>any</u> audit, to establish the amount of <u>a</u> <u>any</u> refund or deficiency through statistical sampling <u>if</u> when the taxpayer's records are adequate but voluminous. In the case of fixed assets, a dealer may agree in writing with the department for adequate but voluminous records to be statistically sampled. Such <u>an</u> agreement <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> provide <u>for</u> the methodology to be used in the statistical sampling process. The audit findings <u>derived therefrom</u> shall be projected over the period represented by the sample in order to determine the proportion that taxable purchases bear to total purchases. Once an agreement has been signed, it is final and conclusive with respect to the method of sampling fixed assets, <u>and</u> the department may not conduct a detailed audit of fixed assets, and the taxpayer may not request a detailed audit after the agreement is reached.

- b. Alternatively, a taxpayer is entitled to establish <u>a</u> any refund or deficiency through any other sampling method agreed upon by the taxpayer and the department <u>if</u> when the taxpayer's records, other than those regarding fixed assets, are adequate but voluminous. Whether done through statistical sampling or any other sampling method agreed upon by the taxpayer and the department, the completed sample must reflect both overpayments and underpayments of taxes due. The sample shall be conducted through:
- (I) A taxpayer request to perform the sampling through the certified audit program pursuant to s. 213.285;
- (II) Attestation by a certified public accountant as to the adequacy of the sampling method \underline{used} $\underline{utilized}$ and the results reached using such sampling method; or

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(III) A sampling method that has been submitted by the taxpayer and approved by the department before a refund claim is submitted. This sub-sub-subparagraph does not prohibit a taxpayer from filing a refund claim prior to approval by the department of the sampling method; however, a refund claim submitted before the sampling method has been approved by the department cannot be a complete refund application pursuant to s. 213.255 until the sampling method has been approved by the department.

- c. The department shall prescribe by rule the procedures to be followed under each method of sampling. Such procedures shall follow generally accepted auditing procedures for sampling. The rule <u>must shall</u> also set forth other criteria regarding the use of sampling, including, but not limited to, training requirements that must be met before a sampling method may be <u>used utilized</u> and the steps necessary for the department and the taxpayer to reach agreement on a sampling method submitted by the taxpayer for approval by the department.
- (7) If In the event the dealer has imported tangible personal property and he or she fails to produce an invoice showing the cost price of the articles that, as defined in this chapter, which are subject to tax, or the invoice does not reflect the true or actual cost price as defined herein, then the department shall ascertain, in any manner feasible, the true cost price, and assess and collect the tax thereon with interest plus penalties, if such have accrued on the true cost price as assessed by it. The assessment so made shall be considered prima facie correct, and the duty is shall be on the dealer to show to the contrary.

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(8) In the case of the lease or rental of tangible personal property, or other rentals or license fees as herein defined and taxed, if the consideration given or reported by the lessor, person receiving rental or license fee, or dealer does not, in the judgment of the department, represent the true or actual consideration, then the department may is authorized to ascertain the same and assess and collect the tax thereon in the same manner as provided above provided, with respect to imported tangible property, together with interest, plus penalties, if such have accrued.

(9) Taxes imposed by this chapter upon the privilege of the use, consumption, storage for consumption, or sale of tangible personal property, admissions, license fees, rentals, communication services, and upon the sale or use of services as herein taxed shall be collected by adding upon the basis of an addition of the tax imposed by this chapter to the total price of such tangible personal property, admissions, license fees, rentals, communication or other services, or sale price of such article or articles that are purchased, sold, or leased at any one time by or to a customer or buyer. \div The dealer or person charged shall herein, is required to pay a privilege tax in the amount of the tax imposed by this chapter on the total of his or her gross sales of tangible personal property, admissions, license fees, rentals, and communication services or to collect the a tax upon the sale or use of services, and such person or dealer shall add the tax imposed by this chapter to the price, license fee, rental, or admissions, and communication or other services and collect the total sum from the purchaser, admittee, licensee, lessee, or consumer. In computing the tax due or to be 35-00103-15

2015310 2901 collected as the result of a transaction, the seller may elect 2902 to compute the tax due on a transaction on a per-item basis or 2903 on an invoice basis. The tax rate shall be the sum of the 2904 applicable state and local rates, if any, and the tax 2905 computation shall be carried to the third decimal place. If the 2906 third decimal place is greater than four, the tax shall be 2907 rounded to the next whole cent. The department shall make 2908 available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts 2909 and the following brackets applicable to all transactions 2910 taxable at the rate of 6 percent: 2911 (a) On single sales of less than 10 cents, no tax shall be 2912 added. 2913 (b) On single sales in amounts from 10 cents to 16 cents, both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes. 2914 2915 (c) On sales in amounts from 17 cents to 33 cents, both inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes. 2916 2917 (d) On sales in amounts from 34 cents to 50 cents, both inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes. 2918 2919 (e) On sales in amounts from 51 cents to 66 cents, both 2920 inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes. 2921 (f) On sales in amounts from 67 cents to 83 cents, both 2922 inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes. 2923 (q) On sales in amounts from 84 cents to \$1, both inclusive, 6 cents shall be added for taxes. 2924 2925 (h) On sales in amounts of more than \$1, 6 percent shall be 2926 charged upon each dollar of price, plus the appropriate bracket 2927 charge upon any fractional part of a dollar. 2928 (10) In counties which have adopted a discretionary sales 2929 surtax at the rate of 1 percent, the department shall make

35-00103-15 2015310 2930 available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts 2931 and the following brackets applicable to all taxable 2932 transactions that would otherwise have been transactions taxable 2933 at the rate of 6 percent: 2934 (a) On single sales of less than 10 cents, no tax shall be 2935 added. 2936 (b) On single sales in amounts from 10 cents to 14 cents, 2937 both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes. 2938 (c) On sales in amounts from 15 cents to 28 cents, both 2939 inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes. 2940 (d) On sales in amounts from 29 cents to 42 cents, both 2941 inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes. 2942 (e) On sales in amounts from 43 cents to 57 cents, both 2943 inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes. (f) On sales in amounts from 58 cents to 71 cents, both 2944 2945 inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes. 2946 (g) On sales in amounts from 72 cents to 85 cents, both 2947 inclusive, 6 cents shall be added for taxes. 2948 (h) On sales in amounts from 86 cents to \$1, both 2949 inclusive, 7 cents shall be added for taxes. 2950 (i) On sales in amounts from \$1 up to, and including, the 2951 first \$5,000 in price, 7 percent shall be charged upon each 2952 dollar of price, plus the appropriate bracket charge upon any 2953 fractional part of a dollar. 2954 (i) On sales in amounts of more than \$5,000 in price, 7 2955 percent shall be added upon the first \$5,000 in price, and 6 2956 percent shall be added upon each dollar of price in excess of 2957 the first \$5,000 in price, plus the bracket charges upon any 2958 fractional part of a dollar as provided for in subsection (9).

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(11) The department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and brackets applicable to all taxable transactions that occur in counties that have a surtax at a rate other than 1 percent which would otherwise have been transactions taxable at the rate of 6 percent. Likewise, the department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and brackets applicable to transactions taxable at 4.35 percent pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(e)1.c. and on transactions which would otherwise have been so taxable in counties which have adopted a discretionary sales surtax.

(10) (12) The Legislature intends It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that, whenever in the construction, administration, or enforcement of this chapter there is a may be any question respecting the a duplication of the tax, the end consumer, or last retail sale, be the sale intended to be taxed and insofar as is may be practicable there not be a no duplication or pyramiding of the tax.

(11) (13) In order to aid the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter with respect to the rentals and license fees, each lessor or person granting the use of <u>a</u> any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, real property, or any interest therein, or any portion thereof, inclusive of owners; property managers; lessors; landlords; hotel, apartment house, and roominghouse operators; and all licensed real estate agents <u>in</u> within the state leasing, granting the use of, or renting such property, shall be required to keep a record of each and every such lease, license, or rental transaction that which is taxable under this chapter, in

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such a manner and upon such forms as the department may prescribe, and to report such transaction to the department or its designated agents, and to maintain such records as long as required by s. 213.35, subject to the inspection of the department and its agents. Upon the failure by such owner; property manager; lessor; landlord; hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp operator; or real estate agent to keep and maintain such records and to make such reports upon the forms and in the manner prescribed, such owner; property manager; lessor; landlord; hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, or tourist or trailer camp operator; receiver of rent or license fees; or real estate agent commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for the first offense and, \div for subsequent offenses, commits they are each guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If a, however, any subsequent offense involves intentional destruction of such records with an intent to evade payment of or deprive the state of any tax revenues, such subsequent offense is shall be a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(14) If it is determined upon audit that a dealer has collected and remitted taxes by applying the applicable tax rate to each transaction as described in subsection (9) and rounding the tax due to the nearest whole cent rather than applying the appropriate bracket system provided by law or department rule, the dealer shall not be held liable for additional tax, penalty, and interest resulting from such failure if:

(a) The dealer acted in a good faith belief that rounding

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to the nearest whole cent was the proper method of determining the amount of tax due on each taxable transaction.

- (b) The dealer timely reported and remitted all taxes collected on each taxable transaction.
- (c) The dealer agrees in writing to future compliance with the laws and rules concerning brackets applicable to the dealer's transactions.

Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 212.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.17 Tax credits or refunds.

- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a dealer who has paid the tax imposed by this chapter on tangible personal property or services may take a credit or obtain a refund for the any tax paid by the dealer on the unpaid balance due on worthless accounts within 12 months after the month in which the bad debt has been charged off for federal income tax purposes. A dealer who has paid the tax imposed by this chapter on tangible personal property or services and who is not required to file federal income tax returns may take a credit against or obtain a refund for the tax paid on the unpaid balance due on worthless accounts within 12 months after the month in which the bad debt is written off as uncollectible in the dealer's books and records and would be eligible for a bad-debt deduction for federal income tax purposes if the dealer were required to file a federal income tax return.
- (a) A dealer who is taking a credit against or obtaining a refund on worthless accounts shall perform the bad-debt-recovery calculation in accordance with 26 U.S.C. s. 166.
 - (b) If the amount of bad debt exceeds the amount of taxable

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sales for the period during which the bad debt is written off, notwithstanding s. 215.26(2), a refund claim must be filed within 3 years after the due date of the return on which the bad debt could first be claimed.

- (c) If any accounts so charged off for which a credit or refund has been obtained are subsequently, in whole or in part, paid in whole or in part to the dealer, the amount so paid shall be included in the first return filed after such collection and the tax paid accordingly.
- (d) If filing responsibilities have been assumed by a certified service provider, the certified service provider shall claim, on behalf of the seller, a bad-debt allowance provided by this subsection. The certified service provider shall credit or refund to the seller the full amount of a bad-debt allowance or refund received.
- (e) For the purposes of reporting a payment received on a previously claimed bad debt, the payments made on a debt or account must first be applied proportionally to the taxable price of the property or service and the sales tax on such property, and then to interest, service charges, and other charges.
- (f) If the books and records of the party claiming the baddebt allowance support an allocation of the bad debts among states that are members of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, the allocation is permitted among those states.
- Section 14. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (3) of section 212.18, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 212.18 Administration of law; registration of dealers; rules.—

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(3) (a) A person desiring to engage in or conduct business in this state as a dealer, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps that are subject to tax under s. 212.03, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in real property, and a person who sells or receives anything of value by way of admissions, must file with the department an application for a certificate of registration for each place of business. The application must include the names of the persons who have interests in such business and their residences, the address of the business, and other data reasonably required by the department. However, owners and operators of vending machines or newspaper rack machines shall are required to obtain only one certificate of registration for each county in which such machines are located. The department, by rule, may authorize a dealer who that uses independent sellers to sell its merchandise to remit tax on the retail sales price charged to the ultimate consumer in lieu of having the independent seller register as a dealer and remit the tax. The department may appoint the county tax collector as the department's agent to accept applications for registrations. The application, plus a registration fee of \$5, must be submitted to the department before the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation may engage in such business, and it must be accompanied by a registration fee of \$5. However, a registration fee is not required to accompany an application to engage in or conduct business to make mail order sales. The department may waive the registration fee for applications submitted through the

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department's Internet registration process <u>or central electronic</u> registration system provided by member states of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

- (f) As used in this paragraph, the term "exhibitor" means a person who enters into an agreement authorizing the display of tangible personal property or services at a convention or a trade show. The following provisions apply to the registration of exhibitors as dealers under this chapter:
- 1. An exhibitor whose agreement prohibits the sale of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter is not required to register as a dealer.
- 2. An exhibitor whose agreement provides for the sale at wholesale only of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed by this chapter must obtain a resale certificate from the purchasing dealer but is not required to register as a dealer.
- 3. An exhibitor whose agreement authorizes the retail sale of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed by this chapter must register as a dealer and collect the tax on such sales.
- 4. An exhibitor who makes a mail order sale pursuant to s. 212.0596 must register as a dealer.

A person who conducts a convention or a trade show must make his or her exhibitor's agreements available to the department for inspection and copying.

Section 15. Section 212.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.20 Funds collected, disposition; additional powers of

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department; operational expense; refund of taxes adjudicated
unconstitutionally collected.—

- (1) The department shall pay over to the Chief Financial Officer of the state all funds received and collected by it under the provisions of this chapter, to be credited to the account of the General Revenue Fund of the state.
- (2) The department <u>may</u> is authorized to employ all necessary assistants to administer this chapter properly and <u>may</u> is also authorized to purchase all necessary supplies and equipment which may be required for this purpose.
- (3) The estimated amount of money needed for the administration of this chapter shall be included by the department in its annual legislative budget request for the operation of its office.
- (4) As used in When there has been a final adjudication that any tax pursuant to s. 212.0596 was levied, collected, or both, contrary to the Constitution of the United States or the State Constitution, the department shall, in accordance with rules, determine, based upon claims for refund and other evidence and information, who paid such tax or taxes, and refund to each such person the amount of tax paid. For purposes of this subsection, a "final adjudication" is a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction from which no appeal can be taken or from which the official or officials of this state with authority to make such decisions has or have decided not to appeal.
 - (5) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Proceeds" means all tax or fee revenue collected or received by the department, including interest and penalties.
 - (b) "Reallocate" means reduction of the accounts of initial

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3162 deposit and redeposit into the indicated account.

(5) (6) Distribution of all proceeds under this chapter and ss. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) and 203.01(1)(a)3. is as follows:

- (a) Proceeds from the convention development taxes authorized under s. 212.0305 shall be reallocated to the Convention Development Tax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (b) Proceeds from discretionary sales surtaxes imposed pursuant to ss. 212.054 and 212.055 shall be reallocated to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (c)1. Proceeds from the fees imposed under ss. 212.05(1)(h)3. and 212.18(3) shall remain with the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. The portion of the proceeds which constitutes gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to s. 203.01(1)(a)3. shall be deposited as provided by law and in accordance with s. 9, Art. XII of the State Constitution.
- (d) The proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be distributed as follows:
- 1. In any fiscal year, the greater of \$500 million, minus an amount equal to 4.6 percent of the proceeds of the taxes collected pursuant to chapter 201, or 5.2 percent of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be deposited in monthly installments into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. After the distribution under subparagraph 1., 8.8854 percent of the amount remitted by a sales tax dealer located within a participating county pursuant to s. 218.61 shall be transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax

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Clearing Trust Fund. Beginning July 1, 2003, the amount to be transferred shall be reduced by 0.1 percent, and the department shall distribute this amount to the Public Employees Relations Commission Trust Fund less \$5,000 each month, which shall be added to the amount calculated in subparagraph 3. and distributed accordingly.

- 3. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1. and 2., 0.0956 percent shall be transferred to the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and distributed pursuant to s. 218.65.
- 4. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 2.0603 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties pursuant to s. 218.215.
- 5. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 1.3517 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 218.215. If the total revenue to be distributed pursuant to this subparagraph is at least as great as the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, no municipality shall receive less than the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000. If the total proceeds to be distributed are less than the amount received in combination from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, each municipality

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shall receive an amount proportionate to the amount it was due in state fiscal year 1999-2000.

- 6. Of the remaining proceeds:
- a. In each fiscal year, the sum of \$29,915,500 shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state, and one part shall be distributed to each county. The distribution among the several counties must begin each fiscal year on or before January 5 5th and continue monthly for a total of 4 months. If a local or special law required that any moneys accruing to a county in fiscal year 1999-2000 under the thenexisting provisions of s. 550.135 be paid directly to the district school board, special district, or a municipal government, such payment must continue until the local or special law is amended or repealed. The state covenants with holders of bonds or other instruments of indebtedness issued by local governments, special districts, or district school boards before July 1, 2000, that it is not the intent of this subparagraph to adversely affect the rights of those holders or relieve local governments, special districts, or district school boards of the duty to meet their obligations as a result of previous pledges or assignments or trusts entered into which obligated funds received from the distribution to county governments under then-existing s. 550.135. This distribution specifically is in lieu of funds distributed under s. 550.135 before July 1, 2000.
 - b. The department shall distribute \$166,667 monthly to each applicant certified as a facility for a new or retained professional sports franchise pursuant to s. 288.1162. Up to \$41,667 shall be distributed monthly by the department to each

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certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11621 for a facility for a spring training franchise. However, not more than \$416,670 may be distributed monthly in the aggregate to all certified applicants for facilities for spring training franchises. Distributions begin 60 days after such certification and continue for not more than 30 years, except as otherwise provided in s. 288.11621. A certified applicant identified in this sub-subparagraph may not receive more in distributions than expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided <u>under in</u> s. 288.1162(5) or s. 288.11621(3).

- c. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Department of Economic Opportunity to the department of Revenue that an applicant has been certified as the professional golf hall of fame pursuant to s. 288.1168 and is open to the public, \$166,667 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 300 months, to the applicant.
- d. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Department of Economic Opportunity to the department of Revenue that the applicant has been certified as the International Game Fish Association World Center facility pursuant to s. 288.1169, and the facility is open to the public, \$83,333 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 168 months, to the applicant. This distribution is subject to reduction pursuant to s. 288.1169. A lump sum payment of \$999,996 shall be made after certification and before July 1, 2000.
- e. The department shall distribute up to \$83,333 monthly to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by a single spring training franchise, or up to \$166,667 monthly to each certified applicant as defined in s.

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288.11631 for a facility used by more than one spring training franchise. Monthly distributions begin 60 days after such certification or July 1, 2016, whichever is later, and continue for not more than 20 years to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by a single spring training franchise or not more than 25 years to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by more than one spring training franchise. A certified applicant identified in this sub-subparagraph may not receive more in distributions than expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided in s. 288.11631(3).

- f. Beginning 45 days after notice by the Department of Economic Opportunity to the department of Revenue that an applicant has been approved by the Legislature and certified by the Department of Economic Opportunity under s. 288.11625, or upon a date specified by the Department of Economic Opportunity as provided under s. 288.11625(6)(d), the department shall distribute each month an amount equal to one-twelfth of the annual distribution amount certified by the Department of Economic Opportunity for the applicant. The department may not distribute more than \$7 million in the 2014-2015 fiscal year or more than \$13 million annually thereafter under this subsubparagraph.
- 7. All other proceeds must remain in the General Revenue Fund.
- Section 16. Section 213.052, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- $\underline{213.052}$ Effective date of state sales and use tax rate changes under chapter 212.—

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(1) The effective date for a sales or use tax rate change imposed under chapter 212 is January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1.

(2) The Department of Revenue shall provide notice of such rate change to all affected sellers 60 days before the effective date of the rate change. Failure of a seller to receive notice does not relieve the seller of its obligation to collect sales or use tax.

Section 17. Section 213.0521, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 213.0521 Effective date of state sales and use tax rate changes pursuant to legislative act.—The effective date for services starting before and ending after the effective date of a legislative act is as follows:
- (1) For a rate increase, the new rate applies to the first billing period starting on or after the effective date.
- (2) For a rate decrease, the new rate applies to bills rendered on or after the effective date.

Section 18. Section 213.215, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 213.215 Sales and use tax amnesty upon registration in accordance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.—
- (1) Amnesty shall be provided for uncollected or unpaid sales or use tax to a seller who registers to pay or to collect and remit applicable sales or use tax in accordance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement authorized under s.

 213.256 if the seller was not registered with the Department of Revenue during the 12 months before the effective date of participation in the agreement by this state.

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(2) Amnesty precludes assessment for uncollected or unpaid sales or use tax, together with penalty or interest for sales made during the period the seller was not registered with the Department of Revenue, if registration occurs within 12 months after the effective date of this state's participation in the agreement.

- (3) Amnesty is not available to a seller with respect to a matter for which the seller received notice of the commencement of an audit if the audit is not finally resolved, including related administrative and judicial processes.
- (4) Amnesty is not available for sales or use taxes already paid or remitted to the state or to taxes collected by the seller.
- (5) Absent the seller's fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact, amnesty is fully effective as long as the seller continues registration and continues payment or collection and remittance of applicable sales or use taxes for at least 36 months.
- (6) The amnesty applies only to sales or use taxes due from a seller in its capacity as a seller and not to sales or use taxes due from a seller in its capacity as a buyer.
- Section 19. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 213.256, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 213.256 Simplified Sales and Use Tax Administration Act.-
- (1) As used in this section $\underline{\text{and ss. } 213.2561 \text{ and } 213.2562}$, the term:
- (a) <u>"Agent" means, for purposes of carrying out the responsibilities placed on a dealer, a person appointed by the seller to represent the seller before the department.</u>

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"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

(b) "Agreement" means the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement as amended and adopted on January 27, 2001, by the Executive Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

- (c) "Certified automated system" means software certified jointly by the state states that are signatories to the agreement to calculate the tax imposed by each jurisdiction on a transaction, determine the amount of tax to remit to the appropriate state, and maintain a record of the transaction.
- (d) "Certified service provider" means an agent certified jointly by the states that are signatories to the agreement to perform all of the seller's sales tax functions other than the seller's obligation to remit tax on its own purchases.
 - (e) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
- (f) "Governing board" means the governing board of the agreement.
- (g)1. "Model 1 seller" means a seller that has selected a certified service provider as the seller's agent to perform all of the seller's sales and use tax functions other than the seller's obligation to remit tax on the seller's purchases.
- 2. "Model 2 seller" means a seller that has selected a certified automated system to perform part of the seller's sales and use tax functions, but retains responsibility for remitting the tax.
- 3. "Model 3 seller" means a seller that has sales in at least five member states, has total annual sales revenue of at least \$500 million, has a proprietary system that calculates the amount of tax due each jurisdiction, and has entered into a

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performance agreement with the member states which establishes a tax performance standard for the seller.

- As used in this paragraph, a seller includes an affiliated group of sellers using the same proprietary system.
- (h) (e) "Person" means an individual, trust, estate, fiduciary, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, corporation, or any other legal entity.
- (i) "Registered under this agreement" means registration by a seller with the member states under the central registration system.
 - (j) (f) "Sales tax" means the tax levied under chapter 212.
- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ "Seller" means $\underline{\text{a}}$ any person making sales, leases, or rentals of personal property or services.
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ "State" means \underline{a} any state of the United States and the District of Columbia.
 - (m) (i) "Use tax" means the tax levied under chapter 212.
- (2) (a) The executive director of the department <u>may shall</u> enter into <u>the agreement</u> the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax

 Agreement with one or more states to simplify and modernize sales and use tax administration in order to substantially reduce the burden of tax compliance for all sellers and for all types of commerce. In furtherance of the agreement, the executive director of the department or his or her designee shall act jointly with other states that are members of the agreement to establish standards for certification of a certified service provider and certified automated <u>systems</u> system and <u>central registration systems</u> establish performance standards for multistate sellers.

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(b) The executive director of the department or his or her designee shall take other actions reasonably required to administer this section. Other actions authorized by this section include, but are not limited to, the adoption of rules and the joint procurement, with other member states, of goods and services in furtherance of the cooperative agreement.

- (c) The executive director of the department or his or her designee may represent this state before the other states that are signatories to the agreement.
- (d) The executive director of the department or his or her designee may prepare and submit reports and certifications that are determined necessary according to the terms of the agreement and may enter into other agreements with the governing board, member states, and service providers which the executive director determines necessary to facilitate the administration of the tax laws of this state.

Section 20. Section 213.2561, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

213.2561 Approval of software to calculate tax.—The department shall review and approve software submitted to the governing board for certification as a certified automated system. If the software accurately reflects the taxability of product categories included in the program, the department shall certify the approval of the software to the governing board.

Section 21. Section 213.2562, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

213.2562 Simplified Sales and Use Tax Agreement registration, certification, liability, and audit.—

(1) A seller that registers under the agreement agrees to

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collect and remit sales and use taxes for all taxable sales into the member states, including member states joining after the seller's registration. Withdrawal or revocation of this state does not relieve a seller of its responsibility to remit taxes previously or subsequently collected on behalf of the state.

- (a) When registering, the seller may select a model 1, model 2, or model 3 method of remittance or other method allowed by state law to remit the taxes collected.
- (b) A seller may be registered by an agent. Such appointment must be in writing and submitted to a member state.
- (2) (a) A certified service provider is the agent of a model 1 seller with whom the certified service provider has contracted for the collection and remittance of sales and use taxes. As the model 1 seller's agent, the certified service provider is liable for sales and use tax due this state on all sales transactions it processes for the model 1 seller, except as specified in paragraph (b).
- (b) A model 1 seller is not liable to the state for sales or use tax due on transactions processed by the certified service provider unless the model 1 seller has misrepresented the type of items it sells or has committed fraud. In the absence of probable cause to believe that the model 1 seller has committed fraud or made a material misrepresentation, the model 1 seller is not subject to audit on the transactions processed by the certified service provider. A model 1 seller is subject to audit for transactions that have not been processed by the certified service provider. Acting jointly, the member states may perform a system check of the model 1 seller and review the model 1 seller's procedures to determine if the certified

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service provider's system is functioning properly and to determine the extent to which the model 1 seller's transactions are being processed by the certified service provider.

- (3) A model 2 seller that uses a certified automated system remains responsible and is liable to this state for reporting and remitting tax. However, a model 2 seller is not responsible for errors in reliance on a certified automated system.
- (4) A model 3 seller is liable for the failure of the proprietary system to meet the performance standard.
- (5) A person who provides a certified automated system is not liable for errors contained in software that was approved by the department and certified to the governing board. However, such person is:
 - (a) Responsible for the proper functioning of that system;
- (b) Liable to this state for underpayments of tax attributable to errors in the functioning of the certified automated system; and
- (c) Liable for the misclassification of an item or transaction that is not corrected within 10 days after the receipt of notice from the department.
- (6) The executive director of the department or his or her designee may certify a person as a certified service provider if the person:
 - (a) Uses a certified automated system;
- (b) Integrates its certified automated system with the system of a seller for whom the person collects tax so that the tax due on a sale is determined at the time of the sale;
- (c) Agrees to remit the taxes it collects at the time and in the manner specified by chapter 212;

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(d) Agrees to file returns on behalf of the sellers for whom it collects tax;

- (e) Agrees to protect the privacy of tax information it obtains in accordance with s. 213.053; and
 - (f) Enters into a contract with the department.
- (7) The department shall review software submitted to the governing board for certification as a certified automated system. The executive director of the department shall certify the approval of the software to the governing board if the software:
- (a) Determines the applicable state and local sales and use tax rate for a transaction in accordance with s. 212.06(3) and (4);
 - (b) Determines whether an item is exempt from tax;
- (c) Determines the amount of tax to be remitted for each taxpayer for a reporting period; and
- (d) Can generate reports and returns as required by the governing board.
- (8) The department may adopt by rule one or more sales tax performance standards for model 3 sellers.
- (9) Disclosure of information that is exempt or confidential and exempt under law which is necessary under this section must be made according to a written agreement between the executive director of the department or his or her designee and the certified service provider. The certified service provider is bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as department employees. A willful breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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Section 22. It is the intent of the Legislature to urge the United States Congress to consider adequate protections for small businesses engaging in both offline and online transactions from added costs, administrative burdens, and requirements imposed on intermediaries relating to the collection and remittance of sales and use tax.

Section 23. Emergency rules.-

- (1) The executive director of the Department of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed to be met, to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, for the purpose of implementing this act.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other law, emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (1) are effective for 6 months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.
 - (3) This section expires January 1, 2019.
- Section 24. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 11.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 11.45 Definitions; duties; authorities; reports; rules.-
 - (5) PETITION FOR AN AUDIT BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL.-
- (a) The Legislative Auditing Committee shall direct the Auditor General to make an audit of <u>a</u> any municipality <u>if</u> whenever petitioned to do so by at least 20 percent of the registered electors in the last general election of that municipality pursuant to this subsection. The supervisor of elections of the county in which the municipality is located shall certify whether or not the petition contains the signatures of at least 20 percent of the registered electors of

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the municipality. After the completion of the audit, the Auditor General shall determine whether the municipality has the fiscal resources necessary to pay the cost of the audit. The municipality shall pay the cost of the audit within 90 days after the Auditor General's determination that the municipality has the available resources. If the municipality fails to pay the cost of the audit, the Department of Revenue shall, upon certification of the Auditor General, withhold from that portion of the distribution pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)5.\ s.}$ $\underline{212.20(6)(d)5.\ which is distributable to such municipality, a sum sufficient to pay the cost of the audit and <math>\underline{shall}$ deposit that sum into the General Revenue Fund of the state.

Section 25. Subsection (6) of section 196.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.012 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms are defined as follows, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

is shall be deemed to be served or performed when the lessee under a any leasehold interest created in property of the United States, the state or any of its political subdivisions, or a any municipality, agency, special district, authority, or other public body corporate of the state is demonstrated to perform a function or serve a governmental purpose that which could properly be performed or served by an appropriate governmental unit or which is demonstrated to perform a function or serve a purpose which would otherwise be a valid subject for the allocation of public funds. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an activity undertaken by a lessee which is permitted

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under the terms of its lease of real property designated as an aviation area on an airport layout plan that which has been 3599 approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and which real property is used for the administration, operation, business offices and activities related specifically thereto in connection with the conduct of an aircraft full service fixed base operation which provides goods and services to the general aviation public in the promotion of air commerce is shall be deemed an activity that which serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function. An Any activity undertaken by a lessee which is permitted under the terms of its lease of real property designated as a public-use public airport as defined in 3609 s. 332.004(14) by municipalities, agencies, special districts, authorities, or other public bodies corporate and public bodies politic of the state, a spaceport as defined in s. 331.303, or 3612 which is located in a deepwater port identified in s. 3613 403.021(9)(b) and owned by one of the foregoing governmental units, subject to a leasehold or other possessory interest of a nongovernmental lessee that is deemed to perform an aviation, airport, aerospace, maritime, or port purpose or operation is shall be deemed an activity that serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose. The use by a lessee, licensee, or management company of real property or a portion thereof as a convention center, visitor center, sports facility with permanent seating, concert hall, arena, stadium, park, or beach is deemed a use that serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function when access to the property is open to the 3624 general public with or without a charge for admission. If property deeded to a municipality by the United States is

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subject to a requirement that the Federal Government, through a schedule established by the Secretary of the Interior, determine that the property is being maintained for public historic preservation, park, or recreational purposes and if those conditions are not met the property reverts will revert back to the Federal Government, then such property shall be deemed to serve a municipal or public purpose. The term "governmental purpose" also includes a direct use of property on federal lands in connection with the Federal Government's Space Exploration Program or spaceport activities as defined in s. $212.02 \cdot (22)$. Real property and tangible personal property owned by the Federal Government or Space Florida and used for defense and space exploration purposes or which is put to a use in support thereof is shall be deemed to perform an essential national governmental purpose and is shall be exempt. The term "owned by the lessee" as used in this chapter does not include personal property, buildings, or other real property improvements used for the administration, operation, business offices and activities related specifically thereto in connection with the conduct of an aircraft full service fixed based operation which provides goods and services to the general aviation public in the promotion of air commerce provided that the real property is designated as an aviation area on an airport layout plan approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. For purposes of determining determination of "ownership," buildings and other real property improvements that which will revert to the airport authority or other governmental unit upon expiration of the term of the lease are shall be deemed "owned" by the governmental unit and not the lessee. Providing two-way telecommunications

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services to the public for hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as defined in s. 364.02(14), and for which a certificate is required under chapter 364 does not constitute an exempt use for purposes of s. 196.199, unless the telecommunications services are provided by the operator of a public-use airport, as defined in s. 332.004, for the operator's provision of telecommunications services for the airport or its tenants, concessionaires, or licensees, or unless the telecommunications services are provided by a public hospital.

Section 26. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 202.18, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 202.18 Allocation and disposition of tax proceeds.—The proceeds of the communications services taxes remitted under this chapter shall be treated as follows:
 - (1) The proceeds of the taxes remitted under s.
- 3671 202.12(1)(a) shall be divided as follows:
 - (b) The remaining portion shall be distributed according to s. 212.20(5) s. 212.20(6).
 - (2) The proceeds of the taxes remitted under s.
 - 202.12(1)(b) shall be divided as follows:
 - (b) Sixty-three percent of the remainder shall be allocated to the state and distributed pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)}$ $\underline{s.\ 212.20(6)}$, except that the proceeds allocated pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)2.\ s.\ 212.20(6)(d)2.}$ shall be prorated to the participating counties in the same proportion as that month's collection of the taxes and fees imposed pursuant to chapter 212 and paragraph (1)(b).
 - Section 27. Section 203.0011, Florida Statutes, is amended

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3684 to read:

203.0011 Combined rate for tax collected pursuant to ss. 203.01(1)(b)4. and 212.05(1)(e)3. 212.05(1)(e)1.c.—In complying with the amendments to ss. 203.01 and 212.05, relating to the additional tax on electrical power or energy, made by this act, a seller of electrical power or energy may collect a combined rate of 6.95 percent, which consists of the 4.35 percent and 2.6 percent required under ss. 212.05(1)(e)3. 212.05(1)(e)1.c. and 203.01(1)(b)4., respectively, if the provider properly reflects the tax collected with respect to the two provisions as required in the return to the Department of Revenue.

Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 203.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

203.01 Tax on gross receipts for utility and communications services.—

- (1)(a)1. A tax is imposed on gross receipts from utility services that are delivered to a retail consumer in this state. The tax shall be levied as provided in paragraphs (b)-(j).
- 2. A tax is levied on communications services as defined in s. 202.11(1). The tax applies shall be applied to the same services and transactions as are subject to taxation under chapter 202, and to communications services that are subject to the exemption provided in s. 202.125(1). The tax applies shall be applied to the sales price of communications services if when sold at retail, as the terms are defined in s. 202.11, is shall be due and payable at the same time as the taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 202, and shall be administered and collected pursuant to chapter 202.
 - 3. An additional tax is levied on charges for, or the use

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3713 of, electrical power or energy that is subject to the tax levied pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(e)3. $\frac{12.05(1)(e)1.c}{10.00}$ or s. 3714 212.06(1). The tax applies shall be applied to the same 3715 3716 transactions or uses as are subject to taxation under s. 3717 212.05(1) (e) 3. s. 212.05(1) (e) 1.c. or s. 212.06(1). If a 3718 transaction or use is exempt from the tax imposed under s. 3719 212.05(1) (e) 3. s. 212.05(1) (e) 1.c. or s. 212.06(1), the 3720 transaction or use is also exempt from the tax imposed under 3721 this subparagraph. The tax applies shall be applied to charges 3722 for electrical power or energy and is due and payable at the 3723 same time as taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 212. Chapter 212 3724 governs the administration and enforcement of the tax imposed by 3725 this subparagraph. The charges upon which the tax imposed by 3726 this subparagraph is applied do not include the taxes imposed by 3727 subparagraph 1. or s. 166.231. The tax imposed by this 3728 subparagraph becomes state funds at the moment of collection and 3729 is not considered as revenue of a utility for purposes of a 3730 franchise agreement between the utility and a local government. 3731 Section 29. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 3732 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3733 212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real 3734 property.-3735 (1) (a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that 3736 each every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a 3737 3738 license for the use of any real property is exercising a taxable 3739 privilege unless such property is: 3740 1. Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461.

2. Used exclusively as dwelling units.

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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 <u>if</u> 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 <u>are shall be</u> exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or the condominium association <u>is</u> 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. As used in For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "utility" means a 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 $\underline{\text{that}}$ 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

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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 remains shall remain subject to tax except as provided in this subparagraph 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 an 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

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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 specified listed in sub-subparagraph a.; and
- c. Property management services directly related to property used in connection with the services described in subsubparagraphs a. and b.

This exemption <u>inures</u> will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258.

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

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this subparagraph, the term "sale" <u>does</u> shall not include the leasing of tangible personal property.

- 11. Property occupied pursuant to an instrument calling for payments which the department has declared, in a Technical Assistance Advisement issued on or before March 15, 1993, to be nontaxable pursuant to rule 12A-1.070(19)(c), Florida Administrative Code.; provided that This subparagraph applies shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only to those payments made pursuant to such instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions thereof occurring after March 15, 1993.
- 12. Property used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes. As used in this subparagraph the term $_{T}$ "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. $212.02 \cdot (23)$, 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 relieves shall relieve the landlord, lessor, or licensor from the responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall look solely to the

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tenant, lessee, or licensee for recovery of such tax if it determines that the exemption is $\frac{1}{2}$ not applicable.

13. Rented, leased, subleased, or licensed to a person providing telecommunications, data systems management, or Internet services at a publicly or privately owned convention hall, civic center, or meeting space at a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013. This subparagraph applies only to that portion of the rental, lease, or license payment that is based on upon a percentage of sales, revenue sharing, or royalty payments and not based on upon a fixed price. This subparagraph is intended to be clarifying and remedial in nature and applies shall apply retroactively. This subparagraph does not provide a basis for an assessment of any tax not paid, or create a right to a refund of any tax paid, pursuant to this section before July 1, 2010.

Section 30. Section 212.05011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.05011 Combined rate for tax collected pursuant to ss. 203.01(1)(b)4. and 212.05(1)(e)3. 212.05(1)(e)1.c.—In complying with the amendments to ss. 203.01 and 212.05, relating to the additional tax on electrical power or energy, made by this act, a seller of electrical power or energy may collect a combined rate of 6.95 percent, which consists of the 4.35 percent and 2.6 percent required under ss. 212.05(1)(e)3. ss.212.05(1)(e)1.c. and 203.01(1)(b)4., respectively, if the provider properly reflects the tax collected with respect to the two provisions as required in the return to the department ss. ss.

Section 31. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 212.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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212.052 Research or development costs; exemption.-

- (1) For the purposes of the exemption provided in this section:
- (b) The term "costs" means cost price as defined in s. $212.02 \cdot (4)$.

Section 32. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (3), and paragraphs (c) and (i) of subsection (8) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

- (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX.-
- (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the surtax levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county and the municipalities within such county in which the surtax was collected, according to:
- 1. An interlocal agreement between the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population,

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which agreement may include a school district with the consent of the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population; or

- 2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to the formula provided in s. 218.62.
- \underline{A} Any change in the distribution formula must take effect on the first day of the any month that begins at least 60 days after written notification of that change has been made to the department.
 - (3) SMALL COUNTY SURTAX.-
- (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the surtax levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county and the municipalities within the county in which the surtax was collected, according to:
- 1. An interlocal agreement between the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population, which agreement may include a school district with the consent of the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population; or
- 2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to the formula provided in s. 218.62.
- \underline{A} Any change in the distribution formula shall take effect on the first day of \underline{the} any month that begins at least 60 days after written notification of that change has been made to the

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3945 department.

(8) EMERGENCY FIRE RESCUE SERVICES AND FACILITIES SURTAX.-

- (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the discretionary sales surtax collected under this subsection, less an administrative fee that may be retained by the Department of Revenue, shall be distributed by the department to the county. The county shall distribute the proceeds it receives from the department to the participating jurisdictions that have entered into an interlocal agreement with the county under this subsection. The county may also charge an administrative fee for receiving and distributing the surtax in the amount of the actual costs incurred, not to exceed 2 percent of the surtax collected.
- (i) Surtax collections shall be initiated on January 1 of the year following a successful referendum in order to coincide with $s.\ 212.054(5)$.

Section 33. Subsection (3) of section 212.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.13 Records required to be kept; power to inspect; audit procedure.—
- (3) For the purpose of <u>enforcing enforcement of</u> this chapter, <u>a every manufacturer and seller of tangible personal property or services licensed <u>in within</u> this state <u>shall allow is required to permit</u> the department to examine his or her books and records at all reasonable hours, and, upon <u>his or her</u> refusal, the department may require him or her to permit such examination by resort to the circuit courts of this state, subject however to the right of removal of the cause to the judicial circuit wherein such person's business is located or</u>

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wherein such person's books and records are kept if, provided further that such person's books and records are kept in within the state. If When the dealer has made an allocation or attribution pursuant to the definition of sales price in s. 212.02(16), the department may prescribe by rule the books and records that must be made available during an audit of the dealer's books and records and examples of methods for determining the reasonableness thereof. Books and records kept in the regular course of business include, but are not limited to, general ledgers, price lists, cost records, customer billings, billing system reports, tariffs, and other regulatory filings and rules of regulatory authorities. Such record may be required to be made available to the department in an electronic format when so kept by the dealer. The dealer may support the allocation of charges with books and records kept in the regular course of business covering the dealer's entire service area, including territories outside this state. During an audit, the department may reasonably require production of any additional books and records found necessary to assist in its determination.

Section 34. Paragraph (a) of 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 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 must be in the form and amount the department

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deems appropriate under the particular circumstances. A person failing to produce such cash deposit, bond, or other security is not 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, if requested by the Department of Revenue, to prevent such person from doing business subject to 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 necessary in order to recover any tax, interest, or penalty due. Notice of such sale may be served personally or by mail upon the person who deposited the security. If by mail, notice sent to the last known address as it appears on the records of the department is 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:

(a) The Those entities defined as a "person" listed in s. $212.02\frac{(12)}{}$.

Section 35. Subsection (1) of section 212.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.15 Taxes declared state funds; penalties for failure to remit taxes; due and delinquent dates; judicial review.—

(1) The taxes imposed by this chapter shall, except as

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provided in s. 212.06(5)(a)2.e., become state funds upon, at the moment of collection and are shall for each month be due to the department on, the first day of the succeeding month and be delinquent on the 21st day of such month. All returns postmarked after the 20th day of such month are delinquent.

Section 36. Subsection (3) of section 213.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.015 Taxpayer rights.—There is created a Florida Taxpayer's Bill of Rights to guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of Florida taxpayers are adequately safeguarded and protected during tax assessment, collection, and enforcement processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but comprehensive statements which explain, in simple, nontechnical terms, the rights and obligations of the Department of Revenue and taxpayers. Section 192.0105 provides additional rights afforded to payors of property taxes and assessments. The rights afforded taxpayers to ensure that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected during tax assessment and collection are available only insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so guaranteed Florida taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the departmental rules are:

(3) The right to be represented or advised by counsel or other qualified representatives at any time in administrative interactions with the department, the right to procedural safeguards with respect to recording of interviews during tax determination or collection processes conducted by the department, the right to be treated in a professional manner by

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department personnel, and the right to have audits, inspections of records, and interviews conducted at a reasonable time and place except in criminal and internal investigations (see ss. 198.06, 199.218, 201.11(1), 203.02, 206.14, 211.125(3), 211.33(3), 212.0305(3), 212.12(5)(a), (6)(a), and (11) (13), 212.13(5), 213.05, 213.21(1)(a) and (c), and 213.34). Section 37. Subsection (3) of section 218.245, Florida

218.245 Revenue sharing; apportionment.-

Statutes, is amended to read:

(3) Revenues attributed to the increase in distribution to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. $212.20(5)(d)5. \frac{12.20(6)(d)5.}{5}$ from 1.0715 percent to 1.3409 percent provided in chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, shall be distributed to each eligible municipality and any unit of local government that is consolidated as provided by s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII, 1968 revised constitution, as follows: each eligible local government's allocation shall be based on the amount it received from the half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year divided by the total receipts under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year for all eligible local governments. However, for the purpose of calculating this distribution, the amount received from the half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year by a unit of local government which is consolidated as provided by s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as amended, and as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII, of the Constitution as revised in 1968, shall be reduced by 50 percent for such local government and for the total receipts. For eligible municipalities that began

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participating in the allocation of half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the previous state fiscal year, their annual receipts shall be calculated by dividing their actual receipts by the number of months they participated, and the result multiplied by 12.

Section 38. Subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 218.65, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

218.65 Emergency distribution.—

- (5) At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Department of Revenue shall calculate a base allocation for each eligible county equal to the difference between the current per capita limitation times the county's population, minus prior year ordinary distributions to the county pursuant to ss. $212.20(5)(d)2. \frac{ss.}{212.20(6)(d)2.}$, 218.61, and 218.62. If moneys deposited into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20(5)(d)3. $\frac{12.20(6)(d)3.}{(d)3.}$ excluding moneys appropriated for supplemental distributions pursuant to subsection (8), for the current year are less than or equal to the sum of the base allocations, each eligible county must shall receive a share of the appropriated amount proportional to its base allocation. If the deposited amount exceeds the sum of the base allocations, each county must shall receive its base allocation, and the excess appropriated amount, less any amounts distributed under subsection (6), shall be distributed equally on a per capita basis among the eligible counties.
- (6) If moneys deposited in the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to $\underline{s. 212.20(5)(d)3.}$ s. $\underline{212.20(6)(d)3.}$ exceed the amount necessary to provide the base

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allocation to each eligible county, the moneys in the trust fund may be used to provide a transitional distribution, as specified in this subsection, to certain counties whose population has increased. The transitional distribution shall be made available to each county that qualified for a distribution under subsection (2) in the prior year but does not, because of the requirements of paragraph (2)(a), qualify for a distribution in the current year. Beginning on July 1 of the year following the year in which the county no longer qualifies for a distribution under subsection (2), the county shall receive two-thirds of the amount received in the prior year, and beginning July 1 of the second year following the year in which the county no longer qualifies for a distribution under subsection (2), the county shall receive one-third of the amount it received in the last year it qualified for the distribution under subsection (2). If insufficient moneys are available in the Local Government Halfcent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund to fully provide such a transitional distribution to each county that meets the eligibility criteria in this section, each eligible county shall receive a share of the available moneys proportional to the amount it would have received had moneys been sufficient to fully provide such a transitional distribution to each eligible county.

(7) The distribution provided in s. 212.20(5)(d)3. There is hereby annually appropriated from the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund the distribution provided in s. 212.20(6)(d)3. to be used for emergency and supplemental distributions pursuant to this section.

Section 39. Paragraph (q) of subsection (1) of section

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288.1045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.1045 Qualified defense contractor and space flight business tax refund program.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:
- (q) "Space flight business" means the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of space flight technology products, space flight facilities, space flight propulsion systems, or space vehicles, satellites, or stations of any kind possessing the capability for space flight, as defined by s. 212.02(23), or components thereof, and includes, in supporting space flight, vehicle launch activities, flight operations, ground control or ground support, and all administrative activities directly related to such activities. The term does not include products that are designed or manufactured for general commercial aviation or other uses even if those products may also serve an incidental use in space flight applications.

Section 40. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (3) of section 288.11621, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

288.11621 Spring training baseball franchises.-

- (3) USE OF FUNDS.-
- (a) A certified applicant may use funds provided under \underline{s} . 212.20(5)(d)6.b. \underline{s} . 212.20(6)(d)6.b. only to:
- 1. Serve the public purpose of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, or renovating a facility for a spring training franchise.
- 2. Pay or pledge for the payment of debt service on, or to fund debt service reserve funds, arbitrage rebate obligations, or other amounts payable with respect thereto, bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of

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such facility, or for the reimbursement of such costs or the refinancing of bonds issued for such purposes.

- 3. Assist in the relocation of a spring training franchise from one unit of local government to another only if the governing board of the current host local government by a majority vote agrees to relocation.
- (d)1. All certified applicants must place unexpended state funds received pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)6.b.}$ s. $\underline{212.20(6)(d)6.b.}$ in a trust fund or separate account for use only as authorized in this section.
- 2. A certified applicant may request that the Department of Revenue suspend further distributions of state funds made available under $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)6.b.}\ \underline{s.\ 212.20(6)(d)6.b.}$ for 12 months after expiration of an existing agreement with a spring training franchise to provide the certified applicant with an opportunity to enter into a new agreement with a spring training franchise, at which time the distributions shall resume.
- 3. The expenditure of state funds distributed to an applicant certified before July 1, 2010, must begin within 48 months after the initial receipt of the state funds. In addition, the construction of, or capital improvements to, a spring training facility must be completed within 24 months after the project's commencement.
- Section 41. Subsections (1) and (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), and paragraph (e) of subsection (7) of section 288.11625, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 288.11625 Sports development.-
- (1) ADMINISTRATION.—The department shall serve as the state agency responsible for screening applicants for state funding

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under s. 212.20(5)(d)6.f. s. 212.20(6)(d)6.f.

- (3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide applicants state funding under $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)6.f.}\ \underline{s.}\ 212.20(6)(d)6.f.$ for the public purpose of constructing, reconstructing, renovating, or improving a facility.
 - (5) EVALUATION PROCESS.-
- (a) Before recommending an applicant to receive a state distribution under $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)6.f.}$ $\underline{s.\ 212.20(6)(d)6.f.}$, the department must verify that:
- 1. The applicant or beneficiary is responsible for the construction, reconstruction, renovation, or improvement of a facility and obtained at least three bids for the project.
- 2. If the applicant is not a unit of local government, a unit of local government holds title to the property on which the facility and project are, or will be, located.
- 3. If the applicant is a unit of local government in whose jurisdiction the facility is, or will be, located, the unit of local government has an exclusive intent agreement to negotiate in this state with the beneficiary.
- 4. A unit of local government in whose jurisdiction the facility is, or will be, located supports the application for state funds. Such support must be verified by the adoption of a resolution, after a public hearing, that the project serves a public purpose.
- 5. The applicant or beneficiary has not previously defaulted or failed to meet any statutory requirements of a previous state-administered sports-related program under s. 288.1162, s. 288.11621, s. 288.11631, or this section. Additionally, the applicant or beneficiary is not currently

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receiving state distributions under s. 212.20 for the facility that is the subject of the application, unless the applicant demonstrates that the franchise that applied for a distribution under s. 212.20 no longer plays at the facility that is the subject of the application.

- 6. The applicant or beneficiary has sufficiently demonstrated a commitment to employ residents of this state, contract with Florida-based firms, and purchase locally available building materials to the greatest extent possible.
- 7. If the applicant is a unit of local government, the applicant has a certified copy of a signed agreement with a beneficiary for the use of the facility. If the applicant is a beneficiary, the beneficiary must enter into an agreement with the department. The applicant's or beneficiary's agreement must also require the following:
- a. The beneficiary must reimburse the state for state funds that will be distributed if the beneficiary relocates or no longer occupies or uses the facility as the facility's primary tenant before the agreement expires. Reimbursements must be sent to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.
- b. The beneficiary must pay for signage or advertising within the facility. The signage or advertising must be placed in a prominent location as close to the field of play or competition as is practicable, must be displayed consistent with signage or advertising in the same location and of like value, and must feature Florida advertising approved by the Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation.
 - 8. The project will commence within 12 months after

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receiving state funds or did not commence before January 1, 2013.

- (7) CONTRACT.—An applicant approved by the Legislature and certified by the department must enter into a contract with the department which:
- (e) Requires the applicant to reimburse the state by electing to do one of the following:
- 1. After all distributions have been made, reimburse at the end of the contract term any amount by which the total distributions made under $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)6.f.}\ \underline{s.\ 212.20(6)(d)6.f.}$ exceed actual new incremental state sales taxes generated by sales at the facility during the contract, plus a 5 percent penalty on that amount.
- 2. After the applicant begins to submit the independent analysis under paragraph (c), reimburse each year any amount by which the previous year's annual distribution exceeds 75 percent of the actual new incremental state sales taxes generated by sales at the facility.

Any reimbursement due to the state must be made within 90 days after the applicable distribution under this paragraph. If the applicant is unable or unwilling to reimburse the state for such amount, the department may place a lien on the applicant's facility. If the applicant is a municipality or county, it may reimburse the state from its half-cent sales tax allocation, as provided in s. 218.64(3). Reimbursements must be sent to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 42. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of subsection (3) of section 288.11631,

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4293 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

288.11631 Retention of Major League Baseball spring training baseball franchises.—

- (2) CERTIFICATION PROCESS.-
- (c) Each applicant certified on or after July 1, 2013, shall enter into an agreement with the department which:
- 1. Specifies the amount of the state incentive funding to be distributed. The amount of state incentive funding per certified applicant may not exceed \$20 million. However, if a certified applicant's facility is used by more than one spring training franchise, the maximum amount may not exceed \$50 million, and the Department of Revenue shall make distributions to the applicant pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{212.20(5)(d)6.e}$. \underline{s} . $\underline{212.20(6)(d)6.e}$.
- 2. States the criteria that the certified applicant must meet in order to remain certified. These criteria must include a provision stating that the spring training franchise must reimburse the state for any funds received if the franchise does not comply with the terms of the contract. If bonds were issued to construct or renovate a facility for a spring training franchise, the required reimbursement must be equal to the total amount of state distributions expected to be paid from the date the franchise violates the agreement with the applicant through the final maturity of the bonds.
- 3. States that the certified applicant is subject to decertification if the certified applicant fails to comply with this section or the agreement.
- 4. States that the department may recover state incentive funds if the certified applicant is decertified.

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5. Specifies the information that the certified applicant must report to the department.

- 6. Includes any provision deemed prudent by the department.
- (3) USE OF FUNDS.-

- (a) A certified applicant may use funds provided under \underline{s} . 212.20(5)(d)6.e. \underline{s} . 212.20(6)(d)6.e. only to:
- 1. Serve the public purpose of constructing or renovating a facility for a spring training franchise.
- 2. Pay or pledge for the payment of debt service on, or to fund debt service reserve funds, arbitrage rebate obligations, or other amounts payable with respect thereto, bonds issued for the construction or renovation of such facility, or for the reimbursement of such costs or the refinancing of bonds issued for such purposes.
- (c) The Department of Revenue may not distribute funds under $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)6.e.}$ $\underline{s.\ 212.20(6)(d)6.e.}$ until July 1, 2016. Further, the Department of Revenue may not distribute funds to an applicant certified on or after July 1, 2013, until it receives notice from the department that:
- 1. The certified applicant has encumbered funds under either subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2.; and
- 2. If applicable, any existing agreement with a spring training franchise for the use of a facility has expired.
- (d)1. All certified applicants shall place unexpended state funds received pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 212.20(5)(d)6.e.}\ \underline{s.}$ $\underline{212.20(6)(d)6.e.}$ in a trust fund or separate account for use only as authorized in this section.
- 2. A certified applicant may request that the department notify the Department of Revenue to suspend further

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distributions of state funds made available under \underline{s} . $\underline{212.20(5)(d)6.e.}$ s. $\underline{212.20(6)(d)6.e.}$ for 12 months after expiration of an existing agreement with a spring training franchise to provide the certified applicant with an opportunity to enter into a new agreement with a spring training franchise, at which time the distributions shall resume.

3. The expenditure of state funds distributed to an applicant certified after July 1, 2013, must begin within 48 months after the initial receipt of the state funds. In addition, the construction or renovation of a spring training facility must be completed within 24 months after the project's commencement.

Section 43. Subsection (6) of section 288.1169, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.1169 International Game Fish Association World Center facility.—

(6) The department <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> recertify every 10 years that the facility is open, that the International Game Fish
Association World Center continues to be the only international administrative headquarters, fishing museum, and Hall of Fame in the United States recognized by the International Game Fish
Association, and that the project is meeting the minimum projections for attendance or sales tax revenues as required at the time of original certification. If the facility is not recertified during this 10-year review as meeting the minimum projections, then funding shall be abated until the certification criteria are met. If the project fails to generate \$1 million of annual revenues pursuant to paragraph (2) (e), the distribution of revenues pursuant to s. 212.20(5) (d) 6.d. s.

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212.20(6)(d)6.d. shall be reduced to an amount equal to \$83,333 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual revenues generated and the denominator of which is \$1 million. Such reduction remains in effect until revenues generated by the project in a 12-month period equal or exceed \$1 million.

Section 44. Subsection (8) of section 551.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.102 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(8) "Slot machine" means a any mechanical or electrical contrivance, terminal that may or may not be capable of downloading slot games from a central server system, machine, or other device that, upon insertion of a coin, bill, ticket, token, or similar object or upon payment of any consideration whatsoever, including the use of an any electronic payment system except a credit card or debit card, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which, whether by reason of skill or application of the element of chance or both, may deliver or entitle the person or persons playing or operating the contrivance, terminal, machine, or other device to receive cash, billets, tickets, tokens, or electronic credits to be exchanged for cash or to receive merchandise or anything of value whatsoever, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or manually. The term includes associated equipment necessary to conduct the operation of the contrivance, terminal, machine, or other device. Slot machines may use spinning reels, video displays, or both. A slot machine is not a "coin-operated amusement machine" as defined in s. $212.02\frac{(24)}{}$ or an amusement game or machine as described in s. 849.161, and is slot machines are not subject to the tax imposed by s. 212.05(1)(h).

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Section 45. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 790.0655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.0655 Purchase and delivery of handguns; mandatory waiting period; exceptions; penalties.—

(1) (a) There <u>is</u> shall be a mandatory 3-day waiting period, which shall be 3 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, between the purchase and the delivery at retail of <u>a</u> any handgun. The term "purchase" means the transfer of money or other valuable consideration to the retailer. The term "handgun" means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. The term "retailer" means and includes every person engaged in has the meaning ascribed business of making sales at retail or for distribution, or use, or consumption, or storage to be used or consumed in this state, as defined in s. 212.02(13).

Section 46. <u>Section 212.0596</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 47. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.05, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (v) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is reenacted 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.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS.—Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is

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otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

- (v) Professional services.-
- 1. Also exempted are professional, insurance, or personal service transactions that involve sales as inconsequential elements for which no separate charges are made.
- 2. The personal service transactions exempted pursuant to subparagraph 1. do not exempt the sale of information services involving the furnishing of printed, mimeographed, or multigraphed matter, or matter duplicating written or printed matter in any other manner, other than professional services and services of employees, agents, or other persons acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity or information services furnished to newspapers and radio and television stations. As used in this subparagraph, the term "information services"

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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)(i).

Section 48. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.0506, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 634.131, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

634.131 Tax on premiums and assessments.—Premiums and assessments received by insurers or service agreement companies and taxed under this section are not subject to any premium tax provided for in the Florida Insurance Code. However, the gross amount of such premiums and assessments is subject to the sales tax imposed by s. 212.0506.

Section 49. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.0506, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 634.415, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 634.415 Tax on premiums; annual statement; reports.-
- (2) The gross amount of premiums and assessments is subject to the sales tax imposed by s. 212.0506.

Section 50. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.054, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 202.18, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

202.18 Allocation and disposition of tax proceeds.-The

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proceeds of the communications services taxes remitted under this chapter shall be treated as follows:

- (3) (a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the proceeds of each local communications services tax levied by a municipality or county pursuant to s. 202.19(1) or s. 202.20(1), less the department's costs of administration, shall be transferred to the Local Communications Services Tax Clearing Trust Fund and held there to be distributed to such municipality or county. However, the proceeds of any communications services tax imposed pursuant to s. 202.19(5) shall be deposited and disbursed in accordance with ss. 212.054 and 212.055. For purposes of this section, the proceeds of any tax levied by a municipality, county, or school board under s. 202.19(1) or s. 202.20(1) are all funds collected and received by the department pursuant to a specific levy authorized by such sections, including any interest and penalties attributable to the tax levy.
- (c)1. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, proceeds of the taxes levied pursuant to s. 202.19, less amounts deducted for costs of administration in accordance with paragraph (b), shall be distributed monthly to the appropriate jurisdictions. The proceeds of taxes imposed pursuant to s. 202.19(5) shall be distributed in the same manner as discretionary surtaxes are distributed, in accordance with ss. 212.054 and 212.055.
- 2. The department shall make any adjustments to the distributions pursuant to this section which are necessary to reflect the proper amounts due to individual jurisdictions or trust funds. In the event that the department adjusts amounts

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due to reflect a correction in the situsing of a customer, such adjustment shall be limited to the amount of tax actually collected from such customer by the dealer of communication services.

- 3.a. Adjustments in distributions which are necessary to correct misallocations between jurisdictions shall be governed by this subparagraph. If the department determines that misallocations between jurisdictions occurred, it shall provide written notice of such determination to all affected jurisdictions. The notice shall include the amount of the misallocations, the basis upon which the determination was made, data supporting the determination, and the identity of each affected jurisdiction. The notice shall also inform all affected jurisdictions of their authority to enter into a written agreement establishing a method of adjustment as described in sub-subparagraph c.
- b. An adjustment affecting a distribution to a jurisdiction which is less than 90 percent of the average monthly distribution to that jurisdiction for the 6 months immediately preceding the department's determination, as reported by all communications services dealers, shall be made in the month immediately following the department's determination that misallocations occurred.
- c. If an adjustment affecting a distribution to a jurisdiction equals or exceeds 90 percent of the average monthly distribution to that jurisdiction for the 6 months immediately preceding the department's determination, as reported by all communications services dealers, the affected jurisdictions may enter into a written agreement establishing a method of

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adjustment. If the agreement establishing a method of adjustment provides for payments of local communications services tax monthly distributions, the amount of any such payment agreed to may not exceed the local communications services tax monthly distributions available to the jurisdiction that was allocated amounts in excess of those to which it was entitled. If affected jurisdictions execute a written agreement specifying a method of adjustment, a copy of the written agreement shall be provided to the department no later than the first day of the month following 90 days after the date the department transmits notice of the misallocation. If the department does not receive a copy of the written agreement within the specified time period, an adjustment affecting a distribution to a jurisdiction made pursuant to this sub-subparagraph shall be prorated over a time period that equals the time period over which the misallocations occurred.

Section 51. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.054, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 202.20, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

202.20 Local communications services tax conversion rates.-

(3) For any county or school board that levies a discretionary surtax under s. 212.055, the rate of such tax on communications services as authorized by s. 202.19(5) shall be as follows:

County

.5% 1% 1.5% Discretionary
Discretionary Discretionary surtax conversion
surtax surtax rates

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		conversion	conversion		
		rates	rates		
4580					
4581					
4500	Alachua	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4582	Baker	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4583					
	Bay	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4584	Bradford	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4585	BIAGIOIG	0.5%	0.0%	0.00	
	Brevard	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4586					
4587	Broward	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4307	Calhoun	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4588					
	Charlotte	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4589	Q : b c	0.20	0.60	0.00	
4590	Citrus	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
	Clay	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4591					
1.5.0.0	Collier	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	
4592	Columbia	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4593	COLUMBIA	0. 0 0	0.00	0. 9 0	

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4594	Desoto	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
	Dixie	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4595	Duval	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4596	Escambia	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4597	ESCAMDIA	0.36	0.03	0.9%	
4598	Flagler	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	
	Franklin	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4599	Gadsden	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4600	Gilchrist	በ 3%	0.5%	0.7%	
4601					
4602	Glades	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4603	Gulf	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4003	Hamilton	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4604	Hardee	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4605					
4606	Hendry	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4607	Hernando	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
- 2 0 .	Highlands	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	

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

1	35-00103-15				2015310
4608					
4.600	Hillsborough	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4609	Holmes	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4610	110 TIMES	0.50	0.00	0.00	
	Indian River	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4611					
	Jackson	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	
4612	Jefferson	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4613	Jerrerson	0.3%	0.3%	0.06	
1010	Lafayette	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	
4614					
	Lake	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4615	_	0.00	0	0.00	
4616	Lee	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4010	Leon	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4617					
	Levy	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4618					
4619	Liberty	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4019	Madison	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4620	-10.0.2001				
	Manatee	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4621					
	Marion	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4622					

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	Martin	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4623					
	Miami-Dade	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4624					
	Monroe	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4625	N-7	0 20	060	0.00	
4626	Nassau	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4020	Okaloosa	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4627	Okaloosa	0.50	0.00	0.00	
1027	Okeechobee	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4628					
	Orange	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4629					
	Osceola	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
4630					
	Palm Beach	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4631					
	Pasco	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4632					
4.622	Pinellas	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
4633	Dolls	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4634	Polk	0.5%	0.00	0.0%	
1031	Putnam	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4635	1 d d l l d l l	0.00	3. 5. 5	0. 0 0	
	St. Johns	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
4636					
	St. Lucie	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	
					J

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

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4637						
	Santa Rosa	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%		
4638						
	Sarasota	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%		
4639						
	Seminole	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%		
4640						
	Sumter	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%		
4641						
	Suwannee	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%		
4642						
	Taylor	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%		
4643	-					
	Union	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%		
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	Volusia	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%		
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	Wakulla	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%		
4646	Wallatta	.	.	.		
1010	Walton	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%		
4647	Walcon	0.50	0.00	0.90		
101/	Washington	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%		
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4649						
4650	The diagratic	mary curtay ca	oversion rate	ith rospost t		
4651	The discretionary surtax conversion rate with respect to					
	communications services reflected on bills dated on or after					
4652	October 1, 2001, shall take effect without any further action by					
4653	a county or school board that has levied a surtax on or before					
4654	October 1, 2001. For a county or school board that levies a					

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surtax subsequent to October 1, 2001, the discretionary surtax conversion rate with respect to communications services shall take effect upon the effective date of the surtax as provided in s. 212.054. The discretionary sales surtax rate on communications services for a county or school board levying a combined rate which is not listed in the table provided by this subsection shall be calculated by averaging or adding the appropriate rates from the table and rounding up to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Section 52. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.054, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

- (1) CHARTER COUNTY AND REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM SURTAX.—
 - (a) Each charter county that has adopted a charter, each

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county the government of which is consolidated with that of one or more municipalities, and each county that is within or under an interlocal agreement with a regional transportation or transit authority created under chapter 343 or chapter 349 may levy a discretionary sales surtax, subject to approval by a majority vote of the electorate of the county or by a charter amendment approved by a majority vote of the electorate of the county.

- (b) The rate shall be up to 1 percent.
- (c) The proposal to adopt a discretionary sales surtax as provided in this subsection and to create a trust fund within the county accounts shall be placed on the ballot in accordance with law at a time to be set at the discretion of the governing body.
- (d) Proceeds from the surtax shall be applied to as many or as few of the uses enumerated below in whatever combination the county commission deems appropriate:
- 1. Deposited by the county in the trust fund and shall be used for the purposes of development, construction, equipment, maintenance, operation, supportive services, including a countywide bus system, on-demand transportation services, and related costs of a fixed guideway rapid transit system;
- 2. Remitted by the governing body of the county to an expressway, transit, or transportation authority created by law to be used, at the discretion of such authority, for the development, construction, operation, or maintenance of roads or bridges in the county, for the operation and maintenance of a bus system, for the operation and maintenance of on-demand transportation services, for the payment of principal and

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interest on existing bonds issued for the construction of such roads or bridges, and, upon approval by the county commission, such proceeds may be pledged for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such roads or bridges;

- 3. Used by the county for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the county; for the expansion, operation, and maintenance of bus and fixed guideway systems; for the expansion, operation, and maintenance of on-demand transportation services; and for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for the construction of fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges; and such proceeds may be pledged by the governing body of the county for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges and no more than 25 percent used for nontransit uses; and
- 4. Used by the county for the planning, development, construction, operation, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the county; for the planning, development, expansion, operation, and maintenance of bus and fixed guideway systems; for the planning, development, construction, operation, and maintenance of on-demand transportation services; and for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for the construction of fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges; and such proceeds may be pledged by the governing body of the county for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges. Pursuant

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to an interlocal agreement entered into pursuant to chapter 163, the governing body of the county may distribute proceeds from the tax to a municipality, or an expressway or transportation authority created by law to be expended for the purpose authorized by this paragraph. Any county that has entered into interlocal agreements for distribution of proceeds to one or more municipalities in the county shall revise such interlocal agreements no less than every 5 years in order to include any municipalities that have been created since the prior interlocal agreements were executed.

- (e) As used in this subsection, the term "on-demand transportation services" means transportation provided between flexible points of origin and destination selected by individual users with such service being provided at a time that is agreed upon by the user and the provider of the service and that is not fixed-schedule or fixed-route in nature.
 - (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX.-
- (a)1. The governing authority in each county may levy a discretionary sales surtax of 0.5 percent or 1 percent. The levy of the surtax shall be pursuant to ordinance enacted by a majority of the members of the county governing authority and approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum on the surtax. If the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's population adopt uniform resolutions establishing the rate of the surtax and calling for a referendum on the surtax, the levy of the surtax shall be placed on the ballot and shall take effect if approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in the referendum on the surtax.

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2. If the surtax was levied pursuant to a referendum held before July 1, 1993, the surtax may not be levied beyond the time established in the ordinance, or, if the ordinance did not limit the period of the levy, the surtax may not be levied for more than 15 years. The levy of such surtax may be extended only by approval of a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum on the surtax.

(b) A statement which includes a brief general description of the projects to be funded by the surtax and which conforms to the requirements of s. 101.161 shall be placed on the ballot by the governing authority of any county which enacts an ordinance calling for a referendum on the levy of the surtax or in which the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's population adopt uniform resolutions calling for a referendum on the surtax. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

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....FOR the-cent sales

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....AGAINST the-cent sales tax

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4791 (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the surtax 4792 levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county 4793 and the municipalities within such county in which the surtax

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1. An interlocal agreement between the county governing

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authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population, which agreement may include a school district with the consent of the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population; or

2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to the formula provided in s. 218.62.

Any change in the distribution formula must take effect on the first day of any month that begins at least 60 days after written notification of that change has been made to the department.

(d) The proceeds of the surtax authorized by this subsection and any accrued interest shall be expended by the school district, within the county and municipalities within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, within another county, to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure; to acquire land for public recreation, conservation, or protection of natural resources; to provide loans, grants, or rebates to residential or commercial property owners who make energy efficiency improvements to their residential or commercial property, if a local government ordinance authorizing such use is approved by referendum; or to finance the closure of county-owned or municipally owned solid waste landfills that have been closed or are required to be closed by order of the Department of Environmental Protection. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of landfill closure before July 1, 1993, is ratified. The proceeds and any

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interest may not be used for the operational expenses of infrastructure, except that a county that has a population of fewer than 75,000 and that is required to close a landfill may use the proceeds or interest for long-term maintenance costs associated with landfill closure. Counties, as defined in s. 125.011, and charter counties may, in addition, use the proceeds or interest to retire or service indebtedness incurred for bonds issued before July 1, 1987, for infrastructure purposes, and for bonds subsequently issued to refund such bonds. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of retiring or servicing indebtedness incurred for refunding bonds before July 1, 1999, is ratified.

- 1. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "infrastructure" means:
- a. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any related land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs.
- b. A fire department vehicle, an emergency medical service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a police department vehicle, or any other vehicle, and the equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle for its official use or equipment that has a life expectancy of at least 5 years.
- c. Any expenditure for the construction, lease, or maintenance of, or provision of utilities or security for, facilities, as defined in s. 29.008.
- d. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the improvement of private facilities that have

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a life expectancy of 5 or more years and that the owner agrees to make available for use on a temporary basis as needed by a local government as a public emergency shelter or a staging area for emergency response equipment during an emergency officially declared by the state or by the local government under s. 252.38. Such improvements are limited to those necessary to comply with current standards for public emergency evacuation shelters. The owner must enter into a written contract with the local government providing the improvement funding to make the private facility available to the public for purposes of emergency shelter at no cost to the local government for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the improvement, with the provision that the obligation will transfer to any subsequent owner until the end of the minimum period.

- e. Any land acquisition expenditure for a residential housing project in which at least 30 percent of the units are affordable to individuals or families whose total annual household income does not exceed 120 percent of the area median income adjusted for household size, if the land is owned by a local government or by a special district that enters into a written agreement with the local government to provide such housing. The local government or special district may enter into a ground lease with a public or private person or entity for nominal or other consideration for the construction of the residential housing project on land acquired pursuant to this sub-subparagraph.
- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "energy efficiency improvement" means any energy conservation and efficiency improvement that reduces consumption through

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conservation or a more efficient use of electricity, natural gas, propane, or other forms of energy on the property, including, but not limited to, air sealing; installation of insulation; installation of energy-efficient heating, cooling, or ventilation systems; installation of solar panels; building modifications to increase the use of daylight or shade; replacement of windows; installation of energy controls or energy recovery systems; installation of electric vehicle charging equipment; installation of systems for natural gas fuel as defined in s. 206.9951; and installation of efficient lighting equipment.

- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a local government infrastructure surtax imposed or extended after July 1, 1998, may allocate up to 15 percent of the surtax proceeds for deposit into a trust fund within the county's accounts created for the purpose of funding economic development projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies, including the funding of operational costs and incentives related to economic development. The ballot statement must indicate the intention to make an allocation under the authority of this subparagraph.
- (e) School districts, counties, and municipalities receiving proceeds under the provisions of this subsection may pledge such proceeds for the purpose of servicing new bond indebtedness incurred pursuant to law. Local governments may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration pursuant to the State Bond Act to issue any bonds through the provisions of this subsection. Counties and municipalities may join together for the issuance of bonds

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4912 authorized by this subsection.

- (f)1. Notwithstanding paragraph (d), a county that has a population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, or any county designated as an area of critical state concern on the effective date of this act, and that imposed the surtax before July 1, 1992, may use the proceeds and interest of the surtax for any public purpose if:
 - a. The debt service obligations for any year are met;
- b. The county's comprehensive plan has been determined to be in compliance with part II of chapter 163; and
- c. The county has adopted an amendment to the surtax ordinance pursuant to the procedure provided in s. 125.66 authorizing additional uses of the surtax proceeds and interest.
- 2. A municipality located within a county that has a population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, or within a county designated as an area of critical state concern on the effective date of this act, and that imposed the surtax before July 1, 1992, may not use the proceeds and interest of the surtax for any purpose other than an infrastructure purpose authorized in paragraph (d) unless the municipality's comprehensive plan has been determined to be in compliance with part II of chapter 163 and the municipality has adopted an amendment to its surtax ordinance or resolution pursuant to the procedure provided in s. 166.041 authorizing additional uses of the surtax proceeds and interest. Such municipality may expend the surtax proceeds and interest for any public purpose authorized in the amendment.
- 3. Those counties designated as an area of critical state concern which qualify to use the surtax for any public purpose

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may use only up to 10 percent of the surtax proceeds for any public purpose other than for infrastructure purposes authorized by this section. A county that was designated as an area of critical state concern for at least 20 consecutive years prior to removal of the designation, and that qualified to use the surtax for any public purpose at the time of the removal of the designation, may continue to use up to 10 percent of the surtax proceeds for any public purpose other than for infrastructure purposes for 20 years following removal of the designation, notwithstanding subparagraph (a) 2. After expiration of the 20-year period, a county may continue to use up to 10 percent of the surtax proceeds for any public purpose other than for infrastructure if the county adopts an ordinance providing for such continued use of the surtax proceeds.

- (g) Notwithstanding paragraph (d), a county having a population greater than 75,000 in which the taxable value of real property is less than 60 percent of the just value of real property for ad valorem tax purposes for the tax year in which an infrastructure surtax referendum is placed before the voters, and the municipalities within such a county, may use the proceeds and interest of the surtax for operation and maintenance of parks and recreation programs and facilities established with the proceeds of the surtax throughout the duration of the surtax levy or while interest earnings accruing from the proceeds of the surtax are available for such use, whichever period is longer.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a county shall not levy local option sales surtaxes authorized in this subsection and subsections (3), (4), and (5) in excess of a

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4970 combined rate of 1 percent.

- (3) SMALL COUNTY SURTAX.-
- (a) The governing authority in each county that has a population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, may levy a discretionary sales surtax of 0.5 percent or 1 percent. The levy of the surtax shall be pursuant to ordinance enacted by an extraordinary vote of the members of the county governing authority if the surtax revenues are expended for operating purposes. If the surtax revenues are expended for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness, the surtax shall be approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum on the surtax.
- (b) A statement that includes a brief general description of the projects to be funded by the surtax and conforms to the requirements of s. 101.161 shall be placed on the ballot by the governing authority of any county that enacts an ordinance calling for a referendum on the levy of the surtax for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

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(c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the surtax 4993 levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county 4994

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and the municipalities within the county in which the surtax was collected, according to:

- 1. An interlocal agreement between the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population, which agreement may include a school district with the consent of the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population; or
- 2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to the formula provided in s. 218.62.

Any change in the distribution formula shall take effect on the first day of any month that begins at least 60 days after written notification of that change has been made to the department.

(d)1. If the surtax is levied pursuant to a referendum, the proceeds of the surtax and any interest accrued thereto may be expended by the school district or within the county and municipalities within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, within another county, for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure and to acquire land for public recreation or conservation or protection of natural resources. However, if the surtax is levied pursuant to an ordinance approved by an extraordinary vote of the members of the county governing authority, the proceeds and any interest accrued thereto may be used for operational expenses of any infrastructure or for any public purpose authorized in the

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ordinance under which the surtax is levied.

- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, "infrastructure" means any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto.
- (e) A school district, county, or municipality that receives proceeds under this subsection following a referendum may pledge the proceeds for the purpose of servicing new bond indebtedness incurred pursuant to law. Local governments may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance pursuant to the State Bond Act to issue any bonds through the provisions of this subsection. A jurisdiction may not issue bonds pursuant to this subsection more frequently than once per year. A county and municipality may join together to issue bonds authorized by this subsection.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a county shall not levy local option sales surtaxes authorized in this subsection and subsections (2), (4), and (5) in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent.
 - (4) INDIGENT CARE AND TRAUMA CENTER SURTAX.-
- (a)1. The governing body in each county the government of which is not consolidated with that of one or more municipalities, which has a population of at least 800,000 residents and is not authorized to levy a surtax under subsection (5), may levy, pursuant to an ordinance either approved by an extraordinary vote of the governing body or conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote

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of the electors of the county voting in a referendum, a discretionary sales surtax at a rate that may not exceed 0.5 percent.

2. If the ordinance is conditioned on a referendum, a statement that includes a brief and general description of the purposes to be funded by the surtax and that conforms to the requirements of s. 101.161 shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following questions shall be placed on the ballot:

FOR THE. . . . CENTS TAX

AGAINST THE. . . . CENTS TAX

3. The ordinance adopted by the governing body providing for the imposition of the surtax shall set forth a plan for providing health care services to qualified residents, as defined in subparagraph 4. Such plan and subsequent amendments to it shall fund a broad range of health care services for both indigent persons and the medically poor, including, but not limited to, primary care and preventive care as well as hospital care. The plan must also address the services to be provided by the Level I trauma center. It shall emphasize a continuity of care in the most cost-effective setting, taking into consideration both a high quality of care and geographic access. Where consistent with these objectives, it shall include, without limitation, services rendered by physicians, clinics, community hospitals, mental health centers, and alternative delivery sites, as well as at least one regional referral hospital where appropriate. It shall provide that agreements

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negotiated between the county and providers, including hospitals with a Level I trauma center, will include reimbursement methodologies that take into account the cost of services rendered to eligible patients, recognize hospitals that render a disproportionate share of indigent care, provide other incentives to promote the delivery of charity care, promote the advancement of technology in medical services, recognize the level of responsiveness to medical needs in trauma cases, and require cost containment including, but not limited to, case management. It must also provide that any hospitals that are owned and operated by government entities on May 21, 1991, must, as a condition of receiving funds under this subsection, afford public access equal to that provided under s. 286.011 as to meetings of the governing board, the subject of which is budgeting resources for the rendition of charity care as that term is defined in the Florida Hospital Uniform Reporting System (FHURS) manual referenced in s. 408.07. The plan shall also include innovative health care programs that provide costeffective alternatives to traditional methods of service delivery and funding.

- 4. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "qualified resident" means residents of the authorizing county who are:
- a. Qualified as indigent persons as certified by the authorizing county;
- b. Certified by the authorizing county as meeting the definition of the medically poor, defined as persons having insufficient income, resources, and assets to provide the needed medical care without using resources required to meet basic needs for shelter, food, clothing, and personal expenses; or not

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being eligible for any other state or federal program, or having medical needs that are not covered by any such program; or having insufficient third-party insurance coverage. In all cases, the authorizing county is intended to serve as the payor of last resort; or

- c. Participating in innovative, cost-effective programs approved by the authorizing county.
- 5. Moneys collected pursuant to this paragraph remain the property of the state and shall be distributed by the Department of Revenue on a regular and periodic basis to the clerk of the circuit court as ex officio custodian of the funds of the authorizing county. The clerk of the circuit court shall:
- a. Maintain the moneys in an indigent health care trust fund;
- b. Invest any funds held on deposit in the trust fund pursuant to general law;
- c. Disburse the funds, including any interest earned, to any provider of health care services, as provided in subparagraphs 3. and 4., upon directive from the authorizing county. However, if a county has a population of at least 800,000 residents and has levied the surtax authorized in this paragraph, notwithstanding any directive from the authorizing county, on October 1 of each calendar year, the clerk of the court shall issue a check in the amount of \$6.5 million to a hospital in its jurisdiction that has a Level I trauma center or shall issue a check in the amount of \$3.5 million to a hospital in its jurisdiction that has a Level I trauma center if that county enacts and implements a hospital lien law in accordance with chapter 98-499, Laws of Florida. The issuance of the checks

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on October 1 of each year is provided in recognition of the Level I trauma center status and shall be in addition to the base contract amount received during fiscal year 1999-2000 and any additional amount negotiated to the base contract. If the hospital receiving funds for its Level I trauma center status requests such funds to be used to generate federal matching funds under Medicaid, the clerk of the court shall instead issue a check to the Agency for Health Care Administration to accomplish that purpose to the extent that it is allowed through the General Appropriations Act; and

- d. Prepare on a biennial basis an audit of the trust fund specified in sub-subparagraph a. Commencing February 1, 2004, such audit shall be delivered to the governing body and to the chair of the legislative delegation of each authorizing county.
- 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a county shall not levy local option sales surtaxes authorized in this paragraph and subsections (2) and (3) in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the governing body in each county the government of which is not consolidated with that of one or more municipalities and which has a population of less than 800,000 residents, may levy, by ordinance subject to approval by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum, a discretionary sales surtax at a rate that may not exceed 0.25 percent for the sole purpose of funding trauma services provided by a trauma center licensed pursuant to chapter 395.
- 1. A statement that includes a brief and general description of the purposes to be funded by the surtax and that

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conforms to the requirements of s. 101.161 shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following shall be placed on the ballot:

FOR THE...CENTS TAX

AGAINST THE...CENTS TAX

- 2. The ordinance adopted by the governing body of the county providing for the imposition of the surtax shall set forth a plan for providing trauma services to trauma victims presenting in the trauma service area in which such county is located.
- 3. Moneys collected pursuant to this paragraph remain the property of the state and shall be distributed by the Department of Revenue on a regular and periodic basis to the clerk of the circuit court as ex officio custodian of the funds of the authorizing county. The clerk of the circuit court shall:
 - a. Maintain the moneys in a trauma services trust fund.
- b. Invest any funds held on deposit in the trust fund pursuant to general law.
- c. Disburse the funds, including any interest earned on such funds, to the trauma center in its trauma service area, as provided in the plan set forth pursuant to subparagraph 2., upon directive from the authorizing county. If the trauma center receiving funds requests such funds be used to generate federal matching funds under Medicaid, the custodian of the funds shall instead issue a check to the Agency for Health Care Administration to accomplish that purpose to the extent that the agency is allowed through the General Appropriations Act.

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d. Prepare on a biennial basis an audit of the trauma services trust fund specified in sub-subparagraph a., to be delivered to the authorizing county.

- 4. A discretionary sales surtax imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall expire 4 years after the effective date of the surtax, unless reenacted by ordinance subject to approval by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a subsequent referendum.
- 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a county shall not levy local option sales surtaxes authorized in this paragraph and subsections (2) and (3) in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent.
- (5) COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL SURTAX.—Any county as defined in s. 125.011(1) may levy the surtax authorized in this subsection pursuant to an ordinance either approved by extraordinary vote of the county commission or conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum. In a county as defined in s. 125.011(1), for the purposes of this subsection, "county public general hospital" means a general hospital as defined in s. 395.002 which is owned, operated, maintained, or governed by the county or its agency, authority, or public health trust.
 - (a) The rate shall be 0.5 percent.
- (b) If the ordinance is conditioned on a referendum, the proposal to adopt the county public hospital surtax shall be placed on the ballot in accordance with law at a time to be set at the discretion of the governing body. The referendum question on the ballot shall include a brief general description of the health care services to be funded by the surtax.

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- (c) Proceeds from the surtax shall be:
- 1. Deposited by the county in a special fund, set aside from other county funds, to be used only for the operation, maintenance, and administration of the county public general hospital; and
- 2. Remitted promptly by the county to the agency, authority, or public health trust created by law which administers or operates the county public general hospital.
- (d) Except as provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2., the county must continue to contribute each year an amount equal to at least 80 percent of that percentage of the total county budget appropriated for the operation, administration, and maintenance of the county public general hospital from the county's general revenues in the fiscal year of the county ending September 30, 1991:
- 1. Twenty-five percent of such amount must be remitted to a governing board, agency, or authority that is wholly independent from the public health trust, agency, or authority responsible for the county public general hospital, to be used solely for the purpose of funding the plan for indigent health care services provided for in paragraph (e);
- 2. However, in the first year of the plan, a total of \$10 million shall be remitted to such governing board, agency, or authority, to be used solely for the purpose of funding the plan for indigent health care services provided for in paragraph (e), and in the second year of the plan, a total of \$15 million shall be so remitted and used.
- (e) A governing board, agency, or authority shall be chartered by the county commission upon this act becoming law.

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The governing board, agency, or authority shall adopt and implement a health care plan for indigent health care services. The governing board, agency, or authority shall consist of no more than seven and no fewer than five members appointed by the county commission. The members of the governing board, agency, or authority shall be at least 18 years of age and residents of the county. No member may be employed by or affiliated with a health care provider or the public health trust, agency, or authority responsible for the county public general hospital. The following community organizations shall each appoint a representative to a nominating committee: the South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association, the Miami-Dade County Public Health Trust, the Dade County Medical Association, the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, and the Mayor of Miami-Dade County. This committee shall nominate between 10 and 14 county citizens for the governing board, agency, or authority. The slate shall be presented to the county commission and the county commission shall confirm the top five to seven nominees, depending on the size of the governing board. Until such time as the governing board, agency, or authority is created, the funds provided for in subparagraph (d) 2. shall be placed in a restricted account set aside from other county funds and not disbursed by the county for any other purpose.

1. The plan shall divide the county into a minimum of four and maximum of six service areas, with no more than one participant hospital per service area. The county public general hospital shall be designated as the provider for one of the service areas. Services shall be provided through participants' primary acute care facilities.

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2. The plan and subsequent amendments to it shall fund a defined range of health care services for both indigent persons and the medically poor, including primary care, preventive care, hospital emergency room care, and hospital care necessary to stabilize the patient. For the purposes of this section, "stabilization" means stabilization as defined in s. 397.311(35). Where consistent with these objectives, the plan may include services rendered by physicians, clinics, community hospitals, and alternative delivery sites, as well as at least one regional referral hospital per service area. The plan shall provide that agreements negotiated between the governing board, agency, or authority and providers shall recognize hospitals that render a disproportionate share of indigent care, provide other incentives to promote the delivery of charity care to draw down federal funds where appropriate, and require cost containment, including, but not limited to, case management. From the funds specified in subparagraphs (d)1. and 2. for indigent health care services, service providers shall receive reimbursement at a Medicaid rate to be determined by the governing board, agency, or authority created pursuant to this paragraph for the initial emergency room visit, and a per-member per-month fee or capitation for those members enrolled in their service area, as compensation for the services rendered following the initial emergency visit. Except for provisions of emergency services, upon determination of eligibility, enrollment shall be deemed to have occurred at the time services were rendered. The provisions for specific reimbursement of emergency services shall be repealed on July 1, 2001, unless otherwise reenacted by the Legislature. The capitation amount or

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rate shall be determined prior to program implementation by an independent actuarial consultant. In no event shall such reimbursement rates exceed the Medicaid rate. The plan must also provide that any hospitals owned and operated by government entities on or after the effective date of this act must, as a condition of receiving funds under this subsection, afford public access equal to that provided under s. 286.011 as to any meeting of the governing board, agency, or authority the subject of which is budgeting resources for the retention of charity care, as that term is defined in the rules of the Agency for Health Care Administration. The plan shall also include innovative health care programs that provide cost-effective alternatives to traditional methods of service and delivery funding.

- 3. The plan's benefits shall be made available to all county residents currently eligible to receive health care services as indigents or medically poor as defined in paragraph (4)(d).
- 4. Eligible residents who participate in the health care plan shall receive coverage for a period of 12 months or the period extending from the time of enrollment to the end of the current fiscal year, per enrollment period, whichever is less.
- 5. At the end of each fiscal year, the governing board, agency, or authority shall prepare an audit that reviews the budget of the plan, delivery of services, and quality of services, and makes recommendations to increase the plan's efficiency. The audit shall take into account participant hospital satisfaction with the plan and assess the amount of poststabilization patient transfers requested, and accepted or

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denied, by the county public general hospital.

- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a county may not levy local option sales surtaxes authorized in this subsection and subsections (2) and (3) in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent.
 - (6) SCHOOL CAPITAL OUTLAY SURTAX.-
- (a) The school board in each county may levy, pursuant to resolution conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum, a discretionary sales surtax at a rate that may not exceed 0.5 percent.
- (b) The resolution shall include a statement that provides a brief and general description of the school capital outlay projects to be funded by the surtax. The statement shall conform to the requirements of s. 101.161 and shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

....FOR THECENTS TAX

....AGAINST THECENTS TAX

(c) The resolution providing for the imposition of the surtax shall set forth a plan for use of the surtax proceeds for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of school facilities and campuses which have a useful life expectancy of 5 or more years, and any land acquisition, land improvement,

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design, and engineering costs related thereto. Additionally, the plan shall include the costs of retrofitting and providing for technology implementation, including hardware and software, for the various sites within the school district. Surtax revenues may be used for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness to finance projects authorized by this subsection, and any interest accrued thereto may be held in trust to finance such projects. Neither the proceeds of the surtax nor any interest accrued thereto shall be used for operational expenses.

- (d) Surtax revenues collected by the Department of Revenue pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed to the school board imposing the surtax in accordance with law.
 - (7) VOTER-APPROVED INDIGENT CARE SURTAX.-
- (a)1. The governing body in each county that has a population of fewer than 800,000 residents may levy an indigent care surtax pursuant to an ordinance conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum. The surtax may be levied at a rate not to exceed 0.5 percent, except that if a publicly supported medical school is located in the county, the rate shall not exceed 1 percent.
- 2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., the governing body of any county that has a population of fewer than 50,000 residents may levy an indigent care surtax pursuant to an ordinance conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum. The surtax may be levied at a rate not to exceed 1 percent.
- (b) A statement that includes a brief and general description of the purposes to be funded by the surtax and that

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conforms to the requirements of s. 101.161 shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following questions shall be placed on the ballot:

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FOR THE...CENTS TAX

AGAINST THE...CENTS TAX

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(c) 1. The ordinance adopted by the governing body providing for the imposition of the surtax must set forth a plan for providing health care services to qualified residents, as defined in paragraph (d). The plan and subsequent amendments to it shall fund a broad range of health care services for indigent persons and the medically poor, including, but not limited to, primary care and preventive care, as well as hospital care. It shall emphasize a continuity of care in the most cost-effective setting, taking into consideration a high quality of care and geographic access. Where consistent with these objectives, it shall include, without limitation, services rendered by physicians, clinics, community hospitals, mental health centers, and alternative delivery sites, as well as at least one regional referral hospital where appropriate. It shall provide that agreements negotiated between the county and providers shall include reimbursement methodologies that take into account the cost of services rendered to eligible patients, recognize hospitals that render a disproportionate share of indigent care, provide other incentives to promote the delivery of charity care, and require cost containment, including, but not limited to, case management. The plan must also include innovative health care programs that provide cost-effective alternatives to

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traditional methods of service delivery and funding.

- 2. In addition to the uses specified or services required to be provided under this subsection, the ordinance adopted by a county that has a population of fewer than 50,000 residents may pledge surtax proceeds to service new or existing bond indebtedness incurred to finance, plan, construct, or reconstruct a public or not-for-profit hospital in such county and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, or engineering costs related to such hospital, if the governing body of the county determines that a public or not-for-profit hospital existing at the time of issuance of the bonds authorized under this subparagraph would, more likely than not, otherwise cease to operate. The plan required under this paragraph may, by an extraordinary vote of the governing body of such county, provide that some or all of the surtax revenues and any interest earned must be expended for the purpose of servicing such bond indebtedness. Such county may also use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration pursuant to the State Bond Act to issue bonds under this subparagraph. A jurisdiction may not issue bonds under this subparagraph more frequently than once per year. Any county that has a population of fewer than 50,000 residents at the time any bonds authorized in this subparagraph are issued retains the authority granted under this subparagraph throughout the terms of such bonds, including the term of any refinancing bonds, regardless of any subsequent increase in population which would result in such county having 50,000 or more residents.
- (d) For the purpose of this subsection, the term "qualified residents" means residents of the authorizing county who are:

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5457 1. Qualified as indigent persons as certified by the authorizing county;

- 2. Certified by the authorizing county as meeting the definition of the medically poor, defined as persons having insufficient income, resources, and assets to provide the needed medical care without using resources required to meet basic needs for shelter, food, clothing, and personal expenses; not being eligible for any other state or federal program or having medical needs that are not covered by any such program; or having insufficient third-party insurance coverage. In all cases, the authorizing county shall serve as the payor of last resort; or
- 3. Participating in innovative, cost-effective programs approved by the authorizing county.
- (e) Moneys collected pursuant to this subsection remain the property of the state and shall be distributed by the Department of Revenue on a regular and periodic basis to the clerk of the circuit court as ex officio custodian of the funds of the authorizing county. The clerk of the circuit court shall:
- 1. Maintain the moneys in an indigent health care trust fund.
- 2. Invest any funds held on deposit in the trust fund pursuant to general law.
- 3. Disburse the funds, including any interest earned, to any provider of health care services, as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d), upon directive from the authorizing county.
- 4. Disburse the funds, including any interest earned, to service any bond indebtedness authorized in this subsection upon directive from the authorizing county, which directive may be

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irrevocably given at the time the bond indebtedness is incurred.

- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a county may not levy local option sales surtaxes authorized in this subsection and subsections (2) and (3) in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent or, if a publicly supported medical school is located in the county or the county has a population of fewer than 50,000 residents, in excess of a combined rate of 1.5 percent.
 - (8) EMERGENCY FIRE RESCUE SERVICES AND FACILITIES SURTAX.-
- (a) The governing authority of a county, other than a county that has imposed two separate discretionary surtaxes without expiration, may, by ordinance, levy a discretionary sales surtax of up to 1 percent for emergency fire rescue services and facilities as provided in this subsection. As used in this subsection, the term "emergency fire rescue services" includes, but is not limited to, preventing and extinguishing fires; protecting and saving life and property from fires or natural or intentional acts or disasters; enforcing municipal, county, or state fire prevention codes and laws pertaining to the prevention and control of fires; and providing prehospital emergency medical treatment.
- (b) Upon the adoption of the ordinance, the levy of the surtax must be placed on the ballot by the governing authority of the county enacting the ordinance. The ordinance will take effect if approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum held for such purpose. The referendum shall be placed on the ballot of a regularly scheduled election. The ballot for the referendum must conform to the requirements of s. 101.161. The interlocal agreement required under paragraph

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(d) is a condition precedent to holding the referendum.

- (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the discretionary sales surtax collected under this subsection, less an administrative fee that may be retained by the Department of Revenue, shall be distributed by the department to the county. The county shall distribute the proceeds it receives from the department to the participating jurisdictions that have entered into an interlocal agreement with the county under this subsection. The county may also charge an administrative fee for receiving and distributing the surtax in the amount of the actual costs incurred, not to exceed 2 percent of the surtax collected.
- (d) The county governing authority must develop and execute an interlocal agreement with participating jurisdictions, which are the governing bodies of municipalities, dependent special districts, independent special districts, or municipal service taxing units that provide emergency fire and rescue services within the county. The interlocal agreement must include a majority of the service providers in the county.
 - 1. The interlocal agreement shall only specify that:
- a. The amount of the surtax proceeds to be distributed by the county to each participating jurisdiction is based on the actual amounts collected within each participating jurisdiction as determined by the Department of Revenue's population allocations in accordance with s. 218.62; or
- b. If a county has special fire control districts and rescue districts within its boundary, the county shall distribute the surtax proceeds among the county and the participating municipalities or special fire control and rescue

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districts based on the proportion of each entity's expenditures of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments for fire control and emergency rescue services in each of the immediately preceding 5 fiscal years to the total of the expenditures for all participating entities.

- 2. Each participating jurisdiction shall agree that if a participating jurisdiction is requested to provide personnel or equipment to any other service provider, on a long-term basis pursuant to an interlocal agreement, the jurisdiction providing the service is entitled to payment from the requesting service provider from that provider's share of the surtax proceeds for all costs of the equipment or personnel.
- (e) Upon the surtax taking effect and initiation of collections, a county and any participating jurisdiction entering into the interlocal agreement shall reduce the ad valorem tax levy or any non-ad valorem assessment for fire control and emergency rescue services in its next and subsequent budgets by the estimated amount of revenue provided by the surtax.
- (f) Use of surtax proceeds authorized under this subsection does not relieve a local government from complying with the provisions of chapter 200 and any related provision of law that establishes millage caps or limits undesignated budget reserves and procedures for establishing rollback rates for ad valorem taxes and budget adoption. If surtax collections exceed projected collections in any fiscal year, any surplus distribution shall be used to further reduce ad valorem taxes in the next fiscal year. These proceeds shall be applied as a rebate to the final millage, after the TRIM notice is completed

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in accordance with this provision.

- (g) Municipalities, special fire control and rescue districts, and contract service providers that do not enter into an interlocal agreement are not entitled to receive a portion of the proceeds of the surtax collected under this subsection and are not required to reduce ad valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments pursuant to paragraph (e).
- (h) The provisions of sub-subparagraph (d) 1.a. and subparagraph (d) 2. do not apply if:
- 1. There is an interlocal agreement with the county and one or more participating jurisdictions which prohibits one or more jurisdictions from providing the same level of service for prehospital emergency medical treatment within the prohibited participating jurisdictions' boundaries; or
- 2. The county has issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity or its equivalent to a county department or a dependent special district of the county.
- (i) Surtax collections shall be initiated on January 1 of the year following a successful referendum in order to coincide with s. 212.054(5).
- (j) Notwithstanding s. 212.054, if a multicounty independent special district created pursuant to chapter 67-764, Laws of Florida, levies ad valorem taxes on district property to fund emergency fire rescue services within the district and is required by s. 2, Art. VII of the State Constitution to maintain a uniform ad valorem tax rate throughout the district, the county may not levy the discretionary sales surtax authorized by this subsection within the boundaries of the district.
 - Section 53. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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made by this act to section 212.054, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (8), and subsection (9) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

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

- (4) EXEMPTIONS; ITEMS BEARING OTHER EXCISE TAXES, ETC.-
- (a) Also exempt are:
- 1. Water delivered to the purchaser through pipes or conduits or delivered for irrigation purposes. The sale of drinking water in bottles, cans, or other containers, including water that contains minerals or carbonation in its natural state or water to which minerals have been added at a water treatment facility regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection or the Department of Health, is exempt. This exemption does not apply to the sale of drinking water in bottles, cans, or other containers if carbonation 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

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exempt herein. Natural gas and natural gas fuel as defined in s. 206.9951(2) are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter when placed into the fuel supply system of a motor vehicle. Effective July 1, 2013, natural gas used to generate electricity in a noncombustion fuel cell used in stationary equipment is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. 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. However, during the fiscal year in which the carrier begins its initial operations in this state, the carrier's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year, and subsequently, additional tax shall be paid on the motor fuel and diesel fuels, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the carrier's railroad locomotives' or vessels' miles in this state to its total miles for that year. 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

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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.
- 4. Dyed diesel fuel placed into the storage tank of a vessel used exclusively for the commercial fishing and aquacultural purposes listed in s. 206.41(4)(c)3.
- (8) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; VESSELS ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.—
- (a) The sale or use of vessels and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, including commercial fishing vessels, is subject to the taxes imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's vessels which were used in interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year. The ratio would be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the vessel begins its initial operations in this state, the vessel's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year and, subsequently, additional tax shall be paid on the vessel, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the vessel's miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total Florida purchases of such vessels and parts thereof which are used in Florida to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in

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

- (9) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; RAILROADS AND MOTOR VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.—
- (a) Railroads that are licensed as common carriers by the Surface Transportation Board and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the railroad begins its initial operations in this state, the railroad's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year and, subsequently, additional tax shall be paid on the railroad, or a refund may be

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applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the railroad's miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the purchases of the railroad in this state 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 that are licensed as common carriers by the Surface Transportation Board 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 that are engaged in interstate commerce as common carriers, and parts thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's motor vehicles which were used in interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the carrier begins its initial operations in this state, the carrier's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year and, subsequently, additional tax shall be paid on the carrier, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio

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of the carrier's miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the purchases in this state 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 that 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.

Section 54. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.054, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.—

- (3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART
- 5772 (a) LEVEL 1

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Florida Felony
Statute Degree Description

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ı	35-00103-15		2015310
5774	24.118(3)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit or altered state lottery ticket.
5775	212.054(2)(b)	3rd	Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.
5776 5777	212.15(2)(b)	3rd	Failure to remit sales taxes, amount greater than \$300 but less than \$20,000.
	316.1935(1)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer.
5778	319.30(5)	3rd	Sell, exchange, give away certificate of title or identification number plate.
5779 5780	319.35(1)(a)	3rd	Tamper, adjust, change, etc., an odometer.
5781	320.26(1)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit, manufacture, or sell registration license plates or validation stickers.
	322.212	3rd	Possession of forged,

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 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

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	(1) (a)-(c)		stolen, counterfeit, or
			unlawfully issued driver
			license; possession of
			simulated identification.
5782			
	322.212(4)	3rd	Supply or aid in supplying
			unauthorized driver license
			or identification card.
5783			
	322.212(5)(a)	3rd	False application for driver
			license or identification
			card.
5784			
	414.39(2)	3rd	Unauthorized use,
			possession, forgery, or
			alteration of food
			assistance program, Medicaid
			ID, value greater than \$200.
5785	44.4.00.40.4.1		
	414.39(3)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent misappropriation
			of public assistance funds
			by employee/official, value
F 77.0.6			more than \$200.
5786	442 071 /1	2 1	Tollow obstances
	443.071(1)	3rd	False statement or
			representation to obtain or
			increase reemployment
E 7 0 7			assistance benefits.
5787			

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5788	509.151(1)	3rd	Defraud an innkeeper, food or lodging value greater than \$300.
	517.302(1)	3rd	Violation of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act.
5789	562.27(1)	3rd	Possess still or still apparatus.
5790 5791	713.69	3rd	Tenant removes property upon which lien has accrued, value more than \$50.
	812.014(3)(c)	3rd	Petit theft (3rd conviction); theft of any property not specified in subsection (2).
5792	812.081(2)	3rd	Unlawfully makes or causes to be made a reproduction of a trade secret.
5793	815.04(5)(a)	3rd	Offense against intellectual property (i.e., computer programs, data).
5794	817.52(2)	3rd	Hiring with intent to

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			defraud, motor vehicle
			services.
5795			
	817.569(2)	3rd	Use of public record or
			public records information
			to facilitate commission of
			a felony.
5796			
	826.01	3rd	Bigamy.
5797			
	828.122(3)	3rd	Fighting or baiting animals.
5798			
	831.04(1)	3rd	Any erasure, alteration,
			etc., of any replacement
			deed, map, plat, or other
5 5 0 0			document listed in s. 92.28.
5799	001 01/10/	2 1	
	831.31(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, deliver, or possess
			counterfeit controlled
			substances, all but s. 893.03(5) drugs.
5800			693.03(3) drugs.
3800	832.041(1)	3rd	Stopping payment with intent
	032.041(1)	JIG	to defraud \$150 or more.
5801			to defiada 7100 of more.
	832.05(2)(b) &	3rd	Knowing, making, issuing
	(4) (c)	0 2 0.	worthless checks \$150 or
	(- / (- /		more or obtaining property
			in return for worthless
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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			check \$150 or more.
5802			
	838.15(2)	3rd	Commercial bribe receiving.
5803			
	838.16	3rd	Commercial bribery.
5804			
	843.18	3rd	Fleeing by boat to elude a
			law enforcement officer.
5805			
	847.011(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, distribute, etc.,
			obscene, lewd, etc.,
			material (2nd conviction).
5806			material (Zna conviction).
3000	849.01	2	Vooning gombling house
F 0 0 7	049.01	3rd	Keeping gambling house.
5807			
	849.09(1)(a)-(d)	3rd	Lottery; set up, promote,
			etc., or assist therein,
			conduct or advertise drawing
			for prizes, or dispose of
			property or money by means
			of lottery.
5808			
	849.23	3rd	Gambling-related machines;
			"common offender" as to
			property rights.
5809			1 1 1 2
	849.25(2)	3rd	Engaging in bookmaking.
5010	017.23(2)	JIU	Lingaging in bookmaking.
5810	860.08	3rd	Interfere with a railroad
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

signal. 860.13(1)(a) 3rd Operate aircraft while under the influence. 893.13(2)(a)2. 3rd Purchase of cannabis. 893.13(6)(a) 3rd Possession of cannabis (more than 20 grams). 893.03(1)(a) 3rd Intercepts, or procures any other person to intercept, any wire or oral communication. 8815 8816 5817 Section 55. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 212.06 and 212.08, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 288.1258, Florida 5821 Statutes, are reenacted to read: 5822 288.1258 Entertainment industry qualified production companies; application procedure; categories; duties of the Department of Revenue; records and reports.— 5825 (2) APPLICATION PROCEDURE.—		35-00103-15		2015310	
860.13(1)(a) 3rd Operate aircraft while under the influence. 893.13(2)(a)2. 3rd Purchase of cannabis. 893.13(6)(a) 3rd Possession of cannabis (more than 20 grams). 893.03(1)(a) 3rd Intercepts, or procures any other person to intercept, any wire or oral communication. 8815 8816 8817 Section 55. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 212.06 and 212.08, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 288.1258, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read: 288.1258 Entertainment industry qualified production companies; application procedure; categories; duties of the Department of Revenue; records and reports.—				signal.	
the influence. 893.13(2)(a)2. 3rd Purchase of cannabis. 893.13(6)(a) 3rd Possession of cannabis (more than 20 grams). 893.03(1)(a) 3rd Intercepts, or procures any other person to intercept, any wire or oral communication. 8815 8816 8817 Section 55. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 212.06 and 212.08, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 288.1258, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read: 288.1258 Entertainment industry qualified production companies; application procedure; categories; duties of the 5824 Department of Revenue; records and reports.—	5811				
893.13(2)(a)2. 893.13(2)(a)2. 3rd Purchase of cannabis. 893.13(6)(a) 893.13(6)(a) 3rd Possession of cannabis (more than 20 grams). 5814 934.03(1)(a) 3rd Intercepts, or procures any other person to intercept, any wire or oral communication. 5815 5816 5817 Section 55. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 212.06 and 212.08, Florida 5818 Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 288.1258, Florida 5821 Statutes, are reenacted to read: 288.1258 Entertainment industry qualified production companies; application procedure; categories; duties of the 5824 Department of Revenue; records and reports.—		860.13(1)(a) 3	Brd	Operate aircraft while under	
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288.1258 Entertainment industry qualified production companies; application procedure; categories; duties of the Department of Revenue; records and reports.—					
5823 companies; application procedure; categories; duties of the 5824 Department of Revenue; records and reports.—					
5824 Department of Revenue; records and reports.—					
	5823				
5825 (2) APPLICATION PROCEDURE.—					
(b) 1. The Office of Film and Entertainment shall establish			(b)1. The Office of Film and Entertainment shall establish		
5827 a process by which an entertainment industry production company	5827	a process by which an enterta	inment	industry production company	
may be approved by the office as a qualified production company					
and may receive a certificate of exemption from the Department	5829	and may receive a certificate	e of exe	emption from the Department	

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of Revenue for the sales and use tax exemptions under ss. 212.031, 212.06, and 212.08.

- 2. Upon determination by the Office of Film and Entertainment that a production company meets the established approval criteria and qualifies for exemption, the Office of Film and Entertainment shall return the approved application or application renewal or extension to the Department of Revenue, which shall issue a certificate of exemption.
- 3. The Office of Film and Entertainment shall deny an application or application for renewal or extension from a production company if it determines that the production company does not meet the established approval criteria.
- (c) The Office of Film and Entertainment shall develop, with the cooperation of the Department of Revenue and local government entertainment industry promotion agencies, a standardized application form for use in approving qualified production companies.
- 1. The application form shall include, but not be limited to, production-related information on employment, proposed budgets, planned purchases of items exempted from sales and use taxes under ss. 212.031, 212.06, and 212.08, a signed affirmation from the applicant that any items purchased for which the applicant is seeking a tax exemption are intended for use exclusively as an integral part of entertainment industry preproduction, production, or postproduction activities engaged in primarily in this state, and a signed affirmation from the Office of Film and Entertainment that the information on the application form has been verified and is correct. In lieu of information on projected employment, proposed budgets, or

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planned purchases of exempted items, a production company seeking a 1-year certificate of exemption may submit summary historical data on employment, production budgets, and purchases of exempted items related to production activities in this state. Any information gathered from production companies for the purposes of this section shall be considered confidential taxpayer information and shall be disclosed only as provided in s. 213.053.

- 2. The application form may be distributed to applicants by the Office of Film and Entertainment or local film commissions.
 - (3) CATEGORIES.-
- (a)1. A production company may be qualified for designation as a qualified production company for a period of 1 year if the company has operated a business in Florida at a permanent address for a period of 12 consecutive months. Such a qualified production company shall receive a single 1-year certificate of exemption from the Department of Revenue for the sales and use tax exemptions under ss. 212.031, 212.06, and 212.08, which certificate shall expire 1 year after issuance or upon the cessation of business operations in the state, at which time the certificate shall be surrendered to the Department of Revenue.
- 2. The Office of Film and Entertainment shall develop a method by which a qualified production company may annually renew a 1-year certificate of exemption for a period of up to 5 years without requiring the production company to resubmit a new application during that 5-year period.
- 3. Any qualified production company may submit a new application for a 1-year certificate of exemption upon the expiration of that company's certificate of exemption.

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(b)1. A production company may be qualified for designation as a qualified production company for a period of 90 days. Such production company shall receive a single 90-day certificate of exemption from the Department of Revenue for the sales and use tax exemptions under ss. 212.031, 212.06, and 212.08, which certificate shall expire 90 days after issuance, with extensions contingent upon approval of the Office of Film and Entertainment. The certificate shall be surrendered to the Department of Revenue upon its expiration.

2. Any production company may submit a new application for a 90-day certificate of exemption upon the expiration of that company's certificate of exemption.

Section 56. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 366.051, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

366.051 Cogeneration; small power production; commission jurisdiction.—Electricity produced by cogeneration and small power production is of benefit to the public when included as part of the total energy supply of the entire electric grid of the state or consumed by a cogenerator or small power producer. The electric utility in whose service area a cogenerator or small power producer is located shall purchase, in accordance with applicable law, all electricity offered for sale by such cogenerator or small power producer; or the cogenerator or small power producer may sell such electricity to any other electric utility in the state. The commission shall establish guidelines relating to the purchase of power or energy by public utilities from cogenerators or small power producers and may set rates at

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which a public utility must purchase power or energy from a cogenerator or small power producer. In fixing rates for power purchased by public utilities from cogenerators or small power producers, the commission shall authorize a rate equal to the purchasing utility's full avoided costs. A utility's "full avoided costs" are the incremental costs to the utility of the electric energy or capacity, or both, which, but for the purchase from cogenerators or small power producers, such utility would generate itself or purchase from another source. The commission may use a statewide avoided unit when setting full avoided capacity costs. If the cogenerator or small power producer provides adequate security, based on its financial stability, and no costs in excess of full avoided costs are likely to be incurred by the electric utility over the term during which electricity is to be provided, the commission shall authorize the levelization of payments and the elimination of discounts due to risk factors in determining the rates. Public utilities shall provide transmission or distribution service to enable a retail customer to transmit electrical power generated by the customer at one location to the customer's facilities at another location, if the commission finds that the provision of this service, and the charges, terms, and other conditions associated with the provision of this service, are not likely to result in higher cost electric service to the utility's general body of retail and wholesale customers or adversely affect the adequacy or reliability of electric service to all customers. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, power generated by the customer and provided by the utility to the customers' facility at another location is subject to the gross receipts

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tax imposed under s. 203.01 and the use tax imposed under s. 212.06. Such taxes shall apply at the time the power is provided at such other location and shall be based upon the cost price of such power as provided in s. 212.06(1)(b).

Section 57. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.08, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 213.22, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

213.22 Technical assistance advisements.-

(1) The department may issue informal technical assistance advisements to persons, upon written request, as to the position of the department on the tax consequences of a stated transaction or event, under existing statutes, rules, or policies. After the issuance of an assessment, a technical assistance advisement may not be issued to a taxpayer who requests an advisement relating to the tax or liability for tax in respect to which the assessment has been made, except that a technical assistance advisement may be issued to a taxpayer who requests an advisement relating to the exemptions in s. 212.08(1) or (2) at any time. Technical assistance advisements shall have no precedential value except to the taxpayer who requests the advisement and then only for the specific transaction addressed in the technical assistance advisement, unless specifically stated otherwise in the advisement. Any modification of an advisement shall be prospective only. A technical assistance advisement is not an order issued pursuant to s. 120.565 or s. 120.569 or a rule or policy of general applicability under s. 120.54. The provisions of s. 120.53(1) are not applicable to technical assistance advisements.

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Section 58. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.08, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 465.187, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

465.187 Sale of medicinal drugs.—The sale of medicinal drugs dispensed upon the order of a practitioner pursuant to this chapter shall be entitled to the exemption from sales tax provided for in s. 212.08.

Section 59. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.17, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 212.11, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.11 Tax returns and regulations.-

(5) (a) Each dealer that claims any credits granted in this chapter against that dealer's sales and use tax liabilities shall submit to the department, upon request, documentation that provides all of the information required to verify the dealer's entitlement to such credits, excluding credits authorized pursuant to the provisions of s. 212.17. All information must be broken down as prescribed by the department and shall be submitted in a manner that enables the department to verify that the credits are allowable by law. With respect to any credit that is granted in the form of a refund of previously paid taxes, supporting documentation must be provided with the application for refund and the penalty provisions of paragraph (c) do not apply.

Section 60. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.18, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 212.04, Florida

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Statutes, is reenacted to read:

212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.-

(4) 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. Such 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 taxes hereinafter levied on the sales of tangible personal property.

Section 61. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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made by this act to section 212.18, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 212.07, Florida Statutes, is reenacted 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.—

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(b) A resale must be in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder. A dealer who makes a sale for resale that is not in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder is liable for and must pay the tax. A dealer who makes a sale for resale shall document the exempt nature of the transaction, as established by rules adopted by the department, by retaining a copy of the purchaser's resale certificate. In lieu of maintaining a copy of the certificate, a dealer may document, before 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 dealer may rely on a resale certificate issued pursuant to s. 212.18(3)(d), valid at the time of receipt from the purchaser, without seeking annual verification of the resale certificate if the dealer makes recurring sales to a purchaser in the normal course of business on a continual basis. For purposes of this paragraph, "recurring sales to a purchaser in the normal course of business" refers to a sale in which the dealer extends credit to the purchaser and records the debt as an account receivable, or in which the dealer sells to a purchaser who has an established cash or C.O.D. account, similar to an open credit

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account. For purposes of this paragraph, purchases are made from a selling dealer on a continual basis if the selling dealer makes, in the normal course of business, sales to the purchaser at least once in every 12-month period. A dealer may, through the informal protest provided for in s. 213.21 and the rules of the department, 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.

Section 62. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.18, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (p) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

- (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE.-
- (p) Community contribution tax credit for donations.-
- 1. Authorization.—Persons who are registered with the department under s. 212.18 to collect or remit sales or use tax

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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. A person may not 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 require the prior approval of the Department of Economic Opportunity.
- 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 \$18.4 million annually for projects that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households as those terms are defined in s. 420.9071 and \$3.5 million annually for all other projects.
- f. A person who is eligible to receive the credit provided in this paragraph, s. 220.183, or s. 624.5105 may receive the

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6120 credit only under 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 identified by the Department of Economic Opportunity.
- b. All community contributions must be reserved exclusively for use in a project. As used in this sub-subparagraph, the term "project" means activity undertaken by an eligible sponsor which is designed to construct, improve, or substantially rehabilitate housing that is affordable to low-income households or very-lowincome households as those terms are defined in s. 420.9071; designed to provide commercial, industrial, or public resources and facilities; or designed to improve entrepreneurial and jobdevelopment 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 a project approved between January 1, 1996, and December 31, 1999, and located in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to s. 290.0065. This paragraph does not preclude projects that propose to construct or rehabilitate housing for low-income households or very-low-income households on scattered sites. With respect to housing, contributions may

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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 low-income persons and very-low-income persons, as those terms are defined in s. 420.9071;
- (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 if satisfaction of the lien is a necessary precedent to the transfer of the property to a low-income person or very-low-income person, as those terms are defined in s. 420.9071, 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 households or very-low-income households or increasing entrepreneurial and job-development opportunities for low-income persons;
 - (III) A neighborhood housing services corporation;
 - (IV) A local housing authority created under chapter 421;
 - (V) A community redevelopment agency created under s.

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6178 163.356; 6179 (VI) A historic preservation district agency or 6180 organization; 6181 (VII) A regional workforce board; 6182 (VIII) A direct-support organization as provided in s. 1009.983; 6183 6184 (IX) An enterprise zone development agency created under s. 290.0056; 6185 (X) A community-based organization incorporated under 6186 6187 chapter 617 which is recognized as educational, charitable, or 6188 scientific pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code 6189 and whose bylaws and articles of incorporation include 6190 affordable housing, economic development, or community 6191 development as the primary mission of the corporation; 6192 (XI) Units of local government; 6193 (XII) Units of state government; or 6194 (XIII) Any other agency that the Department of Economic 6195 Opportunity designates by rule. 6196 6197 A contributing person may not have a financial interest in the 6198 eligible sponsor. 6199 d. The project must be located in an area designated an 6200 enterprise zone or a Front Porch Florida Community, unless the 6201 project increases access to high-speed broadband capability for 6202 rural communities that have enterprise zones but is physically 6203 located outside the designated rural zone boundaries. Any 6204 project designed to construct or rehabilitate housing for low-6205 income households or very-low-income households as those terms

are defined in s. 420.9071 is exempt from the area requirement

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6207 of this sub-subparagraph.

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- e.(I) If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households as those terms are defined in s. 420.9071 are received for less than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant tax credits for those applications and grant remaining tax credits on a first-come, first-served basis for subsequent eligible applications received before the end of the state fiscal year. If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income households or very-low-income households as those terms are defined in s. 420.9071 are received for more than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant the tax credits for those applications as follows:
- (A) If tax credit applications submitted for approved projects of an eligible sponsor do not exceed \$200,000 in total, the credits shall be granted in full if the tax credit applications are approved.
- (B) If tax credit applications submitted for approved projects of an eligible sponsor exceed \$200,000 in total, the amount of tax credits granted pursuant to sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A) shall be subtracted from the amount of available tax credits, and the remaining credits shall be granted to each approved tax credit application on a pro rata basis.

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(II) If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects other than those that provide homeownership opportunities for lowincome households or very-low-income households as those terms are defined in s. 420.9071 are received for less than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant tax credits for those applications and shall grant remaining tax credits on a firstcome, first-served basis for subsequent eligible applications received before the end of the state fiscal year. If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects other than those that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income households or verylow-income households as those terms are defined in s. 420.9071 are received for more than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant the tax credits for those applications on a pro rata basis.

- 3. Application requirements.-
- a. Any eligible sponsor seeking to participate in this program must submit a proposal to the Department of Economic Opportunity 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

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submit an application for tax credit to the Department of Economic Opportunity 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, in writing, the terms of the application and indicate its receipt of the contribution, and such verification must accompany the application for tax credit. The person must submit a separate tax credit application to the Department of Economic Opportunity for each individual contribution that it makes to each individual project.

- c. Any person who has received notification from the Department of Economic Opportunity 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 a 12-month period.
 - 4. Administration.—
- a. The Department of Economic Opportunity may adopt rules necessary to administer this paragraph, including rules for the approval or disapproval of proposals by a person.
- b. The decision of the Department of Economic Opportunity must be in writing, and, if approved, the notification shall state the maximum credit allowable to the person. Upon approval, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall transmit a copy of the decision to the department.
- c. The Department of Economic Opportunity shall periodically monitor all projects in a manner consistent with available resources to ensure that resources are used in

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accordance with this paragraph; however, each project must be reviewed at least once every 2 years.

- d. The Department of Economic Opportunity shall, in consultation with 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, 2016; 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.

Section 63. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.18, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (10) and subsection (11) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.-

(10) (a) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the department shall, subject to paragraph (c) and to the safeguards and limitations of paragraphs (b) and (d), disclose to the governing body of a municipality, a county, or a subcounty district levying a local option tax, or any state tax that is distributed to units of local government based upon place of collection, which the department is responsible for administering, names and addresses only of the taxpayers granted a certificate of registration pursuant to s. 212.18(3) who reside within or adjacent to the taxing boundaries of such municipality, county, or subcounty district when sufficient information is supplied by the municipality, the county, or

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subcounty district as the department by rule may prescribe, provided such governing bodies are following s. 212.18(3) relative to the denial of an occupational license after the department cancels a dealer's sales tax certificate of registration.

(11) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, with respect to a request for verification of a certificate of registration issued pursuant to s. 212.18 to a specified dealer or taxpayer or with respect to a request by a law enforcement officer for verification of a certificate of registration issued pursuant to s. 538.09 to a specified secondhand dealer or pursuant to s. 538.25 to a specified secondary metals recycler, the department may disclose whether the specified person holds a valid certificate or whether a specified certificate number is valid or whether a specified certificate number has been canceled or is inactive or invalid and the name of the holder of the certificate. This subsection shall not be construed to create a duty to request verification of any certificate of registration.

Section 64. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 212.18, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (h) of subsection (9) of section 365.172, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

365.172 Emergency communications number "E911."-

- (9) PREPAID WIRELESS E911 FEE.-
- (h) A seller of prepaid wireless services in this state must register with the Department of Revenue for each place of business as required by s. 212.18(3) and the Department of Revenue's administrative rule regarding registration as a sales

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and use tax dealer. A separate application is required for each
place of business. A valid certificate of registration issued by
the Department of Revenue to a seller for sales and use tax
purposes is sufficient for purposes of the registration
requirement of this subsection. There is no fee for registration
for remittance of the prepaid wireless E911 fee.

Section 65. This act shall take effect January 1, 2016.