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A bill to be entitled An act relating to taxation; amending s. 125.0104, F.S.; revising uses of certain tourist development taxes; requiring the performance of a return-oninvestment or cost-benefit analysis in specified circumstances; authorizing certain entities to file administrative challenges against counties for using tourist development taxes for unauthorized purposes; prohibiting use of those revenues for purposes which are the subject of a challenge; authorizing reasonable attorney fees and costs under specified circumstances; amending s. 159.621, F.S.; exempting from the documentary stamp tax certain notes or mortgages with respect to certain loans by or on behalf of a housing finance authority; providing criteria for such exemption; amending s. 163.387, F.S.; specifying uses of community redevelopment agency redevelopment trust fund moneys for certain community redevelopment agencies that support youth centers; amending s. 195.022, F.S.; revising the county population thresholds for purposes of identifying the governmental entity responsible for payment of aerial photographs and ownership maps; amending s. 196.011, F.S.; exempting certain veterans and surviving spouses from certain annual homestead filing requirements; amending s. 196.012, F.S.; revising definitions

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related to certain businesses; amending s. 196.081, F.S.; expanding an exemption from ad valorem taxation for certain permanently and totally disabled veterans under specified circumstances; removing the requirement that a deceased veteran have resided in this state on a specified date before the ad valorem tax exemption for homestead property may apply to the veteran's surviving spouse; exempting the unremarried surviving spouse of certain deceased veterans from payment of ad valorem taxes for certain homestead property in this state, irrespective of the state in which the veteran's homestead was located at the time of death, if certain conditions are met; amending 196.1978, F.S.; providing a property tax discount for certain properties used to provide affordable housing to specified low-income persons and families; amending s. 196.1995, F.S.; revising an economic development ad valorem tax exemption for certain enterprise zone businesses; amending s. 201.15, F.S.; revising a date relating to the payment of debt service for certain bonds; amending s. 206.9825, F.S.; revising eligibility criteria for wholesalers and terminal suppliers to receive aviation fuel tax refunds or credits of previously paid excise taxes; providing for future repeal of such refunds or credits; revising the rate of the excise tax on certain aviation fuels on a

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specified date; amending s. 210.13, F.S.; providing procedures to be used when a person, other than a dealer, is required but fails to remit certain taxes; amending s. 210.25, F.S.; revising definitions related to tobacco; amending s. 212.031, F.S.; reducing the tax levied on the renting, leasing, letting, or granting of a license for the use of real property; providing applicability; amending s. 212.04, F.S.; authorizing a refund or credit of tax for certain resales of admissions upon the demonstration of specified documentation; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; clarifying the requirements for the exemption from tax on certain sales of aircraft that will be registered in a foreign jurisdiction; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; creating an exemption for certain sales of data center equipment, certain sales of electricity, and certain sales of building materials; providing definitions; exempting the sales of food or drinks by certain qualified veterans' organizations; revising definitions regarding certain industrial machinery and equipment; removing the expiration date on the exemption for purchases of certain machinery and equipment; revising the definition of the term "eligible manufacturing business" for purposes of qualification for the sales and use tax exemption; providing definitions for certain postharvest

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machinery and equipment, postharvest activities, and eligible postharvest activity businesses; providing an exemption for the purchase of such machinery and equipment; amending s. 220.03, F.S.; adopting the 2016 version of the Internal Revenue Code; providing retroactive applicability; amending s. 220.13, F.S.; incorporating a reference to a recent federal act into state law for the purpose of defining the term "adjusted federal income"; revising the treatment by this state of certain depreciation of assets allowed for federal income tax purposes; providing retroactive applicability; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules; amending s. 220.1845, F.S.; specifying a monetary cap on the grant of contaminated site rehabilitation tax credits available for the year; amending s. 220.192, F.S.; extending by 1 year the renewable energy technology corporate income tax credit; amending s. 220.193, F.S.; authorizing certain nonpublic waste-to-energy facilities to be eligible for the renewable energy production corporate income tax credit; removing the repeal of the tax credit; extending by 1 year a specified amount of available tax credit for eligible taxpayers; amending s. 220.196, F.S.; specifying the amount of research and development tax credits that may be granted to business enterprises in a future year; amending s.

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220.222, F.S.; revising due dates for partnership
information returns and corporate tax returns;
amending s. 220.241, F.S.; revising due dates to file
a declaration of estimated corporate income tax;
amending s. 220.33, F.S.; revising the due date of
estimated payments of corporate income tax; amending
220.34, F.S.; revising the dates for purposes of
calculating interest and penalties on underpayments of
estimated corporate income tax; amending s. 376.30781,
F.S.; revising the total amount of tax credits
available for the rehabilitation of drycleaning-
solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in
designated brownfield areas for a specified period;
amending s. 561.121, F.S.; requiring that certain
taxes related to alcoholic beverages and tobacco
products sold on cruise ships be deposited into
specified funds; amending s. 564.06, F.S.; specifying
the excise tax that is applicable to cider made from
pears; amending s. 565.02, F.S.; creating an
alternative method of taxation for alcoholic beverages
and tobacco products sold on certain cruise ships;
requiring the reporting of certain information by each
permittee for purposes of determining the base rate
applicable to the taxpayors, amending a Q51 22 E.C.
applicable to the taxpayers; amending s. 951.22, F.S.;
conforming a cross reference; providing an exemption from the sales and use tax for the retail sale of

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certain clothes, school supplies, and personal computers and related accessories during a specified period; providing exceptions; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules; providing an appropriation; providing an exemption from the sales and use tax for the retail sale of certain items and articles of tangible personal property by certain small businesses during a specified period; providing an exemption from the sales and use tax on the retail sale of certain firearms, ammunition for firearms, camping tents, and fishing supplies during a specified period; providing exceptions; authorizing the department to adopt emergency rules; providing an appropriation; providing an exemption from the sales and use tax for certain personal computers and related accessories during a specified period; providing exceptions; authorizing the department to adopt emergency rules; providing an appropriation; providing an exemption from the sales and use tax on the sale of certain books and other reading materials at book fairs; authorizing the department to adopt emergency rules; amending chapter 2015-221, Laws of Florida; extending the exemption from the sales and use tax on the retail sale of certain textbooks for 1 year; providing an appropriation to the department to implement certain

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tax exemptions on rental or license fees; providing an
appropriation to the department to assist certain
counties in furnishing aerial photographs and maps;
specifying that specified amendments related to
certain businesses located in areas that were
designated as enterprise zones are remedial in nature;
creating s. 196.1955, F.S.; consolidating provisions
relating to obtaining an ad valorem exemption for
property owned by exempt organizations; requiring the
owner of an exempt organization to take affirmative
steps to demonstrate the property's exempt use;
authorizing the property appraiser to serve a notice
of tax lien on exempt property that is not in actual
exempt use after a specified time; providing that the
lien attaches to any property owned by the
organization identified in the notice of lien;
prohibiting a property appraiser from serving a notice
of tax lien on certain property being prepared for use
as a house of public worship; defining the terms
"charitable use," "affirmative steps," and "public
worship"; amending s. 196.196, F.S.; deleting
provisions relating to the exemption as it applies to
public worship and affordable housing and provisions
public worship and affordable housing and provisions

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by an educational institution and used for an educational purpose; providing a finding of important state interest; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Effective October 1, 2016, paragraph (m) of subsection (3) and subsection (5) of section 125.0104, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

125.0104 Tourist development tax; procedure for levying; authorized uses; referendum; enforcement.—

- (3) TAXABLE PRIVILEGES; EXEMPTIONS; LEVY; RATE.-
- (m)1. In addition to any other tax which is imposed pursuant to this section, a high tourism impact county may impose an additional 1-percent tax on the exercise of the privilege described in paragraph (a) by extraordinary vote of the governing board of the county. The tax revenues received pursuant to this paragraph shall be used for one or more of the authorized uses pursuant to subparagraph (5)(a)3., paragraph (5)(b), or paragraph (5)(c) subsection (5).
- 2. A county is considered to be a high tourism impact county after the Department of Revenue has certified to such county that the sales subject to the tax levied pursuant to this section exceeded \$600 million during the previous calendar year, or were at least 18 percent of the county's total taxable sales under chapter 212 where the sales subject to the tax levied

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pursuant to this section were a minimum of \$200 million, except that no county authorized to levy a convention development tax pursuant to s. 212.0305 shall be considered a high tourism impact county. Once a county qualifies as a high tourism impact county, it shall retain this designation for the period the tax is levied pursuant to this paragraph.

- 3. The provisions of Paragraphs (4)(a)-(d) do shall not apply to the adoption of the additional tax authorized in this paragraph. The effective date of the levy and imposition of the tax authorized under this paragraph shall be the first day of the second month following approval of the ordinance by the governing board or the first day of any subsequent month as may be specified in the ordinance. A certified copy of such ordinance shall be furnished by the county to the Department of Revenue within 10 days after approval of such ordinance.
 - (5) AUTHORIZED USES OF REVENUE.
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, and after deducting payments required by subparagraph (c)2., all tax revenues received pursuant to this section by a county imposing the tourist development tax shall be used by that county as follows for the following purposes only:
- 1. No less than 35 percent of the revenues must be used for promotion as specified under this section. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "promotion" does not include any expenditure made pursuant to subsection (9).
 - 2. In a coastal county, up to 10 percent of the revenues

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may be used to provide emergency medical services, as defined in s. 401.107(3), or law enforcement services that are needed for enhanced emergency medical or public safety services related to increased tourism and visitors to an area. If taxes collected pursuant to this section are used to fund emergency medical services or public safety services for tourism or special events, the governing board of a county or municipality is prohibited from using such taxes to supplant the normal operating expenses of an emergency services department, a fire department, a sheriff's office, or a police department.

- 3. The remaining revenues shall be used for the following purposes only:
- $\underline{a.1.}$ To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more:
- (I) a. Publicly owned and operated convention centers, sports stadiums, sports arenas, coliseums, or auditoriums within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied; or
- (II) b. Aquariums or museums that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public, within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied;
- $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$ To promote zoological parks that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public;
 - $\underline{\text{c.3.}}$ To promote and advertise tourism in this state and

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nationally and internationally; however, if tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event must have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists;

 $\underline{\text{d.4.}}$ To fund convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus as county agencies or by contract with the chambers of commerce or similar associations in the county, which may include any indirect administrative costs for services performed by the county on behalf of the promotion agency; or

e.5. To finance beach park facilities or beach improvement, maintenance, renourishment, restoration, and erosion control, including shoreline protection, enhancement, cleanup, or restoration of inland lakes and rivers to which there is public access as those uses relate to the physical preservation of the beach, shoreline, or inland lake or river. However, any funds identified by a county as the local matching source for beach renourishment, restoration, or erosion control projects included in the long-range budget plan of the state's Beach Management Plan, pursuant to s. 161.091, or funds contractually obligated by a county in the financial plan for a federally authorized shore protection project may not be used or loaned for any other purpose. In counties with a population of fewer than 100,000 population, up to 10 percent of the revenues from the tourist development tax may be used for beach park

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287 facilities.

- <u>Sub-subparagraphs a. and b.</u> <u>Subparagraphs 1. and 2.</u> may be implemented through service contracts and leases with lessees that have sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facilities.
- (b) Tax revenues received pursuant to this section by a county with a population of less than 750,000 population imposing a tourist development tax may only be used by that county for the following purposes in addition to those purposes allowed pursuant to paragraph (a): to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more zoological parks, fishing piers, or nature centers which are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. All population figures relating to this subsection shall be based on the most recent population estimates prepared pursuant to the provisions of s. 186.901. These population estimates shall be those in effect on July 1 of each year.
- (c) $\underline{1}$. The revenues to be derived from the tourist development tax may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds issued by the county for the purposes set forth in $\underline{\text{sub-subparagraphs}}$ (a) 3.a., b., and e. $\underline{\text{subparagraphs}}$ (a) 1., 2., and $\underline{\text{5.}}$ or for the purpose of refunding bonds previously issued for such purposes, or both; however, no more than 50 percent of the revenues from the tourist development tax may be pledged to

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secure and liquidate revenue bonds or revenue refunding bonds issued for the purposes set forth in sub-subparagraph (a) 3.e. subparagraph (a) 5. Such revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds may be authorized and issued in such principal amounts, with such interest rates and maturity dates, and subject to such other terms, conditions, and covenants as the governing board of the county shall provide. The Legislature intends that this paragraph be full and complete authority for accomplishing such purposes, but such authority is supplemental and additional to, and not in derogation of, any powers now existing or later conferred under law.

- 2. Revenues from tourist development taxes that are pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds or other forms of indebtedness issued pursuant to subparagraph 1. that are outstanding as of March 11, 2016, shall be made available first to make payments when due on the outstanding bonds or other forms of indebtedness before any other uses of the tax revenues.
- (d) In order to recommend a proposed use of tourist development tax revenues authorized in subparagraph (a)3. or paragraph (b) to the governing board of a county, the tourist development council or a member of the public must submit a written proposal to the governing board of the county. The governing board of each county may determine the requirements for a written proposal, but, at a minimum, each proposal must include a description of the proposed use and an estimate of the cost.

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- (e) Before expending any revenues from a tourist development tax on a use authorized in subparagraph (a)3. or paragraph (b) in excess of \$100,000, the governing board of a county or a person authorized by the governing board must perform or provide for the performance of a return-on-investment analysis or cost-benefit analysis for the proposed use. The return-on-investment analysis or cost-benefit analysis must be performed by an individual who has prior experience with input-output modeling or the application of economic multipliers, such as the Regional Input-Output Modeling System created by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce. The return-on-investment analysis or cost-benefit analysis shall be paid for by revenues received pursuant to paragraphs (3) (c) and (d).
- <u>(f) (d)</u> Any use of the local option tourist development tax revenues collected pursuant to this section for a purpose not expressly authorized by paragraph (3) (1) or paragraph (3) (n) or paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c) of this subsection is expressly prohibited.
- (g) As an additional means of enforcing the prohibition in paragraph (f), a county's decision to use revenues in violation of paragraph (f) is subject to administrative review pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57. A party may file a petition with the Division of Administrative Hearings within 60 days after such decision, except that a county's decision to use such revenues for a facility for which tax revenues under this section have

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already been pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds pursuant to paragraph (c) is not subject to administrative review. Any remitter of the tax provided for in this section, or any organization representing multiple remitters of the tax, shall be considered to be a party whose substantial interests are affected by such use and may challenge a particular use or uses alleged to be in violation of paragraph (f). During the pendency of the administrative proceeding and any resulting appeal, tax revenues collected under this section may not be used to fund the challenged use or uses. The county's interpretation of this section shall be afforded no deference in the proceedings. The decision of the administrative law judge constitutes a final order in such action, subject to judicial review as provided in s. 120.68. A prevailing remitter or remitter organization shall be awarded the reasonable costs of the action plus reasonable attorney fees, including on appeal. Section 2. Section 159.621, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 159.621 Housing bonds exempted from taxation.-The bonds of a housing finance authority issued under this act, together with all notes, mortgages, security agreements, letters of credit, or other instruments that which arise out of or are given to secure the repayment of bonds issued in connection with the financing of any housing development under this part, or a note or mortgage given with

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respect to a loan made by or on behalf of a housing finance



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authority pursuant to s. 159.608(8), as well as the interest thereon and income therefrom, are shall be exempt from all taxes. The exemption granted by this subsection does not apply section shall not be applicable to any tax imposed by chapter 220 on interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations or to any deed granted in connection with a property financed pursuant to this part.

(2) For a note or mortgage given with respect to a loan made by or on behalf of a housing finance authority pursuant to s. 159.608(8), to be exempt from all taxes pursuant to subsection (1), documentation from the housing finance authority affirming that the loan was made by or on behalf of the housing finance authority must be included with the mortgage at the time the mortgage is recorded.

Section 3. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (6) of section 163.387, Florida Statutes, to read:

163.387 Redevelopment trust fund.—

- (6) Moneys in the redevelopment trust fund may be expended from time to time for undertakings of a community redevelopment agency as described in the community redevelopment plan for the following purposes, including, but not limited to:
- (i)1. Supporting youth centers, provided that a community redevelopment agency spends no less than 5 percent of the trust fund revenues annually to support youth centers if:
- a. More than 50 percent of the persons younger than 18 years of age living in the community redevelopment area served

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417 by the agency are in families with incomes below the federal 418 poverty level; 419 b. The youth center submits a written request for support 420 to the community redevelopment agency; and 421 c. The expenditures do not materially impair any bonds 422 outstanding as of March 11, 2016. 423 2. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "youth center" 424 means a facility owned and operated by a government entity or a 425 corporation not for profit registered pursuant to chapter 617, 426 the primary purpose of which is to provide educational programs, after-school activities, counseling, and other services to 427 428 children aged 5 to 18 years and which has operated for at least 429 2 years before its request for support from the community 430 redevelopment agency. The term includes indoor recreational 431 facilities, as defined in s. 402.302, which are owned and 432 operated by a government entity or corporation not for profit 433 registered pursuant to chapter 617. The term does not include 434 public or private schools, child care facilities as defined in 435 s. 402.302, or private prekindergarten providers as defined in 436 s. 1002.51. Section 4. Section 195.022, Florida Statutes, is amended 437 438 to read:

The Department of Revenue shall prescribe all forms to be used by property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks of the circuit court, and value adjustment boards in administering and

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195.022 Forms to be prescribed by Department of Revenue.-



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collecting ad valorem taxes. The department shall prescribe a form for each purpose. The county officer shall reproduce forms for distribution at the expense of his or her office. A county officer may use a form other than the form prescribed by the department upon obtaining written permission from the executive director of the department; however, a county officer may not use a form if the substantive content of the form varies from the form prescribed by the department for the same or a similar purpose. If the executive director finds good cause to grant such permission he or she may do so. The county officer may continue to use the approved form until the law that specifies the form is amended or repealed or until the officer receives written disapproval from the executive director. Otherwise, all such officers and their employees shall use the forms, and follow the instructions applicable to the forms, which are prescribed by the department. Upon request of any property appraiser or, in any event, at least once every 3 years, the department shall prescribe and furnish such aerial photographs and nonproperty ownership maps to the property appraisers as necessary to ensure that all real property within the state is properly listed on the roll. All photographs and maps furnished to a county that meets the population thresholds of a rural community as set forth in s. 288.0656(2)(e) counties with a population of 25,000 or fewer shall be paid for by the department as provided by law. For a county that does not meet those population thresholds counties with a population greater

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than 25,000, the department shall furnish such items at the property appraiser's expense. The department may incur reasonable expenses for procuring aerial photographs and nonproperty ownership maps and may charge a fee to the respective property appraiser equal to the cost incurred. The department shall deposit such fees into the Certification Program Trust Fund created pursuant to s. 195.002. There shall be a separate account in the trust fund for the aid and assistance activity of providing aerial photographs and nonproperty ownership maps to property appraisers. The department shall use money in the fund to pay such expenses. All forms and maps and instructions relating to their use must be substantially uniform throughout the state. An officer may employ supplemental forms and maps, at the expense of his or her office, which he or she deems expedient for the purpose of administering and collecting ad valorem taxes. The forms required in ss. 193.461(3)(a) and 196.011(1) for renewal purposes must require sufficient information for the property appraiser to evaluate the changes in use since the prior year. If the property appraiser determines, in the case of a taxpayer, that he or she has insufficient current information upon which to approve the exemption, or if the information on the renewal form is inadequate for him or her to evaluate the taxable status of the property, he or she may require the resubmission of an original application. Section 5. Effective January 1, 2017, paragraph (a) of

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subsection (1) of section 196.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.011 Annual application required for exemption.-

- (1) (a) Except as provided in s. 196.081(1)(b), every person or organization who, on January 1, has the legal title to real or personal property, except inventory, which is entitled by law to exemption from taxation as a result of its ownership and use shall, on or before March 1 of each year, file an application for exemption with the county property appraiser, listing and describing the property for which exemption is claimed and certifying its ownership and use. The Department of Revenue shall prescribe the forms upon which the application is made. Failure to make application, when required, on or before March 1 of any year shall constitute a waiver of the exemption privilege for that year, except as provided in subsection (7) or subsection (8).
- Section 6. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (b) of subsection (14) and paragraph (b) of subsection (15) of section 196.012, Florida Statutes, are 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:
 - (14) "New business" means:
- (b) Any business or organization located in an <u>area that</u>
 was designated as an enterprise zone <u>pursuant to chapter 290 as</u>
 of <u>December 30, 2015,</u> or brownfield area that first begins

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operation on a site clearly separate from any other commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business or organization.

- (15) "Expansion of an existing business" means:
- (b) Any business or organization located in an area that was designated as an enterprise zone pursuant to chapter 290 as of December 30, 2015, or brownfield area that increases operations on a site located within the same zone or area colocated with a commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business or organization under common control with the same business or organization.

Section 7. Effective January 1, 2017, subsections (1) and (4) of section 196.081, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections (5) and (6) are renumbered as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

196.081 Exemption for certain permanently and totally disabled veterans and for surviving spouses of veterans; exemption for surviving spouses of first responders who die in the line of duty.—

(1) (a) Any real estate that is owned and used as a homestead by a veteran who was honorably discharged with a service-connected total and permanent disability and for whom a letter from the United States Government or United States

Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor has been issued certifying that the veteran is totally and permanently

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disabled is exempt from taxation, if the veteran is a permanent resident of this state on January 1 of the tax year for which exemption is being claimed or was a permanent resident of this state on January 1 of the year the veteran died.

- (b) Notwithstanding s. 196.011(1) and the timing of the residency requirements of s. 196.031(1)(a), a veteran may seek that an exemption under paragraph (a) be applied to a tax year for property that the veteran acquired and used as a homestead after January 1 of that tax year if the veteran received the exemption on another property in the immediately preceding tax year. To receive an exemption under this paragraph, the veteran must file an application with the property appraiser within 30 days after acquiring the new property but no later than the 25th day after the mailing by the property appraiser of the notices required under s. 194.011(1). The application must list and describe both the previous homestead and the new property, and the veteran must certify under oath that he or she:
- 1. Is otherwise qualified to receive an exemption under this section;
 - 2. Holds legal title to the new property; and
- 3. Uses or intends to use the new property as his or her homestead.

If the exemption is granted on the new homestead, the previous homestead may not receive the exemption in that tax year unless the subsequent owner of the previous homestead is qualified to

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(b)

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receive the exemption pursuant to paragraph (a).

- (4) Any real estate that is owned and used as a homestead by the surviving spouse of a veteran who died from service-connected causes while on active duty as a member of the United States Armed Forces and for whom a letter from the United States Government or United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor has been issued certifying that the veteran who died from service-connected causes while on active duty is exempt from taxation if the veteran was a permanent resident of this state on January 1 of the year in which the veteran died.
- (5) (a) The unremarried surviving spouse of a veteran who was honorably discharged with a service-connected total and permanent disability is entitled to the same exemption that would otherwise be granted to a surviving spouse as described in subsections (1)-(3) if, at the time of the veteran's death, the veteran or the veteran's surviving spouse owned property in another state of the United States and used it in a manner that would have qualified for homestead exemption under s. 196.031 had the property been located in this state on January 1 of the year the veteran died. To qualify for an exemption under this subsection, the unremarried surviving spouse, after the death of the veteran, must hold the legal or beneficial title to homestead property in this state and permanently reside thereon as specified in s. 196.031 as of January 1 of the tax year for which the exemption is being claimed.
 - The unremarried surviving spouse must provide the

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documentation described in subsection (2) to the property appraiser in the county in which the property is located.

- (c) The tax exemption provided in this subsection:
- 1. Is available until the surviving spouse remarries.
- 2. May be transferred to a new residence, in an amount not to exceed the amount granted from the most recent ad valorem tax roll, as long as the property is used as the surviving spouse's homestead property and the surviving spouse does not remarry.
- Section 8. Effective January 1, 2017, section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.1978 Affordable housing property exemption.

(1) Property used to provide affordable housing to eligible persons as defined by s. 159.603 and natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income limits specified in s. 420.0004, which is owned entirely by a nonprofit entity that is a corporation not for profit, qualified as charitable under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and in compliance with Rev. Proc. 96-32, 1996-1 C.B. 717, is considered property owned by an exempt entity and used for a charitable purpose, and those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families classified as extremely low income, very low income, low income, or moderate income under s. 420.0004 are exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent authorized under s. 196.196. All property identified in this subsection section must comply with the criteria provided under

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- s. 196.195 for determining exempt status and applied by property appraisers on an annual basis. The Legislature intends that any property owned by a limited liability company which is disregarded as an entity for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Treasury Regulation 301.7701-3(b)(1)(ii) be treated as owned by its sole member.
- (2) (a) Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, property in a multifamily project that meets the requirements of subparagraphs 1. and 2. is considered property used for a charitable purpose and shall receive a 50-percent discount from the amount of ad valorem tax otherwise owed beginning in the 16th year of the term of the recorded agreement on those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004. The multifamily project must:
- 1. Contain more than 70 units that are used to provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004; and
- 2. Be subject to an agreement with the Florida Housing
 Finance Corporation recorded in the official records of the
 county in which the property is located to provide affordable
 housing to extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income
 persons.

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- This discount terminates if the property no longer serves

 extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons

 pursuant to the recorded agreement.
 - (b) To receive the discount under paragraph (a), a qualified applicant must submit an application to the county property appraiser by March 1.
 - (c) The property appraiser shall apply the discount by reducing the taxable value before certifying the tax roll to the tax collector.
 - 1. The property appraiser shall first ascertain all other applicable exemptions, including exemptions provided pursuant to local option, and deduct all other exemptions from the assessed value.
 - 2. Fifty percent of the remaining value shall be subtracted to yield the discounted taxable value.
 - 3. The resulting taxable value shall be included in the certification for use by taxing authorities in setting millage.
 - 4. The property appraiser shall place the discounted amount on the tax roll when it is extended.
 - Section 9. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsection (5) of section 196.1995, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 196.1995 Economic development ad valorem tax exemption.-
 - (5) Upon a majority vote in favor of such authority, the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality, at its discretion, by ordinance may exempt from ad

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valorem taxation up to 100 percent of the assessed value of all improvements to real property made by or for the use of a new business and of all tangible personal property of such new business, or up to 100 percent of the assessed value of all added improvements to real property made to facilitate the expansion of an existing business and of the net increase in all tangible personal property acquired to facilitate such expansion of an existing business. To qualify for this exemption, the improvements to real property must be made or the tangible personal property must be added or increased after approval by motion or resolution of the local governing body, subject to ordinance adoption or on or after the day the ordinance is adopted. However, if the authority to grant exemptions is approved in a referendum in which the ballot question contained in subsection (3) appears on the ballot, the authority of the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality to grant exemptions is limited solely to new businesses and expansions of existing businesses that are located in an area which was designated as an enterprise zone pursuant to chapter 290 as of December 30, 2015, or in a brownfield area. New businesses and expansions of existing businesses located in an area that was designated as an enterprise zone pursuant to chapter 290 as of December 30, 2015, but is not in a brownfield area, may qualify for the ad valorem tax exemption only if approved by motion or resolution of the local governing body, subject to ordinance adoption, or by

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ordinance enacted before December 31, 2015. Property acquired to replace existing property shall not be considered to facilitate a business expansion. The exemption applies only to taxes levied by the respective unit of government granting the exemption. The exemption does not apply, however, to taxes levied for the payment of bonds or to taxes authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution. Any such exemption shall remain in effect for up to 10 years with respect to any particular facility, regardless of any change in the authority of the county or municipality to grant such exemptions or the expiration of the Enterprise Zone Act pursuant to chapter 290. The exemption shall not be prolonged or extended by granting exemptions from additional taxes or by virtue of any reorganization or sale of the business receiving the exemption.

Section 10. Section 201.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

201.15 Distribution of taxes collected.—All taxes collected under this chapter are hereby pledged and shall be first made available to make payments when due on bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.618 or s. 215.619, or any other bonds authorized to be issued on a parity basis with such bonds. Such pledge and availability for the payment of these bonds shall have priority over any requirement for the payment of service charges or costs of collection and enforcement under this section. All taxes collected under this chapter, except taxes

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distributed to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), are subject to the service charge imposed in s. 215.20(1). Before distribution pursuant to this section, the Department of Revenue shall deduct amounts necessary to pay the costs of the collection and enforcement of the tax levied by this chapter. The costs and service charge may not be levied against any portion of taxes pledged to debt service on bonds to the extent that the costs and service charge are required to pay any amounts relating to the bonds. All of the costs of the collection and enforcement of the tax levied by this chapter and the service charge shall be available and transferred to the extent necessary to pay debt service and any other amounts payable with respect to bonds authorized before January 1, 2017 2015, secured by revenues distributed pursuant to this section. All taxes remaining after deduction of costs shall be distributed as follows:

- (1) Amounts necessary to make payments on bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.618 or s. 215.619, as provided under paragraphs (3)(a) and (b), or on any other bonds authorized to be issued on a parity basis with such bonds shall be deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.
- (2) If the amounts deposited pursuant to subsection (1) are less than 33 percent of all taxes collected after first deducting the costs of collection, an amount equal to 33 percent of all taxes collected after first deducting the costs of collection, minus the amounts deposited pursuant to subsection

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- (1), shall be deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.
 - (3) Amounts on deposit in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund shall be used in the following order:
 - (a) Payment of debt service or funding of debt service reserve funds, rebate obligations, or other amounts payable with respect to Florida Forever bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.618. The amount used for such purposes may not exceed \$300 million in each fiscal year. It is the intent of the Legislature that all bonds issued to fund the Florida Forever Act be retired by December 31, 2040. Except for bonds issued to refund previously issued bonds, no series of bonds may be issued pursuant to this paragraph unless such bonds are approved and the debt service for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the bonds are issued is specifically appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.
 - (b) Payment of debt service or funding of debt service reserve funds, rebate obligations, or other amounts due with respect to Everglades restoration bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.619. Taxes distributed under paragraph (a) and this paragraph must be collectively distributed on a pro rata basis when the available moneys under this subsection are not sufficient to cover the amounts required under paragraph (a) and this paragraph.

Bonds issued pursuant to s. 215.618 or s. 215.619 are equally and ratably secured by moneys distributable to the Land

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781 Acquisition Trust Fund.

- (4) After the required distributions to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) and deduction of the service charge imposed pursuant to s. 215.20(1), the remainder shall be distributed as follows:
- (a) The lesser of 24.18442 percent of the remainder or \$541.75 million in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Transportation Trust Fund. Of such funds, \$75 million for each fiscal year shall be transferred to the State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund within the Department of Economic Opportunity. Notwithstanding any other law, the remaining amount credited to the State Transportation Trust Fund shall be used for:
- 1. Capital funding for the New Starts Transit Program, authorized by Title 49, U.S.C. s. 5309 and specified in s. 341.051, in the amount of 10 percent of the funds;
- 2. The Small County Outreach Program specified in s. 339.2818, in the amount of 10 percent of the funds;
- 3. The Strategic Intermodal System specified in ss. 339.61, 339.62, 339.63, and 339.64, in the amount of 75 percent of the funds after deduction of the payments required pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 2.; and
- 4. The Transportation Regional Incentive Program specified in s. 339.2819, in the amount of 25 percent of the funds after deduction of the payments required pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 2. The first \$60 million of the funds allocated pursuant to

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this subparagraph shall be allocated annually to the Florida Rail Enterprise for the purposes established in s. 341.303(5).

- (b) The lesser of 0.1456 percent of the remainder or \$3.25 million in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Department of Economic Opportunity to fund technical assistance to local governments.
- Moneys distributed pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) may not be pledged for debt service unless such pledge is approved by referendum of the voters.
- (c) Eleven and twenty-four hundredths percent of the remainder in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund. Of such funds, the first \$35 million shall be transferred annually, subject to any distribution required under subsection (5), to the State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund within the Department of Economic Opportunity. The remainder shall be used as follows:
- 1. Half of that amount shall be used for the purposes for which the State Housing Trust Fund was created and exists by law.
- 2. Half of that amount shall be paid into the State
 Treasury to the credit of the Local Government Housing Trust
 Fund and used for the purposes for which the Local Government
 Housing Trust Fund was created and exists by law.
 - (d) Twelve and ninety-three hundredths percent of the

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remainder in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund. Of such funds, the first \$40 million shall be transferred annually, subject to any distribution required under subsection (5), to the State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund within the Department of Economic Opportunity. The remainder shall be used as follows:

- 1. Twelve and one-half percent of that amount shall be deposited into the State Housing Trust Fund and expended by the Department of Economic Opportunity and the Florida Housing Finance Corporation for the purposes for which the State Housing Trust Fund was created and exists by law.
- 2. Eighty-seven and one-half percent of that amount shall be distributed to the Local Government Housing Trust Fund and used for the purposes for which the Local Government Housing Trust Fund was created and exists by law. Funds from this category may also be used to provide for state and local services to assist the homeless.
- (e) The lesser of 0.017 percent of the remainder or \$300,000 in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Inspection Trust Fund to be used to fund oyster management and restoration programs as provided in s. 379.362(3).
- (5) Distributions to the State Housing Trust Fund pursuant to paragraphs (4)(c) and (d) must be sufficient to cover amounts required to be transferred to the Florida Affordable Housing

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Guarantee Program's annual debt service reserve and guarantee fund pursuant to s. 420.5092(6)(a) and (b) up to the amount required to be transferred to such reserve and fund based on the percentage distribution of documentary stamp tax revenues to the State Housing Trust Fund which is in effect in the 2004-2005 fiscal year.

(6) After the distributions provided in the preceding subsections, any remaining taxes shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 206.9825, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

206.9825 Aviation fuel tax.-

871 (1)

(b) Any licensed wholesaler or terminal supplier that delivers aviation fuel to an air carrier offering transcontinental jet service and that, after January 1, 1996, but before July 1, 2016, increases the air carrier's Florida workforce by more than 1,000 1000 percent and by 250 or more full-time equivalent employee positions, may receive a credit or refund as the ultimate vendor of the aviation fuel for the 6.9 cents excise tax previously paid, provided that the air carrier has no facility for fueling highway vehicles from the tank in which the aviation fuel is stored. In calculating the new or additional Florida full-time equivalent employee positions, any full-time equivalent employee positions of parent or subsidiary corporations which existed before January 1, 1996, shall not be

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counted toward reaching the Florida employment increase thresholds. The refund allowed under this paragraph is in furtherance of the goals and policies of the State Comprehensive Plan set forth in s. 187.201(16)(a), (b)1., 2., (17)(a), (b)1., 4., (19)(a), (b)5., (21)(a), (b)1., 2., 4., 7., 9., and 12. Section 12. Effective July 1, 2019, section 206.9825, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read: 206.9825 Aviation fuel tax.-(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this part, an excise tax of $4.27 \, 6.9$ cents per gallon of aviation fuel is imposed upon every gallon of aviation fuel sold in this state, or brought into this state for use, upon which such tax has not been paid or the payment thereof has not been lawfully assumed by some person handling the same in this state. Fuel taxed pursuant to this part is shall not be subject to the taxes imposed by ss. 206.41(1)(d), (e), and (f) and 206.87(1)(b), (c), and (d). (b) Any licensed wholesaler or terminal supplier that delivers aviation fuel to an air carrier offering transcontinental jet service and that, after January 1, 1996, but before July 1, 2016, increases the air carrier's Florida workforce by more than 1,000 percent and by 250 or more fulltime equivalent employee positions, may receive a credit or

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refund as the ultimate vendor of the aviation fuel for the 6.9

has no facility for fueling highway vehicles from the tank in

cents excise tax previously paid, provided that the air

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which the aviation fuel is stored. In calculating the new or additional Florida full-time equivalent employee positions, any full-time equivalent employee positions of parent or subsidiary corporations which existed before January 1, 1996, shall not be counted toward reaching the Florida employment increase thresholds. The refund allowed under this paragraph is in furtherance of the goals and policies of the State Comprehensive Plan set forth in s. 187.201(16)(a), (b)1., 2., (17)(a), (b)1., 4., (19)(a), (b) 5., (21)(a), (b) 1., 2., 4., 7., 9., and 12.(c) If, before July 1, 2001, the number of full-time equivalent employee positions created or added to the air carrier's Florida workforce falls below 250, the exemption granted pursuant to this section shall not apply during the period in which the air carrier has fewer than the 250 additional employees. (d) The exemption taken by credit or refund pursuant to paragraph (b) shall apply only under the terms and conditions set forth therein. If any part of that paragraph is judicially declared to be unconstitutional or invalid, the validity of any provisions taxing aviation fuel shall not be affected and all fuel exempted pursuant to paragraph (b) shall be subject to tax as if the exemption was never enacted. Every person benefiting from such exemption shall be liable for and make payment of all taxes for which a credit or refund was granted. Sales of aviation fuel to, and exclusively used

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for flight training through a school of aeronautics or college



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of aviation by, a college based in this state which is a taxexempt organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or a university based in this state are exempt from the tax imposed by this part if the college or university:

- a. Is accredited by or has applied for accreditation by the Aviation Accreditation Board International; and
- b. Offers a graduate program in aeronautical or aerospace engineering or offers flight training through a school of aeronautics or college of aviation.
- 2. A licensed wholesaler or terminal supplier that sells aviation fuel to a college or university qualified under this paragraph and that does not collect the aviation fuel tax from the college or university on such sale may receive an ultimate vendor credit for the 4.27-cent 6.9-cent excise tax previously paid on the aviation fuel delivered to such college or university.
- 3. A college or university qualified under this paragraph which purchases <u>aviation</u> fuel from a retail supplier, including a fixed-base operator, and pays the 4.27-cent 6.9-cent excise tax on the purchase may apply for and receive a refund of the aviation fuel tax paid.
- (2) (a) An excise tax of $4.27 ext{ } 6.9 ext{ }$ cents per gallon is imposed on each gallon of kerosene in the same manner as prescribed for diesel fuel under ss. 206.87(2) and 206.872.
- (b) The exemptions provided by s. 206.874 shall apply to kerosene if the dyeing and marking requirements of s. 206.8741

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963 are met.

- (c) Kerosene prepackaged in containers of 5 gallons or less and labeled "Not for Use in a Motor Vehicle" is exempt from the taxes imposed by this part when sold for home heating and cooking. Packagers may qualify for a refund of taxes previously paid, as prescribed by the department.
- (d) Sales of kerosene in quantities of 5 gallons or less by a person not licensed under this chapter who has no facilities for placing kerosene in the fuel supply system of a motor vehicle may qualify for a refund of taxes paid. Refunds of taxes paid shall be limited to sales for use in home heating or cooking and shall be documented as prescribed by the department.
- (3) An excise tax of $4.27 ext{ } 6.9$ cents per gallon is imposed on each gallon of aviation gasoline in the manner prescribed by paragraph (2)(a). However, the exemptions allowed by paragraph (2)(b) do not apply to aviation gasoline.
- (4) Any licensed wholesaler or terminal supplier that delivers undyed kerosene to a residence for home heating or cooking may receive a credit or refund as the ultimate vendor of the kerosene for the 4.27-cent 6.9 cents excise tax previously paid.
- (5) Any licensed wholesaler or terminal supplier that delivers undyed kerosene to a retail dealer not licensed as a wholesaler or terminal supplier for sale as a home heating or cooking fuel may receive a credit or refund as the ultimate vendor of the kerosene for the 4.27-cent 6.9 cents excise tax

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previously paid, provided the retail dealer has no facility for fueling highway vehicles from the tank in which the kerosene is stored.

(6) Any person who fails to meet the requirements of this section is subject to a backup tax as provided by s. 206.873.

Section 13. Section 210.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

210.13 Determination of tax on failure to file a return. If a dealer or other person required to remit the tax under this part fails to file any return required under this part, or, having filed an incorrect or insufficient return, fails to file a correct or sufficient return, as the case may require, within 10 days after the giving of notice to the dealer or other person by the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco that such return or corrected or sufficient return is required, the division shall determine the amount of tax due by such dealer or other person any time within 3 years after the making of the earliest sale included in such determination and give written notice of such determination to such dealer or other person. Such a determination shall finally and irrevocably fix the tax unless the dealer or other person against whom it is assessed shall, within 30 days after the giving of notice of such determination, applies apply to the division for a hearing. Judicial review shall not be granted unless the amount of tax stated in the decision, with penalties thereon, if any, is shall have been first deposited with the division, and an undertaking

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or bond filed in the court in which such cause may be pending in such amount and with such sureties as the court shall approve, conditioned that if such proceeding be dismissed or the decision of the division confirmed, the applicant for review will pay all costs and charges which may accrue against the applicant in the prosecution of the proceeding. At the option of the applicant, such undertaking or bond may be in an additional sum sufficient to cover the tax, penalties, costs, and charges aforesaid, in which event the applicant shall not be required to pay such tax and penalties precedent to the granting of such review by such court.

Section 14. Subsections (1) through (13) of section 210.25, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through (14), respectively, a new subsection (1) is added to that section, and present subsections (11) and (13) of that section are amended, to read:

- 210.25 Definitions.—As used in this part:
- (1) "Affiliate" means a manufacturer or other person that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by a distributor or that is under common control with a distributor.
- (12)(11) "Tobacco products" means loose tobacco suitable for smoking; snuff; snuff flour; loose tobacco; cavendish; plug and twist tobacco; fine cuts and other chewing tobaccos; shorts; refuse scraps; clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco; and all other kinds and forms of products, including wraps, made

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1041 in whole or in part from tobacco leaves for use prepared in such manner as to be suitable for chewing, smoking, or sniffing. The 1042 1043 term; but "tobacco products" does not include cigarettes, as 1044 defined in by s. 210.01(1), or cigars. (14) (13) "Wholesale sales price" means the sum of: 1045 The full price paid by the distributor to acquire the 1046 1047 tobacco products, including charges by the seller for the cost 1048 of materials, the cost of labor and service, charges for transportation and delivery, the federal excise tax, and any 1049 1050 other charge, even if the charge is listed as a separate item on 1051 the invoice paid by the established price for which a 1052 manufacturer sells a tobacco product to a distributor, exclusive 1053 of any diminution by volume or other discounts, including a 1054 discount provided to a distributor by an affiliate; and 1055 The federal excise tax paid by the distributor on the (b) 1056 tobacco products if the tax is not included in the full price 1057 under paragraph (a). 1058 Section 15. Effective January 1, 2017, paragraphs (c) and 1059 (d) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (e) is added to that subsection, to read: 1060 212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real 1061 1062 property.-1063 (1)1064 For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied in an amount equal to 5 6 percent, except for the period beginning 1065 January 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2018, during which 1066

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period the tax shall be levied in an amount equal to 4 percent, of and on the total rent or license fee charged for such real property by the person charging or collecting the rental or license fee. The total rent or license fee charged for such real property shall include payments for the granting of a privilege to use or occupy real property for any purpose and shall include base rent, percentage rents, or similar charges. Such charges shall be included in the total rent or license fee subject to tax under this section whether or not they can be attributed to the ability of the lessor's or licensor's property as used or operated to attract customers. Payments for intrinsically valuable personal property such as franchises, trademarks, service marks, logos, or patents are not subject to tax under this section. In the case of a contractual arrangement that provides for both payments taxable as total rent or license fee and payments not subject to tax, the tax shall be based on a reasonable allocation of such payments and shall not apply to that portion which is for the nontaxable payments.

(d) When the rental or license fee of any such real property is paid by way of property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value, the tax shall be at the rate of 5 6 percent, except for the period beginning January 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2018, during which period the tax shall be levied in an amount equal to 4 percent, of the value of the property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value.

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- (e) The tax rate in effect at the time that the tenant or person occupies, uses, or is entitled to the occupancy or use of the real property is the tax rate applicable to a transaction taxable pursuant to this section, regardless of when a rent or license fee payment is due or paid. The applicable tax rate may not be avoided by delaying or accelerating rent or license fee payments.
- Section 16. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.—
 (1)
- (c) $\underline{1}$. The provisions of this chapter that authorize a tax-exempt sale for resale do not apply to sales of admissions. However, if a purchaser of an admission subsequently resells the admission for more than the amount paid, the purchaser shall collect tax on the full sales price and may take credit for the amount of tax previously paid. If the purchaser of the admission subsequently resells it for an amount equal to or less than the amount paid, the purchaser \underline{may} shall not collect any additional tax \underline{or} , nor shall the purchaser be allowed to take credit for the amount of tax previously paid.
- 2. If a purchaser subsequently resells an admission to an entity that has a valid sales tax exemption certificate from the department, excluding an annual resale certificate, the purchaser may seek a refund or credit from the vendor. Upon an adequate showing of the ultimate exempt nature of the

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transaction, the vendor shall refund or credit the tax paid by the purchaser and may then seek a refund or credit of the tax from the department based on the ultimate exempt nature of the transaction. The refund or credit is allowable only if the vendor can show that the tax on the exempt transaction has been remitted to the department. If the tax has not yet been remitted to the department, the vendor may retain the exemption documentation in lieu of remitting tax to the department. This subparagraph is repealed July 1, 2019.

Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:
- (a)1.a. At the rate of 6 percent of the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property when sold at retail in this state, computed on each taxable sale for the

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purpose of remitting the amount of tax due the state, and including each and every retail sale.

Each occasional or isolated sale of an aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle of a class or type which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the United States Government shall be subject to tax at the rate provided in this paragraph. The department shall by rule adopt any nationally recognized publication for valuation of used motor vehicles as the reference price list for any used motor vehicle which is required to be licensed pursuant to s. 320.08(1), (2), (3)(a), (b), (c), or (e), or (9). If any party to an occasional or isolated sale of such a vehicle reports to the tax collector a sales price which is less than 80 percent of the average loan price for the specified model and year of such vehicle as listed in the most recent reference price list, the tax levied under this paragraph shall be computed by the department on such average loan price unless the parties to the sale have provided to the tax collector an affidavit signed by each party, or other substantial proof, stating the actual sales price. Any party to such sale who reports a sales price less than the actual sales price is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The department shall collect or attempt to collect from such party any delinquent sales taxes. In addition, such party shall pay any tax due and any penalty and interest assessed plus a penalty equal to twice the amount

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of the additional tax owed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Revenue may waive or compromise any penalty imposed pursuant to this subparagraph.

- 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 which the boat or aircraft will be used in this state, or is a corporation none of the officers or directors of which is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent place of abode in, this state, or is a noncorporate entity that has no individual vested with authority to participate in the management, direction, or control of the entity's affairs who is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent abode in, this state. For purposes of this exemption, either a registered dealer acting on his or her own behalf as seller, a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of a seller, or a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of the purchaser may be deemed to be the selling dealer. This exemption shall not be allowed unless:
- a. The purchaser removes a qualifying boat, as described in sub-subparagraph f., from the state within 90 days after the date of purchase or extension, or the purchaser removes a nonqualifying boat or an aircraft from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or, when the boat or aircraft is

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repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations; or if the aircraft will be registered in a foreign jurisdiction and:

- (I) Application for the aircraft's registration is properly filed with a civil airworthiness authority of a foreign jurisdiction within 10 days after the date of purchase;
- (II) The purchaser removes the aircraft from the state to a foreign jurisdiction within 10 days after the date the aircraft is registered by the applicable foreign airworthiness authority; and
- (III) The aircraft is operated in the state solely to remove it from the state to a foreign jurisdiction.

For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "foreign jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction outside of the United States or any of its territories;

- 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. If such written proof is unavailable, within 30 days the purchaser shall provide proof that the purchaser applied for such license, title, registration, or documentation. The purchaser shall forward to the department proof of title, license, registration, or documentation upon receipt;
 - c. The purchaser, within 10 days of removing the boat or

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- aircraft from Florida, <u>furnishes</u> shall <u>furnish</u> the department with proof of removal in the form of receipts for fuel, dockage, slippage, tie-down, or hangaring from outside of Florida. The information so provided must clearly and specifically identify the boat or aircraft;
 - d. The selling dealer, within 5 days of the date of sale, provides shall provide to the department a copy of the sales invoice, closing statement, bills of sale, and the original affidavit signed by the purchaser attesting that he or she has read the provisions of this section;
 - e. The seller makes a copy of the affidavit a part of his or her record for as long as required by s. 213.35; and
 - f. Unless the nonresident purchaser of a boat of 5 net tons of admeasurement or larger intends to remove the boat from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or when the boat is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations, the nonresident purchaser applies shall apply to the selling dealer for a decal which authorizes 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 is required to pay the tax imposed by this chapter. The department is authorized to issue decals in advance to dealers. The number of decals issued

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in advance to a dealer shall be consistent with the volume of the 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> prior to delivery of the boat.

- (I) The department is hereby authorized to charge dealers a fee sufficient to recover the costs of decals issued, except the extension decal shall cost \$425.
- (II) The proceeds from the sale of decals will be deposited into the administrative trust fund.
- (III) Decals shall display information to identify the boat as a qualifying boat under this sub-subparagraph, including, but not limited to, the decal's date of expiration.
- (IV) The department is authorized to require dealers who purchase decals to file reports with the department and may prescribe all necessary records by rule. All such records are subject to inspection by the department.
- (V) Any dealer or his or her agent who issues a decal falsely, fails to affix a decal, mismarks the expiration date of a decal, or fails to properly account for decals will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

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1275 775.083.

- (VI) Any nonresident purchaser of a boat who removes a decal <u>before</u> prior to permanently removing the boat from the 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, will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (VII) The department is authorized to adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce this subparagraph and to publish the necessary forms and instructions.
- (VIII) The department is hereby authorized to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4) to administer and enforce the provisions of this subparagraph.

If the purchaser fails to remove the qualifying boat from this state within the maximum 180 days after purchase or a nonqualifying boat or an aircraft from this state within 10 days after purchase or, 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 from the date of departure, except as

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provided in s. 212.08(7)(fff), or if the purchaser fails to furnish the department with any of the documentation required by this subparagraph within the prescribed time period, the purchaser shall be liable for use tax on the cost price of the boat or aircraft and, in addition thereto, payment of a penalty to the Department of Revenue equal to the tax payable. This penalty shall be in lieu of the penalty imposed by s. 212.12(2). The maximum 180-day period following the sale of a qualifying boat tax-exempt to a nonresident may not be tolled for any reason.

Section 18. Paragraphs (r) and (s) are added to subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, and paragraphs (n) and (kkk) of subsection (7) of that section 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.

- (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE.-
- (r) Building materials, rental of tangible personal property, and pest control services used to build new construction located in a rural area of opportunity.—
- 1. Building materials, rental of tangible personal property, and pest control services used to build new construction located in a rural area of opportunity as

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- designated by the Governor pursuant to s. 288.0656 are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if an owner, lessee, or lessor can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that the items and services have been used for new construction located in a rural area of opportunity. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., this exemption inures to the owner, lessee, or lessor at the time the new construction occurs, but only through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive a refund pursuant to this paragraph, the owner, lessee, or lessor of the new construction must file an application under oath with the Rural Economic Development Initiative created pursuant to s. 288.0656. The application must include:
 - a. The name and address of the person claiming the refund.
- b. An address and assessment roll parcel number of the real property that was improved by the new construction for which a refund of previously paid taxes is being sought.
 - c. A description of the new construction.
- d. A copy of a valid building permit issued by the county or municipal building department for the new construction.
- e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the applicant contracted to build the new construction, which lists the exempt goods and services, the actual cost of the exempt goods and services, and the amount of sales tax paid in this state on the exempt goods and services and which states that the improvement to the real property was new construction. If a

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- general contractor was not used, the applicant, not a general contractor, shall make the sworn statement required by this subsubparagraph. Copies of the invoices that evidence the purchase of the exempt goods and services and the payment of sales tax thereon must be attached to the sworn statement provided by the general contractor or by the applicant. Unless the actual cost of exempt goods and services and the payment of sales taxes are documented by a general contractor or by the applicant in this manner, the cost of the exempt goods and services is deemed to be an amount equal to 40 percent of the increase in assessed value of the property for ad valorem tax purposes.
- f. A certification by the local building code inspector that the new construction is substantially completed and is new construction.
- 2. This exemption inures to a municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization through a refund of previously paid taxes if the exempt goods and services are paid for from the funds of a community development block grant, State Housing Initiatives

 Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program. To receive a refund, a municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization must file an application that includes the same information required under subparagraph 1. In addition, the application must include a sworn statement signed by the chief executive officer of the municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or

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- nonprofit community-based organization seeking a refund which states that the exempt goods and services for which a refund is sought were funded by a community development block grant, State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program.
- 3. Within 10 working days after receiving an application, the Rural Economic Development Initiative shall review the application to determine whether it contains all of the information required by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The Rural Economic Development Initiative shall certify all applications that contain the required information and are eligible to receive a refund. The certification must be in writing, and a copy shall be transmitted to the executive director of the department. The applicant is responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.
- 4. An application for a refund must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the new construction is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector or by November 1 after the improved property is first subject to assessment.
- 5. Only one exemption through a refund of previously paid taxes for the new construction is permitted for any single parcel of property unless there is a change in ownership, a new lessor, or a new lessee of the real property. A refund may not be granted unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$500. A

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- refund may not exceed the lesser of 97.5 percent of the Florida sales or use tax paid on the cost of the exempt goods and services as determined pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.e. or \$10,000. A refund shall be made within 30 days after formal approval by the department of the application for the refund.
- 6. The department may adopt rules governing the manner and format of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
- 7. The department shall deduct 10 percent of each refund amount granted under this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the new construction is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.
- 8. For purposes of the exemption provided in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of improvements to real property.
- b. "Exempt goods and services" means building materials, rental of tangible personal property, and pest control services used to build new construction.
- c. "New construction" means improvements to real property which did not previously exist but does not include reconstruction, renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, modification, alteration, or expansion of buildings already

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located on the parcel on which the new construction is built.



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"Pest control" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1432 482.021. 1433 1434 "Real property" has the same meaning as provided in s. e. 192.001(12), except that the term does not include a condominium 1435 parcel or condominium property as defined in s. 718.103. 1436 1437 "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as 1438 provided in s. 192.042(1). 1439 (s) Data center equipment and electricity.-1440 1. The sale of data center equipment to a business 1441 certified pursuant to this paragraph is exempt from the tax 1442 imposed by this chapter. 1443 The sale of electricity for a qualifying data center to a business certified pursuant to this paragraph is exempt from 1444 1445 the tax imposed by this chapter. 1446 3. Building materials purchased for use in constructing or 1447 expanding a qualifying data center are exempt from the tax 1448 imposed by this chapter. 1449 4. For sales of items that are tax exempt pursuant to this paragraph, possession of a written certification from the

purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to the

exemption, relieves the seller of the responsibility of

5.a. To be eligible to receive the exemption provided by Page 56 of 106

collecting the tax on the sale of such items, and the department

shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of the tax if it

determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.



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1457 subparagraphs 1.-3., the Department of Economic Opportunity must grant an initial certification that a business has made or will 1458 1459 make a cumulative capital investment of at least \$75 million. To 1460 become certified initially, a business shall submit an application to Enterprise Florida, Inc. Enterprise Florida, 1461 Inc., must review the application and forward with it to the 1462 1463 Department of Economic Opportunity a recommendation whether to 1464 approve or disapprove the application. If the Department of 1465 Economic Opportunity approves the application, the initial 1466 certification is valid for 2 years after the date of approval. 1467 Until a business entity has reached the required cumulative 1468 capital investment or has applied for a final certification under sub-subparagraph d., in lieu of submitting a new 1469 1470 application every 2 years, the Department of Economic 1471 Opportunity may renew the initial certification biennially if 1472 the business entity submits a statement, certified under oath, 1473 that there has not been a material change in the conditions or 1474 circumstances entitling the business entity to the initial 1475 certification. The initial application and the certification 1476 renewal statement shall be developed by the Department of 1477 Economic Opportunity. b. The Division of Strategic Business Development of the 1478 1479 Department of Economic Opportunity shall review each submitted 1480 initial application within 5 working days and determine whether 1481 the application is complete. Once complete, the division shall, within 10 working days, evaluate the application and recommend 1482

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approval or disapproval to the Department of Economic



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1484 Opportunity. 1485 c. Upon receipt of the initial application and 1486 recommendation from the division, or upon receipt of a 1487 certification renewal statement, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall certify within 5 working days those 1488 1489 applications that meet the requirements of this paragraph and 1490 shall notify both the applicant of the original certification or 1491 certification renewal and the department. The department shall 1492 issue an exemption certificate to the applicant within 5 working days after such notification. If the Department of Economic 1493 1494 Opportunity finds that the applicant does not meet the 1495 requirements, it shall notify the applicant and Enterprise 1496 Florida, Inc., within 10 working days that the application for 1497 certification has been denied and the reasons for denial. The 1498 Department of Economic Opportunity has final approval authority 1499 for certification under this section. 1500 Within 5 years after the date that a business certified 1501 pursuant to this paragraph makes its first qualifying real or 1502 tangible property investment in the construction or expansion of 1503 a data center, the business shall apply to the Department of 1504 Economic opportunity for final certification. The application 1505 must contain information sufficient for the Department of 1506 Economic Opportunity to verify that the business made the

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cumulative capital investment required by the threshold in sub-

subparagraph a. associated with its initial certification. The



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Department of Economic Opportunity shall notify the applicant for final certification and the department of its determination. The limitations set forth in s. 95.091(3) shall be tolled from the time the department issues an exemption certificate pursuant to sub-subparagraph c. until the Department of Economic Opportunity makes a final certification determination pursuant to this sub-subparagraph.

- e. The initial application and certification renewal statement must indicate, for program evaluation purposes only, the average number of full-time equivalent employees at the facility over the preceding calendar year, the average wage and benefits paid to those employees over the preceding calendar year, the total investment made in real and tangible personal property over the preceding calendar year, and the total value of tax-exempt purchases and taxes exempted during the previous calendar year. The department shall assist the Department of Economic Opportunity in evaluating and verifying information provided in the application for exemption.
- f. The Department of Economic Opportunity may use the information reported on the initial application and certification renewal statement for program evaluation purposes only. The average number of full-time equivalent employees, a specific level of employment creation or maintenance, or the like, is not a prerequisite or requirement to qualify for this exemption.
 - 6. A business is eligible to receive the exemption

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- provided by subparagraph 3. if it has written certification from a business certified pursuant to this paragraph that the building materials purchased tax-exempt will be used in constructing or expanding a qualifying data center. The written certification must include a copy of the eligible business's exemption certificate.
- 7. The Department of Economic Opportunity and the department may adopt rules to implement this exemption.

 Purchasers and lessees of data center equipment and purchasers of electricity that qualify for the exemption provided in this paragraph shall furnish the vendor with a copy of the exemption certificate for the item or items eligible for exemption. A person furnishing a false exemption certificate to the vendor for the purpose of evading payment of any tax imposed under this chapter is subject to the penalties set forth in s. 212.085 and as otherwise provided by law. Purchasers with self-accrual authority shall maintain all documentation necessary to prove the exempt status of purchases.
 - 8. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Cumulative capital investment" means the total capital investment in land, buildings, equipment, including data center equipment, and all other eligible capital costs made in connection with the construction or expansion of a data center in this state. The term does not include expenditures to replace tangible personal property that has reached the end of its useful life or expenditures made to acquire an existing data

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owners, users, or tenants; and

center. To qualify, such investment must be made on or after

January 1, 2016, and within 5 years after the date an owner,

operator, user, or tenant of a data center makes its first real

or tangible property investment in the construction or expansion

of a data center.

b. "Data center" means a facility that:

(I) Is comprised of one or more land parcels in the state,

along with the buildings, substations and other infrastructure,

fixtures, and personal property located on those parcels;

(II) Is or will be occupied by one or more operators,

- (III) Is primarily used to house and operate equipment that receives, stores, aggregates, manages, processes, transforms, retrieves, researches, or transmits data and services and functions related thereto.
- c. "Data center equipment" means equipment used wholly within, wholly at, or wholly in conjunction with a data center to outfit, operate, support, power, secure, or protect a data center, along with component parts, installations, refreshments, replacements, redundancies, operating or enabling software, including any updates and new versions, and upgrades to or for this equipment, regardless of whether any of the equipment is affixed to or incorporated into real property, including:
- (I) Equipment necessary to transform, generate,
 distribute, store, back up, or manage electricity that is
 required to operate computer server equipment, including

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generators, transformers, substations, whether located at the facility or off site, uninterruptible power supply systems, power distribution units, power panel conduits, gaseous fuel piping, cabling, wiring, busses, duct banks, switches, switchboards and other switch gear, batteries, and testing equipment.

- environment for the operation of computers, servers, and other components of the data center, including mechanical equipment, refrigerant piping, gaseous fuel piping, adiabatic and free cooling systems, cooling towers, chillers, condensers, pumps, fans, water softeners, air handling units, indoor direct exchange units, fans, ducting and filters, and related HVAC equipment.
- (III) Water conservation systems, including facilities or mechanisms that are designed to collect, conserve, and reuse water.
- (IV) Computers, servers, and related equipment, chassis, networking and telecommunications equipment, switches, racks, cabling, trays, conduits, fiber optics, and routers.
 - (V) Monitoring equipment and security systems.
- (VI) Modular data centers and preassembled components of any item described in this paragraph, including components used in the manufacturing of modular data centers.
- (VII) Other tangible personal property, fixtures, and infrastructure that are essential to the operation of a data

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1613	<pre>center.</pre>
1614	d. "Eligible capital costs" means all expenses incurred by
1615	an owner, operator, user, or tenant of a data center connected
1616	with acquiring, constructing, installing, equipping, or
1617	expanding a data center, including, but not limited to:
1618	(I) The costs of acquiring, constructing, installing,
1619	equipping, and financing a data center, including all
1620	obligations incurred for labor and obligations to contractors,
1621	subcontractors, builders, and materialmen.
1622	(II) The costs of acquiring land or rights to land and any
1623	costs incidental thereto, including recording fees.
1624	(III) The costs of architectural and engineering services,
1625	including test borings, surveys, estimates, plans and
1626	specifications, preliminary investigations, environmental
1627	mitigation, and supervision of construction, as well as the
1628	performance of all duties required by or consequent to the
1629	acquisition, construction, installation, and equipping of a data
1630	center.
1631	(IV) The costs associated with installing fixtures and
1632	equipment; surveys, including archaeological and environmental
1633	surveys; site tests and inspections; subsurface site work and
1634	excavation; removal of structures, roadways, and other surface
1635	obstructions; filling, grading, paving, and provision for
1636	drainage, storm water retention, and installation of utilities,

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communications, and similar facilities; and offsite construction

including water, sewer, sewage treatment, gas, electricity,

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

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1639 of utility extensions to the boundaries of the property. "Qualifying data center" means a data center for which 1640 1641 the Department of Economic Opportunity has certified that one or 1642 more of the data center's owners, operators, users, or tenants, individually, have made or will make a cumulative capital 1643 1644 investment of at least \$75 million. 1645 9.a. In addition to its existing audit and investigation 1646 authority, the department may perform any additional financial 1647 and technical audits and investigations, including examining the 1648 accounts, books, and records of the applicant, which are 1649 necessary to verify eligibility for the exemptions authorized by 1650 this paragraph and to ensure compliance with this paragraph. The

Department of Economic Opportunity shall provide technical

assistance when requested by the department on any technical

audits or examinations performed pursuant to this subparagraph.

- b. If the department determines, as a result of an audit or examination or from information received from the Department of Economic Opportunity, that a certified entity received a tax exemption pursuant to this paragraph to which it was not entitled, the department may, in addition to the remedies provided by this subsection, pursue recovery of such funds pursuant to the laws and rules governing the assessment of taxes.
- c. The Department of Economic Opportunity may revoke or modify any written decision certifying eligibility for a tax exemption authorized under this paragraph if it discovers that

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the tax exemption applicant submitted a false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed in an attempt to receive tax exemptions authorized under this paragraph. The Department of Economic Opportunity shall immediately notify the department of any revoked or modified orders affecting previously certified tax exemptions.

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

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- 1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter transactions involving sales or leases to qualified veterans' organizations and their auxiliaries when used in carrying on their customary veterans' organization activities or sales of food or drink by qualified veterans' organizations in connection with customary veterans' organization activities to members of qualified veterans' organizations.
- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "veterans' organizations" means nationally chartered or recognized veterans' organizations, including, but not limited to, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Florida chapters of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A., Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Florida, Inc., which hold current exemptions from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(kkk) Certain machinery and equipment.-

1. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased by eligible manufacturing businesses which is used at a fixed location in within this state, or a mixer drum affixed to a mixer truck which is used at any location within this state to mix, agitate, and transport freshly mixed concrete in a plastic state, for the manufacture, processing, compounding, or production of items of tangible personal property for sale is shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. Parts and

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labor required to affix a mixer drum exempt under this paragraph to a mixer truck are also exempt. If, at the time of purchase, the purchaser furnishes the seller with a signed certificate certifying the purchaser's entitlement to exemption pursuant to this paragraph, the seller is not required to collect is relieved of the responsibility for collecting the tax on the sale of such items, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of the tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

- 2. For purposes of this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Eligible manufacturing business" means any business whose primary business activity at the location where the industrial machinery and equipment is located is within the industries classified under NAICS codes 31, 32, and 33, and 423930.
- b. "Eligible postharvest activity business" means a business whose primary business activity, at the location where the postharvest machinery and equipment is located, is within the industries classified under NAICS code 115114.
- c. As used in this subparagraph, "NAICS" means those classifications contained in the North American Industry Classification System, as published in 2007 by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
- $\underline{\text{d.b.}}$ "Primary business activity" means an activity representing more than 50 percent of the activities conducted at the location where the industrial machinery and equipment or

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postharvest machinery and equipment is located.

e.e. "Industrial machinery and equipment" means tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more and that is used as an integral part in the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production of tangible personal property for sale. The term includes tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more which is used as an integral part in the recycling of metals for sale. A building and its structural components are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the industrial machinery and equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the machinery and equipment are replaced. Heating and air conditioning systems are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the production process, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities. The term includes parts and accessories for industrial machinery and equipment only to the extent that the parts and accessories are purchased before prior to the date the machinery and equipment are placed in service.

f. "Postharvest activities" means services performed on crops, after their harvest, with the intent of preparing them for market or further processing. Postharvest activities

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- include, but are not limited to, crop cleaning, sun drying, shelling, fumigating, curing, sorting, grading, packing, and cooling.
- "Postharvest machinery and equipment" means tangible g. personal property or other property with a depreciable life of 3 years or more which is used primarily for postharvest activities. A building and its structural components are not postharvest industrial machinery and equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the postharvest machinery and equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the postharvest machinery and equipment is replaced. Heating and air conditioning systems are not postharvest machinery and equipment unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the postharvest activities process, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonpostharvest activities.
- 3. Postharvest machinery and equipment purchased by an eligible postharvest activity business which is used at a fixed location in this state is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. All labor charges for the repair of, and parts and materials used in the repair of and incorporated into, such postharvest machinery and equipment are also exempt. If, at the time of purchase, the purchaser furnishes the seller with a signed certificate certifying the purchaser's entitlement to

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exemption pursuant to this subparagraph, the seller is not required to collect the tax on the sale of such items, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of the tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

4.3. A mixer drum affixed to a mixer truck which is used at any location in this state to mix, agitate, and transport freshly mixed concrete in a plastic state for sale is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. Parts and labor required to affix a mixer drum exempt under this subparagraph to a mixer truck are also exempt. If, at the time of purchase, the purchaser furnishes the seller with a signed certificate certifying the purchaser's entitlement to exemption pursuant to this subparagraph, the seller is not required to collect the tax on the sale of such items, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of the tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption. This subparagraph paragraph is repealed April 30, 2017.

Section 19. Effective upon this act becoming a law and operating retroactively to January 1, 2016, paragraph (n) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 220.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

220.03 Definitions.-

(1) SPECIFIC TERMS.—When used in this code, and when not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, the following terms shall have the following

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1821 meanings:

- (n) "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2016 $\frac{2015}{1000}$, except as provided in subsection (3).
- (2) DEFINITIONAL RULES.—When used in this code and neither otherwise distinctly expressed nor manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:
- (c) Any term used in this code has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in the Internal Revenue Code and other statutes of the United States relating to federal income taxes, as such code and statutes are in effect on January 1, 2016 2015. However, if subsection (3) is implemented, the meaning of a term shall be taken at the time the term is applied under this code.

Section 20. Effective upon this act becoming a law and operating retroactively to January 1, 2016, paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 220.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.13 "Adjusted federal income" defined.-

- (1) The term "adjusted federal income" means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income as defined in subsection (2), or such taxable income of more than one taxpayer as provided in s. 220.131, for the taxable year, adjusted as follows:
- (e) Adjustments related to federal acts.—Taxpayers shall be required to make the adjustments prescribed in this paragraph

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for Florida tax purposes with respect to certain tax benefits received pursuant to the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, and the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014, and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016.

- There shall be added to such taxable income an amount 1. equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for federal income tax purposes as bonus depreciation for the taxable year pursuant to ss. 167 and 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 103 of Pub. L. No. 110-185, s. 1201 of Pub. L. No. 111-5, s. 2022 of Pub. L. No. 111-240, s. 401 of Pub. L. No. 111-312, s. 331 of Pub. L. No. 112-240, and s. 125 of Pub. L. No. 113-295, and s. 143 of Division Q of Pub. L. No. 114-113, for property placed in service after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2021 $\frac{2015}{1}$. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.
 - 2. There shall be added to such taxable income an amount

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equal to 100 percent of any amount in excess of \$128,000 deducted for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year pursuant to s. 179 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 102 of Pub. L. No. 110-185, s. 1202 of Pub. L. No. 111-5, s. 2021 of Pub. L. No. 111-240, s. 402 of Pub. L. No. 111-312, s. 315 of Pub. L. No. 112-240, and s. 127 of Pub. L. No. 113-295, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2015. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

- 3. There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to the amount of deferred income not included in such taxable income pursuant to s. 108(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 1231 of Pub. L. No. 111-5. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to the amount of deferred income included in such taxable income pursuant to s. 108(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 1231 of Pub. L. No. 111-5.
- 4. Subtractions available under this paragraph may be transferred to the surviving or acquiring entity following a merger or acquisition and used in the same manner and with the

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1899 same limitations as specified by this paragraph.

5. The additions and subtractions specified in this paragraph are intended to adjust taxable income for Florida tax purposes, and, notwithstanding any other provision of this code, such additions and subtractions shall be permitted to change a taxpayer's net operating loss for Florida tax purposes.

Section 21. (1) 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 the amendments made by this act to s. 220.03(1)(n) and (2)(c), Florida Statutes, and s. 220.13(1)(e), Florida Statutes.

- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of 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, 2020.

Section 22. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 220.1845, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.1845 Contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit.-

- (2) AUTHORIZATION FOR TAX CREDIT; LIMITATIONS.-
- (f) The total amount of the tax credits which may be granted under this section is \$21.6 million in the 2015-2016 fiscal year, \$10 million in the 2016-2017 fiscal year, and \$5 million annually thereafter.

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- Section 23. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 220.192, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 220.192 Renewable energy technologies investment tax

 credit.—
 - (1) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term:
- (c) "Eligible costs" means 75 percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2012, and June 30, 2017 2016, not to exceed \$1 million per state fiscal year for each taxpayer and up to a limit of \$10 million per state fiscal year for all taxpayers, in connection with an investment in the production, storage, and distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100), ethanol (E10-E100), and other renewable fuel in the state, including the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state. Gasoline fueling station pump retrofits for biodiesel (B10-B100), ethanol (E10-E100), and other renewable fuel distribution qualify as an eligible cost under this section.
- (2) TAX CREDIT.—For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter shall be granted in an amount equal to the eligible costs. Credits may be used in tax years beginning January 1, 2013, and ending December 31, 2017 2016, after which the credit shall expire. If the credit is not fully used in any one tax year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried forward and used

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in tax years beginning January 1, 2013, and ending December 31, 2019 2018, after which the credit carryover expires and may not be used. A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group. Any eligible cost for which a credit is claimed and which is deducted or otherwise reduces federal taxable income shall be added back in computing adjusted federal income under s. 220.13.

Section 24. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2), paragraphs (b) and (g) of subsection (3), and subsection (8) of section 220.193, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

220.193 Florida renewable energy production credit.-

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (e) "New facility" means a Florida renewable energy facility that is operationally placed in service after May 1, 2006. The term includes a Florida renewable energy facility that has had an expansion operationally placed in service after May 1, 2006, and whose cost exceeded 50 percent of the assessed value of the facility immediately before the expansion, and includes any nonpublic waste-to-energy facility certified pursuant to ss. 403.501-403.518.
- (3) An annual credit against the tax imposed by this section shall be allowed to a taxpayer, based on the taxpayer's production and sale of electricity from a new or expanded Florida renewable energy facility. For a new facility, the

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credit shall be based on the taxpayer's sale of the facility's entire electrical production. For an expanded facility, the credit shall be based on the increases in the facility's electrical production that are achieved after May 1, 2012.

- (b) The credit may be claimed for electricity produced and sold on or after January 1, 2013. Beginning in 2014 and continuing until 2017, Each taxpayer claiming a credit under this section must apply to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by the date established by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for an allocation of available credits for that year. The application form shall be adopted by rule of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in consultation with the commission. The application form shall, at a minimum, require a sworn affidavit from each taxpayer certifying the increase in production and sales that form the basis of the application and certifying that all information contained in the application is true and correct.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, credits for the production and sale of electricity from a new or expanded Florida renewable energy facility may be earned between January 1, 2013, and June 30, 2016. The combined total amount of tax credits which may be granted for all taxpayers under this section is limited to \$5 million in state fiscal year 2012-2013 and \$10 million per state fiscal year in state fiscal years 2013-2014 through 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. If the annual tax credit authorization amount is not exhausted by allocations of

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credits within that particular state fiscal year, any authorized but unallocated credit amounts may be used to grant credits that were earned pursuant to s. 220.192 but unallocated due to a lack of authorized funds.

- (8) This section shall take effect upon becoming law and shall apply to tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2013.
- Section 25. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 220.196, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 220.196 Research and development tax credit.-
 - (2) TAX CREDIT.-
- (e) The combined total amount of tax credits which may be granted to all business enterprises under this section during any calendar year is \$9 million, except that the total amount that may be granted awarded in the 2016 calendar year is \$23 million and the total amount that may be granted in the 2017 calendar year is \$18 million. Applications may be filed with the department on or after March 20 and before March 27 for qualified research expenses incurred within the preceding calendar year. If the total credits for all applicants exceed the maximum amount allowed under this paragraph, the credits shall be allocated on a prorated basis.
- Section 26. Effective upon this act becoming a law and applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, section 220.222, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 220.222 Returns; time and place for filing.-
 - (1) (a) Returns required by this code shall be filed with

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the office of the department in Leon County or at such other place as the department may by regulation prescribe. All returns required for a DISC (Domestic International Sales Corporation) under paragraph 6011(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be filed on or before the 1st day of the 10th month after following the close of the taxable year; all partnership information returns shall be filed on or before the 1st day of the 4th 5th month after following the close of the taxable year; and all other returns shall be filed on or before the 1st day of the 5th 4th month after following the close of the taxable year or the 1sth day after following the due date, without extension, for the filing of the related federal return for the taxable year, unless under subsection (2) one or more extensions of time, not to exceed 6 months in the aggregate, for any such filing is granted.

- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2026, returns of taxpayers with a taxable year ending on June 30 shall be filed on or before the 1st day of the 4th month after the close of the taxable year or the 15th day after the due date, without extension, for the filing of the related federal return for the taxable year, unless under subsection (2) one or more extensions of time for any such filing is granted.
- (2) (a) When a taxpayer has been granted an extension or extensions of time within which to file its federal income tax return for any taxable year, and if the requirements of s.

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220.32 are met, the filing of a request for such extension or extensions with the department shall automatically extend the due date of the return required under this code until 15 days after the expiration of the federal extension or until the expiration of 6 months from the original due date, whichever first occurs.

- (b) The department may grant an extension or extensions of time for the filing of any return required under this code upon receiving a prior request therefor if good cause for an extension is shown. However, the aggregate extensions of time under paragraph paragraphs (a) and this paragraph must (b) shall not exceed 6 months. An No extension granted under this paragraph is not shall be valid unless the taxpayer complies with the requirements of s. 220.32.
- (c) For purposes of this subsection, a taxpayer is not in compliance with the requirements of s. 220.32 if the taxpayer underpays the required payment by more than the greater of \$2,000 or 30 percent of the tax shown on the return when filed.
- (d) For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2026, the 6-month time period in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be 7 months for taxpayers with a taxable year ending June 30 and shall be 5 months for taxpayers with a taxable year ending December 31.

Section 27. Effective upon this act becoming a law and applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, section 220.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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2081 Declaration; time for filing.-2082 A declaration of estimated tax under this code shall be filed before the 1st day of the 6th 5th month of each taxable 2083 2084 year, except that if the minimum tax requirement of s. 220.24(1) 2085 is first met: 2086 (a) (1) After the 3rd month and before the 6th month of the 2087 taxable year, the declaration shall be filed before the 1st day 2088 of the 7th month; 2089 (b) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ After the 5th month and before the 9th month of the 2090 taxable year, the declaration shall be filed before the 1st day 2091 of the 10th month; or 2092 (c) $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ After the 8th month and before the 12th month of 2093 the taxable year, the declaration shall be filed for the taxable 2094 year before the 1st day of the succeeding taxable year. 2095 Notwithstanding subsection (1), for taxable years 2096 beginning before January 1, 2026, taxpayers with a taxable year 2097 ending on June 30 shall file declarations before the 1st day of 2098 the 5th month of each taxable year, unless paragraph (1)(a), 2099 paragraph (1)(b), or paragraph (1)(c) applies. 2100 Section 28. Effective upon this act becoming a law and 2101 applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2102 2017, subsection (1) of section 220.33, Florida Statutes, is 2103 amended to read: 2104 220.33 Payments of estimated tax.-A taxpayer required to file a declaration of estimated tax pursuant to s. 220.24 shall 2105 2106 pay such estimated tax as follows:

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- (1) If the declaration is required to be filed before the 1st day of the 6th 5th month of the taxable year, the estimated tax shall be paid in four equal installments. The first installment shall be paid at the time of the required filing of the declaration; the second and third installments shall be paid before the 1st day of the 7th month and before the 1st day of the 10th month of the taxable year, respectively; and the fourth installment shall be paid before the 1st day of the next taxable year.
- Section 29. Effective upon this act becoming a law and applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 220.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 220.34 Special rules relating to estimated tax.-
- (2) No interest or penalty shall be due or paid with respect to a failure to pay estimated taxes except the following:
- (c) The period of the underpayment for which interest and penalties apply shall commence on the date the installment was required to be paid, determined without regard to any extensions of time, and shall terminate on the earlier of the following dates:
- 1. The <u>1st first</u> day of the <u>5th fourth</u> month <u>after</u> following the close of the taxable year;
- 2. For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2026, for taxable year ending June 30, the 1st day of the

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2133 4th month after the close of the taxable year; or

3.2. With respect to any portion of the underpayment, the date on which such portion is paid.

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For purposes of this paragraph, a payment of estimated tax on any installment date shall be considered a payment of any previous underpayment only to the extent such payment exceeds the amount of the installment determined under subparagraph (b) 1. for such installment date.

Section 30. Subsection (4) of section 376.30781, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.30781 Tax credits for rehabilitation of drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas; application process; rulemaking authority; revocation authority.—

(4) The Department of Environmental Protection is responsible for allocating the tax credits provided for in s. 220.1845, which may not exceed a total of \$21.6 million in tax credits in the 2015-2016 fiscal year, \$10 million in tax credits in the 2016-2017 fiscal year, and \$5 million in tax credits annually thereafter.

Section 31. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 561.121, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

561.121 Deposit of revenue.—

2157 (1) All state funds collected pursuant to ss. 563.05, 2158 564.06, 565.02(9), and 565.12 shall be paid into the State

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Treasury and disbursed in the following manner:

- (a) Two percent of monthly collections of the excise taxes on alcoholic beverages established in ss. 563.05, 564.06, and 565.12 and the tax on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and other tobacco products established in s. 565.02(9) shall be deposited into the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund to meet the division's appropriation for the state fiscal year.
- (b) The remainder of the funds collected pursuant to ss. 563.05, 564.06, and 565.12 and the tax on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and other tobacco products established in s. 565.02(9) shall be credited to the General Revenue Fund.
- (2) The unencumbered balance in the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund at the close of each fiscal year may not exceed \$2 million. These funds shall be held in reserve for use in the event that trust fund revenues are unable to meet the division's appropriation for the next fiscal year. In the event of a revenue shortfall, these funds shall be spent pursuant to subsection (3). Notwithstanding subsection (1), if the unencumbered balance on June 30 in any fiscal year is less than \$2 million, the department is authorized to retain the difference between the June 30 unencumbered balance in the trust fund and \$2 million from the July collections of state funds collected pursuant to ss. 563.05, 564.06, and 565.12 and the tax on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and other tobacco products established in s. 565.02(9). Any unencumbered funds in excess of reserve funds shall be transferred unallocated to the General

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- 2185 Revenue Fund by August 31 of the next fiscal year.
- Section 32. Subsection (4) of section 564.06, Florida 2187 Statutes, is amended to read:
- 2188 564.06 Excise taxes on wines and beverages.-
 - (4) As to cider, which is made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe apples or pears, including but not limited to flavored, sparkling, or carbonated cider and cider made from condensed apple or pear must, that contain not less than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol by volume and not more than 7 percent of alcohol by volume, there shall be paid by all manufacturers and distributors a tax at the rate of \$.89 per gallon. With the sole exception of the excise tax rate, cider shall be considered wine and shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.
 - Section 33. Subsection (9) of section 565.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 565.02 License fees; vendors; clubs; caterers; and others.—
 - (9) (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
 - 1. "Annual capacity" means an amount equal to the number of lower berths on a vessel multiplied by the number of embarkations of that vessel during a calendar year.
 - 2. "Base rate" means an amount equal to the total taxes and surcharges paid by all permittees pursuant to the Beverage Law and chapter 210 for sales of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and other tobacco products taking place between

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- January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, inclusive, divided by
 the sum of the annual capacities of all vessels permitted
 pursuant to former s. 565.02(9), Florida Statutes 2015, for
 calendar year 2015.
 - 3. "Embarkation" means an instance in which a vessel departs from a port in this state.
 - 4. "Lower berth" means a bed that is:
 - a. Affixed to a vessel;
 - b. Not located above another bed in the same cabin; and
 - c. Located in a cabin not in use by employees of the operator of the vessel or its contractors.
 - 5. "Quarterly capacity" means an amount equal to the number of lower berths on a vessel multiplied by the number of embarkations of that vessel during a calendar quarter.
 - (b) It is the finding of the Legislature that passenger vessels engaged exclusively in foreign commerce are susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for purposes of the sale of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and other tobaccoproducts under the Beverage Law and chapter 210.
 - (c) Upon the filing of an application and payment of an annual fee of \$1,100, the director is authorized to issue a permit authorizing the operator, or, if applicable, his or her concessionaire, of a passenger vessel which has cabin-berth capacity for at least 75 passengers, and which is engaged exclusively in foreign commerce, to sell alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and other tobacco products on the vessel for

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2237 consumption on board only:

1.(a) For no more than During a period not in excess of 24 hours before prior to departure while the vessel is moored at a dock or wharf in a port of this state; or

2.(b) At any time while the vessel is located in Florida territorial waters and is in transit to or from international waters.

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One such permit shall be required for each such vessel and shall name the vessel for which it is issued. No license shall be required or tax levied by any municipality or county for the privilege of selling beverages, cigarettes, or other tobacco products for consumption on board such vessels. The beverages, cigarettes, or other tobacco products so sold may be purchased outside the state by the permittee, and the same shall not be considered as imported for the purposes of s. 561.14(3) solely because of such sale. The permittee is not required to obtain its beverages, cigarettes, or other tobacco products from licensees under the Beverage Law or chapter 210. Each permittee, but it shall keep a strict account of the quarterly capacity of each of its vessels all such beverages sold within this state and shall make quarterly monthly reports to the division on forms prepared and furnished by the division. A permittee who sells on board the vessel beverages withdrawn from United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection bonded storage on board the vessel may satisfy such accounting requirement by supplying

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the division with copies of the appropriate United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection forms evidencing such withdrawals as importations under United States customs laws.

- (d) Each Such permittee shall pay to the state a an excise tax for beverages, cigarettes, and other tobacco products sold pursuant to this subsection in an amount equal to the base rate multiplied by the permittee's quarterly capacity during the calendar quarter, less any tax or surcharge already paid by a licensed manufacturer or distributor pursuant to the Beverage Law or chapter 210 on beverages, cigarettes, and other tobacco products sold by the permittee pursuant to this subsection during the quarter for which tax is due section, if such excise tax has not previously been paid, in an amount equal to the tax which would be required to be paid on such sales by a licensed manufacturer or distributor.
- (e) A vendor holding such permit shall pay the tax quarterly monthly to the division at the same time he or she furnishes the required report. Such report shall be filed on or before the 15th day of each calendar quarter month for the quarterly capacity sales occurring during the previous calendar quarter month.
- (f) No later than August 1, 2016, each permittee shall report the annual capacity for each of its vessels for calendar year 2015 to the division on forms prepared and furnished by the division. No later than September 1, 2016, the division shall calculate the base rate and report it to each permittee. The

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2289 <u>base rate shall also be published in the Florida Administrative</u> 2290 Register and on the department's website.

(g) Revenues collected pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed pursuant to s. 561.121(1).

Section 34. Subsection (1) of section 951.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

951.22 County detention facilities; contraband articles.-

It is unlawful, except through regular channels as duly authorized by the sheriff or officer in charge, to introduce into or possess upon the grounds of any county detention facility as defined in s. 951.23 or to give to or receive from any inmate of any such facility wherever said inmate is located at the time or to take or to attempt to take or send therefrom any of the following articles which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this act, to wit: Any written or recorded communication; any currency or coin; any article of food or clothing; any tobacco products as defined in s. $210.25(12) \frac{210.25(11)}{}$; any cigarette as defined in s. 210.01(1); any cigar; any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect; any narcotic, hypnotic, or excitative drug or drug of any kind or nature, including nasal inhalators, sleeping pills, barbiturates, and controlled substances as defined in s. 893.02(4); any firearm or any instrumentality customarily used or which is intended to be used as a dangerous weapon; and any instrumentality of any nature that may be or is intended to be used as an aid in

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2315	effecting or attempting to effect an escape from a county
2316	facility.
2317	Section 35. Clothing, school supplies, personal computers,
2318	and personal computer-related accessories; sales tax holiday
2319	(1) The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes,
2320	may not be collected during the period from 12:01 a.m. on August
2321	5, 2016, through 11:59 p.m. on August 14, 2016, on the retail
2322	sale of:
2323	(a) Clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags,
2324	backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding
2325	briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags, having a sales
2326	price of \$100 or less per item. As used in this paragraph, the
2327	term "clothing" means:
2328	1. Any article of wearing apparel intended to be worn on
2329	or about the human body, excluding watches, watchbands, jewelry,
2330	umbrellas, and handkerchiefs; and
2331	2. All footwear, excluding skis, swim fins, roller blades,
2332	and skates.
2333	(b) School supplies having a sales price of \$15 or less
2334	per item. As used in this paragraph, the term "school supplies"
2335	means pens, pencils, erasers, crayons, notebooks, notebook
2336	filler paper, legal pads, binders, lunch boxes, construction
2337	paper, markers, folders, poster board, composition books, poster
2338	paper, scissors, cellophane tape, glue or paste, rulers,

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The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes,

paper, scissors, cellophane tape, glue or paste, rulers,

computer disks, protractors, compasses, and calculators.

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

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(2)



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- may not be collected during the period from 12:01 a.m. on August 5, 2016, through 11:59 p.m. on August 14, 2016, on the first \$750 of the sales price of personal computers or personal computer-related accessories purchased for noncommercial home or personal use. For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- (a) "Personal computers" includes electronic book readers, laptops, desktops, handhelds, tablets, and tower computers. The term does not include cellular telephones, video game consoles, digital media receivers, or devices that are not primarily designed to process data.
- (b) "Personal computer-related accessories" includes keyboards, mice, personal digital assistants, monitors, other peripheral devices, modems, routers, and nonrecreational software, regardless of whether the accessories are used in association with a personal computer base unit. The term does not include furniture or systems, devices, software, or peripherals that are designed or intended primarily for recreational use.
- (c) "Monitors" does not include devices that include a television tuner.
- (3) The tax exemptions provided in this section do not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.

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- (4) The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
- (5) For the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the sum of \$229,982 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Revenue for the purpose of implementing this section.
 - Section 36. Small business Saturday sales tax holiday.-
- As used in this section, the term "small business" means a dealer, as defined in s. 212.06, Florida Statutes, that registered with the Department of Revenue and began operation no later than January 11, 2016, and that owed and remitted to the Department of Revenue less than \$200,000 in total tax under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, for the 1-year period ending September 30, 2016. If the dealer has not been in operation for a 1-year period as of September 30, 2016, the dealer must have owed and remitted less than \$200,000 in total tax under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, for the period beginning on the day that the dealer began operation and ending September 30, 2016, in order to qualify as a small business under this section. If the dealer is eligible to file a consolidated return pursuant to s. 212.11(1)(e), Florida Statutes, the total tax under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, owed and remitted from all of the dealer's places of business must be less than \$200,000 for the applicable period ending September 30, 2016.
 - (2) The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes,

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- may not be collected by a small business during the period from 12:01 a.m. on November 26, 2016, through 11:59 p.m. on November 26, 2016, on the retail sale, as defined in s. 212.02(14), Florida Statutes, of any item or article of tangible personal property, as defined in s. 212.02(19), Florida Statutes, having a sales price of \$1,000 or less per item.
- (3) The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed to be met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
 - Section 37. Hunting and fishing sales tax holiday.-
- (1) The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, may not be collected during the period from 12:01 a.m. on August 20, 2016, through 11:59 p.m. on August 20, 2016, on the retail sale, as defined in s. 212.02(14), Florida Statutes, of:
- (a) Firearms. For purposes of this section, the term

 "firearms" means rifles, shotguns, spearguns, crossbows, and
 bows. The term does not include destructive devices as defined
 in s. 790.001(4), Florida Statutes.
 - (b) Ammunition for firearms.
 - (c) Camping tents.
- (d) Fishing supplies. For purposes of this section, the term "fishing supplies" means rods, reels, bait, and fishing tackle. The term does not include supplies used for commercial fishing purposes.
 - (2) The tax exemptions provided in this section do not

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- apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.
 - (3) The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed to be met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss.

 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
 - (4) For the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the sum of \$91,470 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Revenue for the purpose of implementing this section.

Section 38. Technology sales tax holiday.-

- (1) The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, may not be collected during the period from 12:01 a.m. on April 22, 2017, through 11:59 p.m. on April 22, 2017, on the first \$1,000 of the sales price of personal computers or personal computer-related accessories. For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- (a) "Personal computers" includes electronic book readers, laptops, desktops, handhelds, tablets, cellular telephones, and tower computers. The term does not include video game consoles, digital media receivers, or devices that are not primarily designed to process data.
 - (b) "Personal computer-related accessories" includes

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- keyboards, mice, personal digital assistants, monitors, other peripheral devices, modems, routers, and nonrecreational software, regardless of whether the accessories are used in association with a personal computer base unit. The term does not include furniture or systems, devices, software, or peripherals that are designed or intended primarily for recreational use. "Monitors" does not include devices that include a (C)
- television tuner.
- The tax exemptions provided in this section do not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.
- The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
- For the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the sum of \$104,937 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Revenue for the purpose of implementing this section.
 - Section 39. Book fairs.-
- The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, may not be collected on the retail sale of books and other reading materials when sold:

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- (a) On the premises of a public, parochial, or nonprofit school operated for and attended by students in grades K through 12; and
 - (b) On the premises of a nonpermanent retail establishment that operates for less than 10 days per location each calendar year.

If such sales are made by a third-party vendor, the vendor must commit some or all of the profits from the sales to the public, parochial, or nonprofit school where the sales were made. The profits may be distributed to the school in the form of cash, in-store credits, in-kind contributions, or similar methods.

- (2) The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
 - (3) This section is repealed July 1, 2017.

Section 40. Section 29 of chapter 2015-221, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

Section 29. (1) The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, may not be collected on the retail sale of textbooks that are required or recommended for use in a course offered by a public postsecondary educational institution as described in s. 1000.04, Florida Statutes, or a nonpublic postsecondary educational institution that is eligible to participate in a tuition assistance program authorized by s. 1009.89 or s. 1009.891, Florida Statutes. As used in this section, the term

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"textbook" means any required or recommended manual of instruction or any instructional materials for any field of study. As used in this section, the term "instructional materials" means any educational materials, in printed or digital format, that are required or recommended for use in a course in any field of study. To demonstrate that a sale is not subject to tax, the student must provide a physical or an electronic copy of the following to the vendor:

- (a) The student's identification number; and
- (b) An applicable course syllabus or list of required and recommended textbooks and instructional materials that meet the criteria in s. 1004.085(3), Florida Statutes.

The vendor must maintain proper documentation, as prescribed by department rule, to identify the complete transaction or portion of the transaction that involves the sale of textbooks that are not subject to tax.

- (2) The tax exemptions provided in this section do not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.
- (3) The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer this section.

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2523	(4) This section is repealed June 30, 2017 2016 .
2524	Section 41. For the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the sum of
2525	\$55,908 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General
2526	Revenue Fund to the Department of Revenue for the purpose of
2527	implementing s. 212.031, as amended by this act.
2528	Section 42. For the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the sum of
2529	\$279,857 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General
2530	Revenue Fund to the Property Tax Oversight Program within the
2531	Department of Revenue for the purpose of providing aerial
2532	photographs and maps to counties that meet the increased
2533	population thresholds as required by s. 195.022, Florida
2534	Statutes, as amended by this act. These funds are in addition to
2535	any funds that may be provided in the 2016-2017 General
2536	Appropriations Act for providing aerial photographs and maps to
2537	counties with a population of 50,000 or fewer.
2538	Section 43. The amendments made by this act to ss. 196.012
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	and 196.1995, Florida Statutes, are remedial in nature and apply
2540	and 196.1995, Florida Statutes, are remedial in nature and apply retroactively to December 31, 2015.
2540 2541	
	retroactively to December 31, 2015.
2541	retroactively to December 31, 2015. Section 44. Section 196.1955, Florida Statutes, is created
2541 2542	retroactively to December 31, 2015. Section 44. Section 196.1955, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
254125422543	retroactively to December 31, 2015. Section 44. Section 196.1955, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 196.1955 Preparing property for educational, literary,
2541 2542 2543 2544	retroactively to December 31, 2015. Section 44. Section 196.1955, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 196.1955 Preparing property for educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable use.—
2541 2542 2543 2544 2545	retroactively to December 31, 2015. Section 44. Section 196.1955, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 196.1955 Preparing property for educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable use.— (1) Property owned by an exempt entity is used for an

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"charitable use" means, but is not limited to, providing affordable housing to extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income persons and families as defined in s. 420.0004. The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate a commitment to preparing the property for an exempt use.

(2) (a) If property owned by an organization that has been granted an exemption under this section is transferred for a purpose other than an exempt use or is not in actual exempt use within 5 years after the date the organization is granted an exemption, the property appraiser making such determination may serve upon the organization that received the exemption a notice of intent to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that organization in that county, and such property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. The organization owning such property is subject to the taxes otherwise due as a result of the failure to use the property in an exempt manner plus 15 percent interest per annum.

1. The lien, when filed, attaches to any property identified in the notice of tax lien owned by the organization that received the exemption. If the organization no longer owns property in the county but owns property in any other county in

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the	state,	the	property	y app	raiser	shall	reco	ord in	each :	such	
cou	nty a n	otice	e of tax	lien	identi	ifying	the	prope	rty ow	ned by	
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- 2. Before such lien may be filed, the organization so notified must be given 30 days to pay the taxes and interest.
- 3. If an exemption is improperly granted as a result of a clerical mistake or an omission by the property appraiser, the organization improperly receiving the exemption may not be assessed interest.
- 4. The 5-year limitation specified in this subsection may be extended by the property appraiser if the organization holding the exemption continues to take affirmative steps to develop the property for the purposes specified in this section.
- (b) This subsection does not apply to property being prepared for use as a house of public worship. The term "public worship" means religious worship services and activities that are incidental to religious worship services, such as educational activities, parking, recreation, partaking of meals, and fellowship.
- Section 45. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 196.196, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 196.196 Determining whether property is entitled to charitable, religious, scientific, or literary exemption.—
- (3) Property owned by an exempt organization is used for a religious purpose if the institution has taken affirmative steps

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to prepare the property for use as a house of public worship.

The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate a commitment of the property to a religious use as a house of public worship. For purposes of this subsection, the term "public worship" means religious worship services and those other activities that are incidental to religious worship services, such as educational activities, parking, recreation, partaking of meals, and fellowship.

(3)(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section herein, property claimed as exempt for literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes which is used for profitmaking purposes is shall be subject to ad valorem taxation. Use of property for functions not requiring a business or occupational license conducted by the organization at its primary residence, the revenue of which is used wholly for exempt purposes, is shall not be considered profitmaking profit making. In this connection, the playing of bingo on such property is shall not be considered as using such property in such a manner as would impair its exempt status.

(5) (a) Property owned by an exempt organization qualified as charitable under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is used for a charitable purpose if the organization has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property to provide affordable

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housing to persons or families that meet the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income limits, as specified in s. 420.0004. The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate a commitment of the property to providing affordable housing.

(b) 1. If property owned by an organization granted an exemption under this subsection is transferred for a purpose other than directly providing affordable homeownership or rental housing to persons or families who meet the extremely-lowincome, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income limits, as specified in s. 420.0004, or is not in actual use to provide such affordable housing within 5 years after the date the organization is granted the exemption, the property appraiser making such determination shall serve upon the organization that illegally or improperly received the exemption a notice of intent to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that organization in the county, and such property shall be identified in the notice of tax lien. The organization owning such property is subject to the taxes otherwise due and owing as a result of the failure to use the property to provide affordable housing plus 15 percent interest per annum and a penalty of 50 percent of the taxes owed.

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- 2. Such lien, when filed, attaches to any property identified in the notice of tax lien owned by the organization that illegally or improperly received the exemption. If such organization no longer owns property in the county but owns property in any other county in the state, the property appraiser shall record in each such other county a notice of tax lien identifying the property owned by such organization in such county which shall become a lien against the identified property. Before any such lien may be filed, the organization so notified must be given 30 days to pay the taxes, penalties, and interest.
- 3. If an exemption is improperly granted as a result of a clerical mistake or an omission by the property appraiser, the organization improperly receiving the exemption shall not be assessed a penalty or interest.
- 4. The 5-year limitation specified in this subsection may be extended if the holder of the exemption continues to take affirmative steps to develop the property for the purposes specified in this subsection.
- Section 46. Section 196.198, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 196.198 Educational property exemption.-
- (1) Educational institutions within this state and their property used by them or by any other exempt entity or educational institution exclusively for educational purposes are exempt from taxation.

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- (a) Sheltered workshops providing rehabilitation and retraining of individuals who have disabilities and exempted by a certificate under s. (d) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, are declared wholly educational in purpose and are exempt from certification, accreditation, and membership requirements set forth in s. 196.012.
- (b) Those portions of property of college fraternities and sororities certified by the president of the college or university to the appropriate property appraiser as being essential to the educational process are exempt from ad valorem taxation.
- (c) The use of property by public fairs and expositions chartered by chapter 616 is presumed to be an educational use of such property and is exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent of such use.
- (2) Property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution is owned by the identical persons who own the property, or if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution and the entity owning the property are owned by the identical natural persons.
- (a) Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the land is a nonprofit entity and the land is

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used, under a ground lease or other contractual arrangement, by an educational institution that owns the buildings and other improvements to the real property, is a nonprofit entity under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and provides education limited to students in prekindergarten through grade 8.

- (b) If legal title to property is held by a governmental agency that leases the property to a lessee, the property shall be deemed to be owned by the governmental agency and used exclusively for educational purposes if the governmental agency continues to use such property exclusively for educational purposes pursuant to a sublease or other contractual agreement with that lessee.
- (c) If the title to land is held by the trustee of an irrevocable inter vivos trust and if the trust grantor owns 100 percent of the entity that owns an educational institution that is using the land exclusively for educational purposes, the land is deemed to be property owned by the educational institution for purposes of this exemption. Property owned by an educational institution shall be deemed to be used for an educational purpose if the institution has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property for educational use. The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use permitting activities, ereation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate

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2731	commitment of the property to an educational use.
2732	Section 47. The Legislature finds that this act fulfills
2733	an important state interest.
2734	Section 48. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
2735	act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon
2736	this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1,

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