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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; amending s. 212.02, F.S.; revising definitions; providing applicability; amending ss. 212.0306, 212.04, and 212.0506, F.S.; deleting the application of brackets for the calculation of sales and use taxes; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; deleting criteria establishing criteria under which taxes on the lease or rental of a motor vehicle are due; revising criteria establishing circumstances under which taxes on the sale of a prepaid calling arrangement are due; deleting the application of brackets for the calculation of sales and use taxes; amending s. 212.054, F.S.; limiting the \$5,000 cap on discretionary sales surtax to the sale of motor vehicles, aircraft, boats, motor homes, manufactured homes, and mobile homes; specifying the time at which changes in surtaxes may take effect; providing criteria to determine the situs of certain sales; providing for databases to identify taxing jurisdictions; providing criteria to hold purchasers harmless for failure to pay the correct amount of tax; repealing s. 212.0596, F.S.; repealing provisions pertaining to taxation of mail-order sales; amending s. 212.06, F.S.; defining terms; providing criteria for determining the location of transactions involving tangible personal property, digital goods, or services and for the lease or rental of tangible personal property; requiring purchasers of direct mail to use direct mail forms; amending s. 212.07, F.S.; providing for the

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creation of a taxability matrix; providing immunity from

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30 liability for acts in reliance of the taxability matrix; 31 amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising exemptions from sales and use tax for food and medical products; creating s. 32 33 212.094, F.S.; providing a procedure for a purchaser to obtain a refund of tax collected by a dealer; amending s. 34 35 212.12, F.S.; authorizing collection allowances for 36 certified service providers in accordance with the 37 Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; providing for the 38 computation of taxes due based on rounding instead of brackets; amending s. 212.17, F.S.; providing additional 39 criteria for a dealer to claim a credit for taxes paid 40 41 relating to worthless accounts; amending s. 212.18, F.S.; 42 authorizing the Department of Revenue to waive the dealer 43 registration fee for applications submitted through the 44 central electronic registration system provided by member 45 states of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; amending s. 212.20, F.S.; deleting procedures for refunds 46 47 of tax paid on mail-order sales; creating s. 213.052, 48 F.S.; providing for notice of state sales or use tax changes; creating s. 213.0521, F.S.; providing the 49 50 effective date for state sales and use tax changes; creating 213.215, F.S.; providing amnesty for non-51 52 collection of sales and use taxes for sellers who register under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; 53 amending s. 213.256, F.S.; providing definitions; 54 55 providing for entry into agreements with other states to simplify and facilitate compliance with sales tax laws; 56 57 providing for certification of compliance with agreements; 58 creating s. 213.2567, F.S.; providing for the registration

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of sellers, the certification of a person as a certified service provider, and the certification of a software program as a certified automated system by the governing board under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; declaring legislative intent; providing for the adoption of emergency rules; amending s. 11.45, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 196.012, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 202.18, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 203.01, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 212.031, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 212.055, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 212.15, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 213.13, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 218.245, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 288.1169, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 551.102, F.S.; conforming a cross reference; amending s. 790.0655, F.S., conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

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

- 212.02 Definitions.—The following terms and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- (1) The term "admissions" means and includes the net sum of money after deduction of any federal taxes for admitting a

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person or vehicle or persons to any place of amusement, sport, or recreation or for the privilege of entering or staying in any place of amusement, sport, or recreation, including, but not limited to, theaters, outdoor theaters, shows, exhibitions, games, races, or any place where charge is made by way of sale of tickets, gate charges, seat charges, box charges, season pass charges, cover charges, greens fees, participation fees, entrance fees, or other fees or receipts of anything of value measured on an admission or entrance or length of stay or seat box accommodations in any place where there is any exhibition, amusement, sport, or recreation, and all dues and fees paid to private clubs and membership clubs providing recreational or physical fitness facilities, including, but not limited to, golf, tennis, swimming, yachting, boating, athletic, exercise, and fitness facilities, except physical fitness facilities owned or operated by any hospital licensed under chapter 395.

- (2) "Agreement" means the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.
- $\underline{(3)}$ "Agricultural commodity" means horticultural, aquacultural, poultry and farm products, and livestock and livestock products.
- (4)(32) "Agricultural production" means the production of plants and animals useful to humans, including the preparation, planting, cultivating, or harvesting of these products or any other practices necessary to accomplish production through the harvest phase, and includes aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, bees, and any and all forms of farm products and farm production.

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| (5) (2) "Business" means any activity engaged in by any |
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| person, or caused to be engaged in by him or her, with the |
| object of private or public gain, benefit, or advantage, either |
| direct or indirect. Except for the sales of any aircraft, boat, |
| mobile home, or motor vehicle, the term "business" shall not be |
| construed in this chapter to include occasional or isolated |
| sales or transactions involving tangible personal property or |
| services by a person who does not hold himself or herself out as |
| engaged in business or sales of unclaimed tangible personal |
| property under s. 717.122, but includes other charges for the |
| sale or rental of tangible personal property, sales of services |
| taxable under this chapter, sales of or charges of admission, |
| communication services, all rentals and leases of living |
| quarters, other than low-rent housing operated under chapter |
| 421, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, |
| apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, and |
| all rentals of or licenses in real property, other than low-rent |
| housing operated under chapter 421, all leases or rentals of or |
| licenses in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, docking |
| or storage spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas as defined |
| in this chapter and made subject to a tax imposed by this |
| chapter. The term "business" shall not be construed in this |
| chapter to include the leasing, subleasing, or licensing of real |
| property by one corporation to another if all of the stock of |
| both such corporations is owned, directly or through one or more |
| wholly owned subsidiaries, by a common parent corporation; the |
| property was in use prior to July 1, 1989, title to the property |
| was transferred after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, |
| between members of an affiliated group, as defined in s. 1504(a) |

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of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which group included both such corporations and there is no substantial change in the use of the property following the transfer of title; the leasing, subleasing, or licensing of the property was required by an unrelated lender as a condition of providing financing to one or more members of the affiliated group; and the corporation to which the property is leased, subleased, or licensed had sales subject to the tax imposed by this chapter of not less than \$667 million during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30. Any tax on such sales, charges, rentals, admissions, or other transactions made subject to the tax imposed by this chapter shall be collected by the state, county, municipality, any political subdivision, agency, bureau, or department, or other state or local governmental instrumentality in the same manner as other dealers, unless specifically exempted by this chapter.

- (6) "Certified service provider" means an agent certified under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement to perform all of the seller's sales and use tax functions, other than the seller's obligation to remit taxes on the seller's purchases.
- $\underline{(7)}$ The terms "cigarettes," "tobacco," or "tobacco products" referred to in this chapter include all such products as are defined or may be hereafter defined by the laws of the state.
- (8)(24) "Coin-operated amusement machine" means any machine operated by coin, slug, token, coupon, or similar device for the purposes of entertainment or amusement. The term includes, but is not limited to, coin-operated pinball machines, music machines, juke boxes, mechanical games, video games,

arcade games, billiard tables, moving picture viewers, shooting galleries, and all other similar amusement devices.

- (9) "Computer" means an electronic device that accepts information in digital or similar form and manipulates such information for a result based on a sequence of instructions.
- (10) "Computer software" means a set of coded instructions designed to cause a computer or automatic data processing equipment to perform a task.
- $\underline{(11)}$ "Cost price" means the actual cost of articles of tangible personal property without any deductions therefrom on account of the cost of materials used, labor or service costs, transportation charges, or any expenses whatsoever.
- tangible personal property or personal services for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the purchaser of such property or services, including, but not limited to, transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing. The term does not include the charges for delivery of direct mail as defined by this section if the charges are separately stated on an invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser. If a shipment includes exempt property and taxable property, the seller shall tax only the percentage of the delivery charge allocated to the taxable property The seller shall allocate the delivery charge by using:
- (a) A percentage based on the total sales prices of all property in the shipment; or
- (b) A percentage based on the total weight of the taxable property compared to the total weight of all property in the shipment.

 $\underline{\text{(13)}}$ (5) The term "Department" means the Department of Revenue.

- (14)(17) "Diesel fuel" means any liquid product, gas product, or combination thereof used in an internal combustion engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine, or mechanical contrivance. This term includes, but is not limited to, all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as diesel fuel or kerosene. However, the term "diesel fuel" does not include butane gas, propane gas, or any other form of liquefied petroleum gas or compressed natural gas.
- distributed by the United States Postal Service or other delivery service to a mass audience or to addressees on a mailing list provided by the purchaser or at the direction of the purchaser when the cost of the items are not billed directly to the recipients. The term "direct mail" includes tangible personal property supplied directly or indirectly by the purchaser to the direct mail seller for inclusion in the package containing the printed material. The term "direct mail" does not include multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.
- (16) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.
- (17)(6) "Enterprise zone" means an area of the state designated pursuant to s. 290.0065. This subsection expires on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

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

- (19)(28) "Farmer" means a person who is directly engaged in the business of producing crops, livestock, or other agricultural commodities. The term includes, but is not limited to, horse breeders, nurserymen, dairy farmers, poultry farmers, cattle ranchers, apiarists, and persons raising fish.
- (20)(31) "Forest" means the land stocked by trees of any size used in the production of forest products, or formerly having such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use.
- (21)(8) "In this state" or "in the state" means within the state boundaries of Florida as defined in s. 1, Art. II of the State Constitution and includes all territory within these limits owned by or ceded to the United States.
- (22)(9) The term "intoxicating beverages" or "alcoholic beverages" referred to in this chapter includes all such beverages as are so defined or may be hereafter defined by the laws of the state.
- (23) (10) "Lease," "let," or "rental" means leasing or renting of living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps and real property, the same being defined as follows:
- (a) Every building or other structure kept, used, maintained, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a

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place where sleeping accommodations are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests or tenants, in which 10 or more rooms are furnished for the accommodation of such guests, and having one or more dining rooms or cafes where meals or lunches are served to such transient or permanent guests; such sleeping accommodations and dining rooms or cafes being conducted in the same building or buildings in connection therewith, shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed a hotel.

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

consideration or an indirect benefit to the lessor or owner in connection with a related business.

- (f) A "trailer camp," "mobile home park," or "recreational vehicle park" is a place where space is offered, with or without service facilities, by any persons or municipality to the public for the parking and accommodation of two or more automobile trailers, mobile homes, or recreational vehicles which are used for lodging, for either a direct money consideration or an indirect benefit to the lessor or owner in connection with a related business, such space being hereby defined as living quarters, and the rental price thereof shall include all service charges paid to the lessor.
- of possession or control of tangible personal property for a fixed or indeterminate term for consideration. A clause for a future option to purchase or to extend an agreement does not preclude an agreement from being a lease or rental. This definition shall be used for purposes of the sales and use tax regardless of whether a transaction is characterized as a lease or rental under generally accepted accounting principles, the Internal Revenue Code, the Uniform Commercial Code, or other provisions of federal, state, or local law. This term includes agreements covering motor vehicles and trailers if the amount of consideration may be increased or decreased by reference to the amount realized upon sale or disposition of the property as provided in 26 U.S.C. s. 7701(h)(1). This term does not include:
- a. A transfer of possession or control of property under a security agreement or deferred payment plan that requires the transfer of title upon completion of the required payments;

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| b. A transfer or possession or control of property under |
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| an agreement that requires the transfer of title upon completion |
| of required payments and payment of an option price does not |
| exceed the greater of \$100 or one percent of the total required |
| payments; or |

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

other, for use in providing or furnishing any of the services mentioned in s. 166.231, the term "lease or rental" means only the net amount of rental involved.

- (h) "Real property" means the surface land, improvements thereto, and fixtures, and is synonymous with "realty" and "real estate."
- (i) "License," as used in this chapter with reference to the use of real property, means the granting of a privilege to use or occupy a building or a parcel of real property for any purpose.
- (j) Privilege, franchise, or concession fees, or fees for a license to do business, paid to an airport are not payments for leasing, letting, renting, or granting a license for the use of real property.
- (24)(29) "Livestock" includes all animals of the equine, bovine, or swine class, including goats, sheep, mules, horses, hogs, cattle, ostriches, and other grazing animals raised for commercial purposes. The term "livestock" shall also include fish raised for commercial purposes.
- (25)(a) "Model 1 seller" means a seller that has selected a certified service provider as the seller's agent to perform all of the seller's sales and use tax functions, other than the seller's obligation to remit tax on the seller's purchases.
- (b) "Model 2 seller" means a seller that has selected a certified automated system to perform part of the seller's sales and use tax functions, but retains responsibility for remitting the tax.
- (c) "Model 3 seller" means a seller that has sales in at least five member states, has total annual sales revenue of at

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least \$500 million, has a proprietary system that calculates the amount of tax due each jurisdiction, and has entered into a performance agreement with the member states that establishes a tax performance standard for the seller. As used in this definition, a seller includes an affiliated group of sellers using the same proprietary system.

- (26) (11) "Motor fuel" means and includes what is commonly known and sold as gasoline and fuels containing a mixture of gasoline and other products.
- (27)(12) "Person" includes any individual, firm, copartnership, joint adventure, association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, or other group or combination acting as a unit and also includes any political subdivision, municipality, state agency, bureau, or department and includes the plural as well as the singular number.
- (28)(30) "Power farm equipment" means moving or stationary equipment that contains within itself the means for its own propulsion or power and moving or stationary equipment that is dependent upon an external power source to perform its functions.
- software, including prewritten upgrades, which is not designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser. The combining of two or more prewritten computer software programs or prewritten portions of such programs does not cause the combination to be other than prewritten computer software. Prewritten computer software includes software designed and developed by the author

when such software is sold to a person other than the specific purchaser. Where a person modifies or enhances computer software of which the person is not the author or creator, the person shall be deemed to be the author or creator only of such person's modifications or enhancements. Prewritten computer software or a prewritten portion of such software that is modified or enhanced to any degree, if such modification or enhancement is designed and developed to the specifications of a specific purchaser, remains prewritten computer software; provided, when there is a reasonable, separately stated charge or an invoice or other statement of the price given to the purchaser for such modification or enhancement, such modification or enhancement shall not constitute prewritten computer software.

(30)(33) "Qualified aircraft" means any aircraft having a maximum certified takeoff weight of less than 10,000 pounds and equipped with twin turbofan engines that meet Stage IV noise requirements that is used by a business operating as an ondemand air carrier under Federal Aviation Administration Regulation Title 14, chapter I, part 135, Code of Federal Regulations, that owns or leases and operates a fleet of at least 25 of such aircraft in this state.

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

(32) (14) (a) "Retail sale" or a "sale at retail" means a sale to a consumer or to any person for any purpose other than

for resale in the form of tangible personal property or services taxable under this chapter, and includes all such transactions that may be made in lieu of retail sales or sales at retail. A sale for resale includes a sale of qualifying property. As used in this paragraph, the term "qualifying property" means tangible personal property, other than electricity, which is used or consumed by a government contractor in the performance of a qualifying contract as defined in s. 212.08(17)(c), to the extent that the cost of the property is allocated or charged as a direct item of cost to such contract, title to which property vests in or passes to the government under the contract. The term "government contractor" includes prime contractors and subcontractors. As used in this paragraph, a cost is a "direct item of cost" if it is a "direct cost" as defined in 48 C.F.R. s. 9904.418-30(a)(2), or similar successor provisions, including costs identified specifically with a particular contract.

- (b) The terms "retail sales," "sales at retail," "use," "storage," and "consumption" include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of all tangible advertising materials imported or caused to be imported into this state. Tangible advertising material includes displays, display containers, brochures, catalogs, price lists, point-of-sale advertising, and technical manuals or any tangible personal property which does not accompany the product to the ultimate consumer.
- (c) "Retail sales," "sale at retail," "use," "storage," and "consumption" do not include materials, containers, labels, sacks, bags, or similar items intended to accompany a product sold to a customer without which delivery of the product would be impracticable because of the character of the contents and be

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used one time only for packaging tangible personal property for sale or for the convenience of the customer or for packaging in the process of providing a service taxable under this chapter. When a separate charge for packaging materials is made, the charge shall be considered part of the sales price or rental charge for purposes of determining the applicability of tax. The terms do not include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, for future processing, manufacture, or conversion into articles of tangible personal property for resale when such industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, become a component or ingredient of the finished product. However, the terms include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property, including machinery and equipment or parts thereof, purchased electricity, and fuels used to power machinery, when such items are used and dissipated in fabricating, converting, or processing tangible personal property for sale, even though they may become ingredients or components of the tangible personal property for sale through accident, wear, tear, erosion, corrosion, or similar means. The terms do not include the sale of materials to a registered repair facility for use in repairing a motor vehicle, airplane, or boat, when such materials are incorporated into and sold as part of the repair. Such a sale shall be deemed a purchase for resale by the repair facility, even though every material is not separately stated or separately priced on the repair invoice.

(d) "Gross sales" means the sum total of all sales of tangible personal property as defined herein, without any

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deduction whatsoever of any kind or character, except as provided in this chapter.

- (e) The term "retail sale" includes a mail order sale, as defined in s. 212.0596(1).
 - (33)(15) "Sale" means and includes:
- (a) Any transfer of title or possession, or both, exchange, barter, license, lease, or rental, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of tangible personal property for a consideration.
- (b) The rental of living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses or roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps, as hereinafter defined in this chapter.
- (c) The producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting of tangible personal property for a consideration for consumers who furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in the producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting.
- (d) The furnishing, preparing, or serving for a consideration of any tangible personal property for consumption on or off the premises of the person furnishing, preparing, or serving such tangible personal property which includes the sale of meals or prepared food by an employer to his or her employees.
- (e) A transaction whereby the possession of property is transferred but the seller retains title as security for the payment of the price.
- (34)(a) (16) "Sales price" applies to the measure subject to the tax imposed by this chapter and means the total amount of

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consideration, including cash, credit, property, and services, for which tangible personal property or personal services are sold, leased, or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, without any deduction for the following:

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

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| paid in money or otherwise, and includes any amount for which |
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| credit is given to the purchaser by the seller, without any |
| deduction therefrom on account of the cost of the property sold, |
| the cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest |
| charged, losses, or any other expense whatsoever. "Sales price" |
| also includes the consideration for a transaction which requires |
| both labor and material to alter, remodel, maintain, adjust, or |
| repair tangible personal property. Trade ins or discounts |
| allowed and taken at the time of sale shall not be included |
| within the purview of this subsection. "Sales price" also |
| includes the full face value of any coupon used by a purchaser |
| to reduce the price paid to a retailer for an item of tangible |
| personal property; where the retailer will be reimbursed for |
| such coupon, in whole or in part, by the manufacturer of the |
| item of tangible personal property; or whenever it is not |
| practicable for the retailer to determine, at the time of sale, |
| the extent to which reimbursement for the coupon will be made. |
| The term "sales price" does not include federal excise taxes |
| imposed upon the retailer on the sale of tangible personal |
| property. The term "sales price" does include federal |
| manufacturers' excise taxes, even if the federal tax is listed |
| as a separate item on the invoice. To the extent required by |
| federal law, the term "sales price" does not include |

5. Charges for Internet access services which are not itemized on the customer's bill, but which can be reasonably identified from the selling dealer's books and records kept in the regular course of business. The dealer may support the allocation of charges with books and records kept in the regular

course of business covering the dealer's entire service area, including territories outside this state.

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

- (36) "Seller" means a person making sales, leases, or rentals of personal property or services.
- (37)(26) "Solar energy system" means the equipment and requisite hardware that provide and are used for collecting, transferring, converting, storing, or using incident solar energy for water heating, space heating, cooling, or other applications that would otherwise require the use of a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, manufactured gas, or electricity.
- (38)(23) "Space flight" means any flight designed for suborbital, orbital, or interplanetary travel of a space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind.
- (39)(22) "Spaceport activities" means activities directed or sponsored by Space Florida on spaceport territory pursuant to its powers and responsibilities under the Space Florida Act.
- (40) (18) "Storage" means and includes any keeping or retention in this state of tangible personal property for use or

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consumption in this state or for any purpose other than sale at retail in the regular course of business.

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

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

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

Section 2. The amendment of the terms "lease," "let," and "rental" in s. 212.02, Florida Statutes, made by this act applies prospectively only, from January 1, 2009, and does not apply retroactively to leases or rentals existing before that date.

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

- 212.0306 Local option food and beverage tax; procedure for levying; authorized uses; administration.--
- (6) Any county levying a tax authorized by this section must locally administer the tax using the powers and duties enumerated for local administration of the tourist development tax by s. 125.0104, 1992 Supplement to the Florida Statutes 1991. The county's ordinance shall also provide for brackets applicable to taxable transactions.
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.-(1)
 - (b) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied at the rate of 6 percent of sales price, or the actual value received from such admissions, which 6 percent shall be added to and collected with all such admissions from the purchaser thereof, and such tax shall be paid for the exercise of the privilege as defined in the preceding paragraph. Each ticket must show on its face the actual sales price of the admission, or each dealer selling the admission must prominently display at the box office or other place where the admission charge is made a notice disclosing the price of the admission, and the tax shall be computed and collected on the basis of the actual price of the admission charged by the dealer. The sale price or actual value of admission shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be that price remaining after deduction of federal taxes and state or locally imposed or authorized seat surcharges, taxes, or

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fees, if any, imposed upon such admission. The sale price or actual value does not include separately stated ticket service charges that are imposed by a facility ticket office or a ticketing service and added to a separately stated, established ticket price. The rate of tax on each admission shall be according to the brackets established by s. 212.12(9).

Section 5. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, are 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:
- (c) At the rate of 6 percent of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property, as defined herein.; however, the following special provisions apply to the lease or rental of motor vehicles:
- 1. When a motor vehicle is leased or rented for a period of less than 12 months:

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a. If the motor vehicle is rented in Florida, the entire amount of such rental is taxable, even if the vehicle is dropped off in another state.

- b. If the motor vehicle is rented in another state and dropped off in Florida, the rental is exempt from Florida tax.
- 2. Except as provided in subparagraph 3., for the lease or rental of a motor vehicle for a period of not less than 12 months, sales tax is due on the lease or rental payments if the vehicle is registered in this state; provided, however, that no tax shall be due if the taxpayer documents use of the motor vehicle outside this state and tax is being paid on the lease or rental payments in another state.
- 3. The tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the lease or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003(66)(a) to one lessee or rentee for a period of not less than 12 months when tax was paid on the purchase price of such vehicle by the lessor. To the extent tax was paid with respect to the purchase of such vehicle in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, the Florida tax payable shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of s. 212.06(7). This subparagraph shall only be available when the lease or rental of such property is an established business or part of an established business or the same is incidental or germane to such business.
 - (e)1. At the rate of 6 percent on charges for:
- a. Prepaid calling arrangements. The tax on charges for prepaid calling arrangements shall be collected at the time of sale and remitted by the selling dealer.

(I) "Prepaid calling arrangement" means the separately stated retail sale by advance payment of communications services that consist exclusively of telephone calls originated by using an access number, authorization code, or other means that may be manually, electronically, or otherwise entered and that are sold in predetermined units or dollars whose number declines with use in a known amount.

- arrangement is deemed to take place in accordance with s.

 212.06(3)(d). In the case of a sale of a mobile communications

 service that is a prepaid calling arrangement, the retail sale

 may be deemed to have occurred at If the sale or recharge of the

 prepaid calling arrangement does not take place at the dealer's

 place of business, it shall be deemed to take place at the

 customer's shipping address or, if no item is shipped, at the

 customer's address or the location associated with the

 customer's mobile telephone number.
- (III) The sale or recharge of a prepaid calling arrangement shall be treated as a sale of tangible personal property for purposes of this chapter, whether or not a tangible item evidencing such arrangement is furnished to the purchaser, and such sale within this state subjects the selling dealer to the jurisdiction of this state for purposes of this subsection.
- b. The installation of telecommunication and telegraphic equipment.
- c. Electrical power or energy, except that the tax rate for charges for electrical power or energy is 7 percent.
- 2. The provisions of s. 212.17(3), regarding credit for tax paid on charges subsequently found to be worthless, shall be

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equally applicable to any tax paid under the provisions of this section on charges for prepaid calling arrangements, telecommunication or telegraph services, or electric power subsequently found to be uncollectible. The word "charges" in this paragraph does not include any excise or similar tax levied by the Federal Government, any political subdivision of the state, or any municipality upon the purchase, sale, or recharge of prepaid calling arrangements or upon the purchase or sale of telecommunication, television system program, or telegraph service or electric power, which tax is collected by the seller from the purchaser.

- (4) The tax imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be due and payable according to the brackets set forth in s. 212.12.
- Section 6. Subsections (6) through (11) of section 212.0506, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 212.0506 Taxation of service warranties.--
- (6) This tax shall be due and payable according to the brackets set forth in s. 212.12.
- (6)(7) This tax shall not apply to any portion of the consideration received by any person in connection with the issuance of any service warranty contract upon which such person is required to pay any premium tax imposed under the Florida Insurance Code or under s. 634.313(1).
- (7)(8) If a transaction involves both the issuance of a service warranty that is subject to such tax and the issuance of a warranty, guaranty, extended warranty or extended guaranty, contract, agreement, or other written promise that is not subject to such tax, the consideration shall be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and nontaxable

portions of the transaction. If the consideration is separately apportioned and identified in good faith, such tax shall apply to the transaction to the extent that the consideration received or to be received in connection with the transaction is payment for a service warranty subject to such tax. If the consideration is not apportioned in good faith, the department may reform the contract; such reformation by the department is to be considered prima facie correct, and the burden to show the contrary rests upon the dealer. If the consideration for such a transaction is not separately identified and stated, the entire transaction is taxable.

- (8) (9) Any claim which arises under a service warranty taxable under this section, which claim is paid directly by the person issuing such warranty, is not subject to any tax imposed under this chapter.
- (9)(10) Materials and supplies used in the performance of a factory or manufacturer's warranty are exempt if the contract is furnished at no extra charge with the equipment guaranteed thereunder and such materials and supplies are paid for by the factory or manufacturer.
- (10)(11) Any duties imposed by this chapter upon dealers of tangible personal property with respect to collecting and remitting taxes; making returns; keeping books, records, and accounts; and complying with the rules and regulations of the department apply to all dealers as defined in s. 212.06(2)(1).
- Section 7. Section 212.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.054 Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.--

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(1) No general excise tax on sales shall be levied by the governing body of any county unless specifically authorized in s. 212.055. Any general excise tax on sales authorized pursuant to said section shall be administered and collected exclusively as provided in this section.

- (2)(a) The tax imposed by the governing body of any county authorized to so levy pursuant to s. 212.055 shall be a discretionary surtax on all transactions occurring in the county which transactions are subject to the state tax imposed on sales, use, services, rentals, admissions, and other transactions by this chapter and communications services as defined for purposes of chapter 202. The surtax, if levied, shall be computed as the applicable rate or rates authorized pursuant to s. 212.055 times the amount of taxable sales and taxable purchases representing such transactions. If the surtax is levied on the sale of an item of tangible personal property or on the sale of a service, the surtax shall be computed by multiplying the rate imposed by the county within which the sale occurs by the amount of the taxable sale. The sale of an item of tangible personal property or the sale of a service is not subject to the surtax if the property, the service, or the tangible personal property representing the service is delivered within a county that does not impose a discretionary sales surtax.
 - (b) However:
- 1. The sales amount above \$5,000 on <u>a motor vehicle</u>, <u>aircraft</u>, <u>boat</u>, <u>manufactured home</u>, <u>or mobile home is</u> <u>any item of tangible personal property shall</u> not <u>be</u> subject to the surtax.

 However, charges for prepaid calling arrangements, as defined in

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s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a., shall be subject to the surtax. For purposes of administering the \$5,000 limitation on an item of tangible personal property, if two or more of such taxable items of tangible personal property are sold to the same purchaser at the same time and, under generally accepted business practice or industry standards or usage, are normally sold in bulk or are items that, when assembled, comprise a working unit or part of a working unit, such items must be considered a single item for purposes of the \$5,000 limitation when supported by a charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of a single sale or rental.

- 2. In the case of utility services <u>covering a period</u> starting before and ending after the effective date of the surtax, the rate applies as follows:
- a. In the case of a rate adoption or increase, the new rate applies to the first billing period starting on or after the effective date of the surtax adoption or increase.
- b. In the case of a rate decrease or termination, the new rate applies to bills rendered on or after the effective date of the rate change billed on or after the effective date of any such surtax, the entire amount of the charge for utility services shall be subject to the surtax. In the case of utility services billed after the last day the surtax is in effect, the entire amount of the charge on said items shall not be subject to the surtax.

"Utility service," as used in this section, does not include any communications services as defined in chapter 202.

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| 3. In the case of written contracts which are signed prior |
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| to the effective date of any such surtax for the construction of |
| improvements to real property or for remodeling of existing |
| structures, the surtax shall be paid by the contractor |
| responsible for the performance of the contract. However, the |
| contractor may apply for one refund of any such surtax paid on |
| materials necessary for the completion of the contract. Any |
| application for refund shall be made no later than 15 months |
| following initial imposition of the surtax in that county. The |
| application for refund shall be in the manner prescribed by the |
| department by rule. A complete application shall include proof |
| of the written contract and of payment of the surtax. The |
| application shall contain a sworn statement, signed by the |
| applicant or its representative, attesting to the validity of |
| the application. The department shall, within 30 days after |
| approval of a complete application, certify to the county |
| information necessary for issuance of a refund to the applicant. |
| Counties are hereby authorized to issue refunds for this purpose |
| and shall set aside from the proceeds of the surtax a sum |
| sufficient to pay any refund lawfully due. Any person who |
| fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain a refund pursuant to |
| this subparagraph, in addition to being liable for repayment of |
| any refund fraudulently obtained plus a mandatory penalty of 100 |
| percent of the refund, is guilty of a felony of the third |
| degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. |
| 775.084. |

4. In the case of any vessel, railroad, or motor vehicle common carrier entitled to partial exemption from tax imposed under this chapter pursuant to s. 212.08(4), (8), or (9), the

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basis for imposition of surtax shall be the same as provided in s. 212.08 and the ratio shall be applied each month to total purchases in this state of property qualified for proration which is delivered or sold in the taxing county to establish the portion used and consumed in intracounty movement and subject to surtax.

- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a surtax applies to a retail sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property, a digital good, or a service when, under s. 212.06(3), the transaction occurs in a county that imposes a surtax under s. 212.055.
- (4)(3) To determine whether a transaction occurs in a county imposing a surtax, the following provisions apply For the purpose of this section, a transaction shall be deemed to have occurred in a county imposing the surtax when:
- (a) 1. The retail sale of a modular or manufactured home, not including a mobile home, occurs in the county to which the house is delivered includes an item of tangible personal property, a service, or tangible personal property representing a service, and the item of tangible personal property, the service, or the tangible personal property representing the service is delivered within the county. If there is no reasonable evidence of delivery of a service, the sale of a service is deemed to occur in the county in which the purchaser accepts the bill of sale.
- (b) 2. The retail sale, excluding a lease or rental, of any motor vehicle that does not qualify as transportation equipment, as defined in s. 212.06(3)(g), or the retail sale of a of any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type that which is

required to be registered in this state or in any other state occurs shall be deemed to have occurred only in the county identified from as the residential residence address of the purchaser on the registration or title document for the such property.

- (c) A lease or rental of real property occurs in the county in which the real property is located. The consumer of utility services is located in the county.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (h) \underline{A} The transient rental transaction occurs in the county in which the rental property is located.
- (e) (b) Admission charged for an event occurs The event for which an admission is charged is located in the county in which the event is held.
- (f) A transaction made from a coin-operated amusement or vending machine occurs in the county in which the machine is located.
- (g) (m) An The florist taking the original order to sell tangible personal property taken by a florist occurs is located in the county in which the florist taking the order is located, notwithstanding any other provision of this section.
- (h)(d)1. The retail sale, excluding a lease or rental, of any aircraft that does not qualify as transportation equipment, as defined in s. 212.06(3)(g), or of any boat of a class or type that is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the United States Government occurs in the county to which the aircraft2 or boat is delivered.
- 2. The user of any aircraft or boat of a class or type that which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or

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documented in this state or by the United States Government imported into the county for use, consumption, distribution, or storage to be used or consumed occurs in the county in which the user is located in the county.

- 3.2. However, it shall be presumed that such items used outside the county imposing the surtax for 6 months or longer before being imported into the county were not purchased for use in the county, except as provided in s. 212.06(8)(b).
- $\underline{4.3.}$ This paragraph does not apply to the use or consumption of items upon which a like tax of equal or greater amount has been lawfully imposed and paid outside the county.
- (i) (e) The <u>purchase</u> purchaser of any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type <u>that</u> which is required to be registered in this state <u>occurs</u> in the county identified from the residential address of the <u>purchaser</u> is a resident of the taxing county as determined by the address appearing on or to be reflected on the registration document for the <u>such</u> property.
- <u>(j)(f)</u>1. The use, consumption, distribution, or storage of a Any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type that which is required to be registered in this state and that is imported from another state occurs in the county to which it is imported into the taxing county by a user residing therein for the purpose of use, consumption, distribution, or storage in the taxing county.
- 2. However, it shall be presumed that such items used outside the taxing county for 6 months or longer before being imported into the county were not purchased for use in the county.

(g) The real property which is leased or rented is located in the county.

- (i) The delivery of any aircraft or boat of a class or type which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the United States Covernment is to a location in the county. However, this paragraph does not apply to the use or consumption of items upon which a like tax of equal or greater amount has been lawfully imposed and paid outside the county.
- (k)(j) A transaction occurs in a county imposing the surtax when the dealer owing a use tax on purchases or leases is located in the county.
- (k) The delivery of tangible personal property other than that described in paragraph (d), paragraph (e), or paragraph (f) is made to a location outside the county, but the property is brought into the county within 6 months after delivery, in which event, the owner must pay the surtax as a use tax.
- (1) The coin operated amusement or vending machine is located in the county.
- (5)(4)(a) The department shall administer, collect, and enforce the tax authorized under s. 212.055 pursuant to the same procedures used in the administration, collection, and enforcement of the general state sales tax imposed under the provisions of this chapter, except as provided in this section. The provisions of this chapter regarding interest and penalties on delinquent taxes shall apply to the surtax. Discretionary sales surtaxes shall not be included in the computation of estimated taxes pursuant to s. 212.11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a dealer need not separately state the amount

of the surtax on the charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of sale. For the purposes of this section and s. 212.055, the "proceeds" of any surtax means all funds collected and received by the department pursuant to a specific authorization and levy under s. 212.055, including any interest and penalties on delinquent surtaxes.

The proceeds of a discretionary sales surtax collected by the selling dealer located in a county which imposes the surtax shall be returned, less the cost of administration, to the county where the selling dealer is located. The proceeds shall be transferred to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund. A separate account shall be established in such trust fund for each county imposing a discretionary surtax. The amount deducted for the costs of administration shall not exceed 3 percent of the total revenue generated for all counties levying a surtax authorized in s. 212.055. The amount deducted for the costs of administration shall be used only for those costs which are solely and directly attributable to the surtax. The total cost of administration shall be prorated among those counties levying the surtax on the basis of the amount collected for a particular county to the total amount collected for all counties. No later than March 1 of each year, the department shall submit a written report which details the expenses and amounts deducted for the costs of administration to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the governing authority of each county levying a surtax. The department shall distribute the moneys in the trust fund each month to the appropriate counties, unless otherwise provided in s. 212.055.

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(c)1. Any dealer located in a county that does not impose a discretionary sales surtax but who collects the surtax due to sales of tangible personal property or services delivered outside the county shall remit monthly the proceeds of the surtax to the department to be deposited into an account in the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund which is separate from the county surtax collection accounts. The department shall distribute funds in this account using a distribution factor determined for each county that levies a surtax and multiplied by the amount of funds in the account and available for distribution. The distribution factor for each county equals the product of:

- a. The county's latest official population determined pursuant to s. 186.901;
 - b. The county's rate of surtax; and
- c. The number of months the county has levied a surtax during the most recent distribution period;

divided by the sum of all such products of the counties levying the surtax during the most recent distribution period.

- 2. The department shall compute distribution factors for eligible counties once each quarter and make appropriate quarterly distributions.
- 3. A county that fails to timely provide the information required by this section to the department authorizes the department, by such action, to use the best information available to it in distributing surtax revenues to the county. If this information is unavailable to the department, the department may partially or entirely disqualify the county from

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receiving surtax revenues under this paragraph. A county that fails to provide timely information waives its right to challenge the department's determination of the county's share, if any, of revenues provided under this paragraph.

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

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

- (c) The department shall provide notice of the adoption, repeal, or rate change of the surtax to affected sellers by November 1 immediately preceding the January 1 effective date.
- (d) Notwithstanding any ordinance provision to the contrary regarding the termination date of a surtax, a surtax may be terminated only on a March 31st. A surtax imposed before January 1, 2009, for which an ordinance provides a different termination date shall terminate on the March 31st following the termination date established in the ordinance.
- (8) With respect to any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type which is required to be registered in this state, the tax due on a transaction occurring in the taxing county as herein provided shall be collected from the purchaser or user incident to the titling and registration of such property, irrespective of whether such titling or registration occurs in the taxing county.
- (9) The executive director is authorized to certify vendor databases and to purchase, or otherwise make available, a

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| 1122 | database, or databases, singly or in combination, that describe |
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| 1123 | boundary changes for all taxing jurisdictions, including a |
| 1124 | description of the change and the effective date of a boundary |
| 1125 | change, that provide all sales and use tax rates by |
| 1126 | jurisdiction, that assign to each five digit and nine digit zip |
| 1127 | code the proper rate and jurisdiction and apply the lowest |
| 1128 | combined rate imposed in the zip code area if the area includes |
| 1129 | more than one tax rate in any level of taxing jurisdiction and |
| 1130 | that use address-based boundary database records for assigning |
| 1131 | taxing jurisdictions and associated tax rates. |

- (a) A seller or certified service provider that collects and remits the state tax and any local tax imposed by this chapter shall be held harmless from any tax, interest, and penalties due solely as a result of relying on erroneous data on tax rates, boundaries, or taxing jurisdiction assignments provided by the state if the seller or certified service provider exercises due diligence in applying one or more of the following methods to determine the taxing jurisdiction and tax rate for a transaction:
- 1. Employing an electronic database provided by the department under subsection (9); or
 - 2. Employing a state certified database.
- (b) If a seller or certified service provider is unable to determine the applicable rate and jurisdiction using an address-based database record after exercising due diligence, the seller or certified service provider may apply the nine digit zip code designation applicable to a purchaser.
- (c) If a nine digit zip code designation is not available for a street address or if a seller or certified service

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provider is unable to determine the nine digit zip code

designation applicable to a purchase after exercising due

diligence to determine the designation, the seller or certified

service provider may apply the rate for the five digit zip code

area.

- (d) There is a rebuttable presumption that a seller or certified service provider has exercised due diligence if the seller or certified service provider has attempted to determine the tax rate and jurisdiction by using state certified software that makes this assignment from the address and zip code information applicable to the purchase.
- (e) There is a rebuttable presumption that a seller or certified service provider has exercised due diligence if the seller has attempted to determine the nine digit zip code designation by using state certified software that makes this designation from the street address and the five digit zip code applicable to a purchase.
- (f) If a seller or certified service provider does not use one of the methods specified in paragraph (a), the seller or certified service provider may be held liable to the department for tax, interest, and penalties that are due for charging and collecting the incorrect amount of tax.
- (10) A purchaser shall be held harmless from tax, interest and penalties for having failed to pay the correct amount of sales or use tax due solely as a result of any of the following circumstances:
- (a) The seller or certified service provider relied on erroneous data on tax rates, boundaries, or taxing jurisdiction assignments provided by the state;

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1180 (b) A purchaser holding a direct pay permit relied on erroneous data on tax rates, boundaries, or taxing jurisdiction 1181 1182 assignments provided by the state; or 1183 (c) A purchaser relied on erroneous data supplied in a 1184 database described in (9)(a). Section 8. Section 212.0596, Florida Statutes, is amended 1185 1186 to read: 1187 212.0596 Taxation of mail order sales. (1) For purposes of this chapter, a "mail order sale" is a 1188 1189 sale of tangible personal property, ordered by mail or other 1190 means of communication, from a dealer who receives the order in 1191 another state of the United States, or in a commonwealth, 1192 territory, or other area under the jurisdiction of the United 1193 States, and transports the property or causes the property to be 1194 transported, whether or not by mail, from any jurisdiction of 1195 the United States, including this state, to a person in this state, including the person who ordered the property. 1196 (2) Every dealer as defined in s. 212.06(2)(c) who makes a 1197 1198 mail order sale is subject to the power of this state to levy and collect the tax imposed by this chapter when: 1199 1200 (a) The dealer is a corporation doing business under the 1201 laws of this state or a person domiciled in, a resident of, or a citizen of, this state; 1202 (b) The dealer maintains retail establishments or offices 1203 1204 in this state, whether the mail order sales thus subject to

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taxation by this state result from or are related in any other

(c) The dealer has agents in this state who solicit

business or transact business on behalf of the dealer, whether

way to the activities of such establishments or offices;

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the mail order sales thus subject to taxation by this state
result from or are related in any other way to such solicitation
or transaction of business, except that a printer who mails or
delivers for an out of state print purchaser material the
printer printed for it shall not be deemed to be the print
purchaser's agent for purposes of this paragraph;

- (d) The property was delivered in this state in fulfillment of a sales contract that was entered into in this state, in accordance with applicable conflict of laws rules, when a person in this state accepted an offer by ordering the property;
- (e) The dealer, by purposefully or systematically exploiting the market provided by this state by any media assisted, media facilitated, or media solicited means, including, but not limited to, direct mail advertising, unsolicited distribution of catalogs, computer assisted shopping, television, radio, or other electronic media, or magazine or newspaper advertisements or other media, creates nexus with this state;
- (f) Through compact or reciprocity with another jurisdiction of the United States, that jurisdiction uses its taxing power and its jurisdiction over the retailer in support of this state's taxing power;
- (g) The dealer consents, expressly or by implication, to the imposition of the tax imposed by this chapter;
- 1234 (h) The dealer is subject to service of process under s.

 1235 48.181;

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1236 (i) The dealer's mail order sales are subject to the power 1237 of this state to tax sales or to require the dealer to collect 1238 use taxes under a statute or statutes of the United States; 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 this paragraph; 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263

(j) The dealer owns real property or tangible personal property that is physically in this state, except that a dealer whose only property (including property owned by an affiliate) in this state is located at the premises of a printer with which the vendor has contracted for printing, and is either a final printed product, or property which becomes a part of the final printed product, or property from which the printed product is produced, is not deemed to own such property for purposes of

(k) The dealer, while not having nexus with this state on any of the bases described in paragraphs (a) (j) or paragraph (1), is a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations, as defined in s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, whose members are includable under s. 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and whose members are eligible to file a consolidated tax return for federal corporate income tax purposes and any parent or subsidiary corporation in the affiliated group has nexus with this state on one or more of the bases described in paragraphs (a) (j) or paragraph (1); or

(1) The dealer or the dealer's activities have sufficient connection with or relationship to this state or its residents of some type other than those described in paragraphs (a) (k) to create nexus empowering this state to tax its mail order sales or to require the dealer to collect sales tax or accrue use tax.

(3) Every dealer engaged in the business of making mail order sales is subject to the requirements of this chapter for

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cooperation of dealers in collection of taxes and in administration of this chapter, except that no fee shall be imposed upon such dealer for carrying out any required activity.

(4) The department shall, with the consent of another jurisdiction of the United States whose cooperation is needed, enforce this chapter in that jurisdiction, either directly or, at the option of that jurisdiction, through its officers or employees.

(5) The tax required under this section to be collected and any amount unreturned to a purchaser that is not tax but was collected from the purchaser under the representation that it was tax constitute funds of the State of Florida from the moment of collection.

(6) Notwithstanding other provisions of law, a dealer who makes a mail order sale in this state is exempt from collecting and remitting any local option surtax on the sale, unless the dealer is located in a county that imposes a surtax within the meaning of s. 212.054(3)(a), the order is placed through the dealer's location in such county, and the property purchased is delivered into such county or into another county in this state that levies the surtax, in which case the provisions of s. 212.054(3)(a) are applicable.

(7) The department may establish by rule procedures for collecting the use tax from unregistered persons who but for their mail order purchases would not be required to remit sales or use tax directly to the department. The procedures may provide for waiver of registration and registration fees, provisions for irregular remittance of tax, elimination of the

1293 collection allowance, and nonapplication of local option
1294 surtaxes.

Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2), subsection (3), and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 212.06, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (17) is added to that section, to read:

212.06 Sales, storage, use tax; collectible from dealers; "dealer" defined; dealers to collect from purchasers; legislative intent as to scope of tax.--

(2)

- (c) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean every person, as used in this chapter, who sells at retail or who offers for sale at retail, or who has in his or her possession for sale at retail; or for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state, tangible personal property as defined herein, including a retailer who transacts a mail order sale.
- (3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), every dealer making sales, whether within or outside the state, of tangible personal property for distribution, storage, or use or other consumption, in this state, shall, at the time of making sales, collect the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser.
- (b)1. Notwithstanding subsection (17), a purchaser of direct mail which is not a holder of a direct-pay permit shall provide to the seller in conjunction with the purchase a direct mail form or information to show the jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients. Upon receipt of the direct mail form, the seller is relieved of all obligations to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax, and the purchaser is

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obligated to pay or remit the applicable tax on a direct-pay
basis. A direct mail form remains in effect for all future sales
of direct mail by the seller to the purchaser until it is
revoked in writing.

- 2. Upon receipt of information from the purchaser showing the jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients, the seller shall collect the tax according to the delivery information provided by the purchaser. In the absence of bad faith, the seller is relieved of any further obligation to collect tax on any transaction for which the seller has collected tax pursuant to the delivery information provided by the purchaser.
- 3. If the purchaser of direct mail does not have a direct-pay permit and does not provide the seller with a direct mail form or delivery information as required by subparagraph 1., the seller shall collect the tax according to subparagraph (17)(d)5. This paragraph does not limit a purchaser's obligation for sales or use tax to any state to which the direct mail is delivered.
- 4. If a purchaser of direct mail provides the seller with documentation of direct-pay authority, the purchaser is not required to provide a direct mail form or delivery information to the seller A purchaser of printed materials shall have sole responsibility for the taxes imposed by this chapter on those materials when the printer of the materials delivers them to the United States Postal Service for mailing to persons other than the purchaser located within and outside this state. Printers of materials delivered by mail to persons other than the purchaser located within and outside this state shall have no obligation or responsibility for the payment or collection of any taxes

imposed under this chapter on those materials. However, printers are obligated to collect the taxes imposed by this chapter on printed materials when all, or substantially all, of the materials will be mailed to persons located within this state. For purposes of the printer's tax collection obligation, there is a rebuttable presumption that all materials printed at a facility are mailed to persons located within the same state as that in which the facility is located. A certificate provided by the purchaser to the printer concerning the delivery of the printed materials for that purchase or all purchases shall be sufficient for purposes of rebutting the presumption created herein.

5.2. The Department of Revenue is authorized to adopt rules and forms to implement the provisions of this paragraph.

(5)(a)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., It is not the intention of this chapter to levy a tax upon tangible personal property imported, produced, or manufactured in this state for export, provided that tangible personal property may not be considered as being imported, produced, or manufactured for export unless the importer, producer, or manufacturer delivers the same to a licensed exporter for exporting or to a common carrier for shipment outside the state or mails the same by United States mail to a destination outside the state; or, in the case of aircraft being exported under their own power to a destination outside the continental limits of the United States, by submission to the department of a duly signed and validated United States customs declaration, showing the departure of the aircraft from the continental United States; and further with respect to aircraft, the canceled United States registry of said

aircraft; or in the case of parts and equipment installed on aircraft of foreign registry, by submission to the department of documentation, the extent of which shall be provided by rule, showing the departure of the aircraft from the continental United States; nor is it the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on any sale which the state is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States. Every retail sale made to a person physically present at the time of sale shall be presumed to have been delivered in this state.

2.a. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., a tax is levied on each sale of tangible personal property to be transported to a cooperating state as defined in sub subparagraph c., at the rate specified in sub subparagraph d. However, a Florida dealer will be relieved from the requirements of collecting taxes pursuant to this subparagraph if the Florida dealer obtains from the purchaser an affidavit setting forth the purchaser's name, address, state taxpayer identification number, and a statement that the purchaser is aware of his or her state's use tax laws, is a registered dealer in Florida or another state, or is purchasing the tangible personal property for resale or is otherwise not required to pay the tax on the transaction. The department may, by rule, provide a form to be used for the purposes set forth herein.

b. For purposes of this subparagraph, "a cooperating state" is one determined by the executive director of the department to cooperate satisfactorily with this state in collecting taxes on mail order sales. No state shall be so determined unless it meets all the following minimum requirements:

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(I) It levies and collects taxes on mail order sales of property transported from that state to persons in this state, as described in s. 212.0596, upon request of the department.

(II) The tax so collected shall be at the rate specified in s. 212.05, not including any local option or tourist or convention development taxes collected pursuant to s. 125.0104 or this chapter.

(III) Such state agrees to remit to the department all taxes so collected no later than 30 days from the last day of the calendar quarter following their collection.

(IV) Such state authorizes the department to audit dealers within its jurisdiction who make mail order sales that are the subject of s. 212.0596, or makes arrangements deemed adequate by the department for auditing them with its own personnel.

(V) Such state agrees to provide to the department records obtained by it from retailers or dealers in such state showing delivery of tangible personal property into this state upon which no sales or use tax has been paid in a manner similar to that provided in sub subparagraph g.

c. For purposes of this subparagraph, "sales of tangible personal property to be transported to a cooperating state" means mail order sales to a person who is in the cooperating state at the time the order is executed, from a dealer who receives that order in this state.

d. The tax levied by sub subparagraph a. shall be at the rate at which such a sale would have been taxed pursuant to the cooperating state's tax laws if consummated in the cooperating state by a dealer and a purchaser, both of whom were physically present in that state at the time of the sale.

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e. The tax levied by sub subparagraph a., when collected, shall be held in the State Treasury in trust for the benefit of the cooperating state and shall be paid to it at a time agreed upon between the department, acting for this state, and the cooperating state or the department or agency designated by it to act for it; however, such payment shall in no event be made later than 30 days from the last day of the calendar quarter after the tax was collected. Funds held in trust for the benefit of a cooperating state shall not be subject to the service charges imposed by s. 215.20.

f. The department is authorized to perform such acts and to provide such cooperation to a cooperating state with reference to the tax levied by sub subparagraph a. as is required of the cooperating state by sub subparagraph b.

g. In furtherance of this act, dealers selling tangible personal property for delivery in another state shall make available to the department, upon request of the department, records of all tangible personal property so sold. Such records shall include a description of the property, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and address of the person to whom the property was sent, the purchase price of the property, information regarding whether sales tax was paid in this state on the purchase price, and such other information as the department may by rule prescribe.

- (17) This subsection shall be used to determine the location where a transaction occurs for purposes of applying the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (a) For purposes of this subsection, the terms "receive" and "receipt" mean:

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| 1467 | 1. Taking possession of tangible personal property; |
|------|--|
| 1468 | 2. Making first use of services; or |
| 1469 | 3. Taking possession or making first use of digital goods, |
| 1470 | whichever occurs first. |
| 1471 | |
| 1472 | The terms do not include possession by a shipping company on |
| 1473 | behalf of the purchaser. |
| 1474 | (b) For purposes of this subsection, the term "product" |
| 1475 | means tangible personal property, a digital good, or a service. |
| 1476 | (c) This section does not apply to the sales or use taxes |
| 1477 | <pre>levied on:</pre> |
| 1478 | 1. The retail sale or transfer of a boat, modular home, |
| 1479 | manufactured home, or mobile home. |
| 1480 | 2. The retail sale, excluding a lease or rental, of a |
| 1481 | motor vehicle or aircraft that does not qualify as |
| 1482 | transportation equipment, as defined in paragraph (g). The lease |
| 1483 | or rental of these items shall be deemed to have occurred in |
| | |

- 1485 <u>3. The retail sale of tangible personal property by a</u>
 1486 <u>florist.</u>
 - Such retail sales are deemed to take place at the location determined under s. 212.054(4).
 - (d) The retail sale of a product, excluding a lease or rental, shall be deemed to take place:
 - 1. When the product is received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, at that business location;
- 2. When the product is not received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, at the location where receipt

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accordance with paragraph (f).

by the purchaser, or the purchaser's donee, designated as such
by the purchaser, occurs, including the location indicated by
instructions for delivery to the purchaser or donee, known to
the seller;

- 3. When subparagraphs 1. and 2. do not apply, at the location indicated by an address for the purchaser which is available from the business records of the seller which are maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith;
- 4. When subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. do not apply, at the location indicated by an address for the purchaser obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address of a purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith; or
- 5. When subparagraphs 1., 2., 3., and 4. do not apply, including when the seller is without sufficient information to apply the previous paragraphs, the address from which tangible personal property was shipped, from which the digital good or the computer software delivered electronically was first available for transmission by the seller, or from which the service was provided, disregarding any location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.
- (e) The lease or rental of tangible personal property,
 other than property identified in paragraphs (f) and (g), shall
 be deemed to have occurred as follows:
- 1. For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, the first periodic payment is deemed to take place in accordance with paragraph (d), notwithstanding the exclusion of

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lease or rental in paragraph (d). Subsequent periodic payments are deemed to have occurred at the primary property location for each period covered by the payment. The primary property location is determined by an address for the property provided by the lessee which is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith. The property location is not altered by intermittent use of the property at different locations, such as use of business property that accompanies employees on business trips and service calls.

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

| 2. | For a lea | se or rental | that does | not re | equir | e recurri | ng | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|----|--|
| periodic | payments, | the payment | is deemed | to tak | e pl | ace in | | |
| accordance with paragraph (d), notwithstanding the exclusion of | | | | | | | | |
| a lease | or rental | in paragraph | (d). | | | | | |

- 3. This paragraph does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis or on the acquisition of property for lease.
- (g) The retail sale, including a lease or rental, of transportation equipment shall be deemed to take place in accordance with paragraph (d), notwithstanding the exclusion of a lease or rental in paragraph (d). The term "transportation equipment" means:
- 1. Locomotives and rail cars that are used for the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce;
- 2. Trucks and truck tractors with a Gross Vehicle Weight
 Rating (GVWR) of 10,001 pounds or greater, trailers,
 semitrailers, or passenger buses that are registered through the
 International Registration Plan and operated under authority of
 a carrier authorized and certificated by the United States

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

 Transportation or another federal or a foreign authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce; or

4. Containers designed for use on and component parts
attached or secured on the items set forth in subparagraphs 1.
through 3.

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

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

(1)

- (c) Unless the purchaser of tangible personal property that is incorporated into tangible personal property manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated for one's own use and subject to the tax imposed under s. $212.06(1)(b) \text{ or is purchased for export under } \underline{s. 212.06(5)(a)} \underline{s. 212.06(5)(a)1.}$ extends a certificate in compliance with the rules of the department, the dealer shall himself or herself be liable for and pay the tax.
- (10)(a) The executive director is authorized to maintain and publish a taxability matrix in a downloadable format that has been approved by the governing board of the Agreement.
- (b) The state shall provide notice of changes to the taxability of the products or services listed in the taxability matrix.
- (c) A seller or certified service provider who collects and remits the state and local tax imposed by this chapter, shall be held harmless from tax, interest, and penalties for having charged and collected the incorrect amount of sales or

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1610 <u>use tax due solely as a result of relying on erroneous data</u> 1611 provided by the state in the taxability matrix.

- (d) A purchaser shall be held harmless from penalties for having failed to pay the correct amount of sales or use tax due solely as a result of any of the following circumstances:
- 1. The seller or certified service provider relied on erroneous data provided by the state in the taxability matrix completed by the state;
- 2. A purchaser relied on erroneous data provided by the state in the taxability matrix completed by the state;
- 3. A purchaser holding a direct pay permit relied on erroneous data provided by the state in the taxability matrix completed by the state.
- (e) A purchaser shall be held harmless from tax and interest for having failed to pay the correct amount of sales or use tax due solely as a result of the state's erroneous classification in the taxability matrix of terms included in the library of definitions as "taxable" or "exempt," "included in sales price" or "excluded from sales price" or "included in the definition" or "excluded from the definition."
- Section 11. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
 - (1) EXEMPTIONS; GENERAL GROCERIES. --

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(a) Food <u>and food ingredients</u> products for human consumption are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- (b) For the purpose of this chapter, as used in this subsection, the term "food and food ingredients products" means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, which are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value edible commodities, whether processed, cooked, raw, canned, or in any other form, which are generally regarded as food. This includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:
- 1. Cereals and cereal products, baked goods, oleomargarine, meat and meat products, fish and seafood products, frozen foods and dinners, poultry, eggs and egg products, vegetables and vegetable products, fruit and fruit products, spices, salt, sugar and sugar products, milk and dairy products, and products intended to be mixed with milk.
- 2. Natural fruit or vegetable juices or their concentrates or reconstituted natural concentrated fruit or vegetable juices, whether frozen or unfrozen, dehydrated, powdered, granulated, sweetened or unsweetened, seasoned with salt or spice, or unseasoned; coffee, coffee substitutes, or cocoa; and tea, unless it is sold in a liquid form.
- 1.3. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments, if sold without eating utensils. For purposes of this subparagraph, bakery products include bread, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, doughnuts, danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, and tortillas that do not have eating facilities.

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| 2. Dietary supplements. The term "dietary supplements" |
|--|
| means any product, other than tobacco, intended to supplement |
| the diet which contains one or more of the following dietary |
| ingredients: a vitamin; a mineral; an herb or other botanical; |
| an amino acid; a dietary substance for use by humans to |
| supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake; or a |
| concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of |
| any ingredient described in this subparagraph which is intended |
| for ingestion in tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gelcap, or |
| liquid form or, if not intended for ingestion in such a form, is |
| not represented as conventional food and is not represented for |
| use as a sole item of a meal or of the diet, and which is |
| required to be labeled as a dietary supplement, identifiable by |
| the supplemental facts panel found on the label and as required |
| pursuant to 21 C.F.R. s. 101.36. |
| |

- (c) The exemption provided by this subsection does not apply:
- 1. When the food products are sold as meals for consumption on or off the premises of the dealer.
- 2. When the food products are furnished, prepared, or served for consumption at tables, chairs, or counters or from trays, glasses, dishes, or other tableware, whether provided by the dealer or by a person with whom the dealer contracts to furnish, prepare, or serve food products to others.
- 3. When the food products are ordinarily sold for immediate consumption on the seller's premises or near a location at which parking facilities are provided primarily for the use of patrons in consuming the products purchased at the location, even though such products are sold on a "take out" or

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1697 "to go" order and are actually packaged or wrapped and taken
1698 from the premises of the dealer.

- 4. To sandwiches sold ready for immediate consumption on or off the seller's premises.
- 5. When the food products are sold ready for immediate consumption within a place, the entrance to which is subject to an admission charge.
- 1704 1.6. When the food and food ingredients products are sold 1705 as hot prepared food products. As used in this subparagraph, the 1706 term "prepared food" means food sold in a heated state or heated 1707 by the seller; two or more food ingredients mixed or combined by the seller for sale as a single item; or food sold with eating 1708 utensils provided by the seller, including plates, knives, 1709 1710 forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins, or straws. A plate does 1711 not include a container or packaging used to transport the food. 1712 The term "prepared food" does not include food that is only cut, 1713 repackaged, or pasteurized by the seller and eggs, fish, meat, 1714 poultry, and foods containing such raw animal foods requiring 1715 cooking by the consumer as recommended by the Food and Drug Administration in chapter 3, part 401.11 of its food code so as 1716 1717 to prevent food-borne illnesses. For purposes of this 1718 subparagraph, the term "prepared food" includes sandwiches sold 1719 for immediate consumption and a combination of hot and cold food 1720 items or components for which a single price has been 1721 established for the combination and the food products are sold in such combination, such as a meal; a specialty dish or 1722 1723 serving; a sandwich or pizza; an ice cream cone, sundae, or 1724 banana split; or food sold in an unheated state by weight or

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volume as a single item, including cold components or side items.

- 2.7. To soft drinks, which include, but are not limited to, any nonalcoholic beverage, any preparation or beverage commonly referred to as a "soft drink," or any noncarbonated drink made from milk derivatives or tea, when sold in cans or similar containers. The term "soft drinks" means nonalcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. Soft drinks do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice, or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50 percent of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.
- 8. To ice cream, frozen yogurt, and similar frozen dairy or nondairy products in cones, small cups, or pints, popsicles, frozen fruit bars, or other novelty items, whether or not sold separately.
- 9. To food prepared, whether on or off the premises, and sold for immediate consumption. This does not apply to food prepared off the premises and sold in the original sealed container, or the slicing of products into smaller portions.
- 3.10. When the food <u>and food ingredients</u> products are sold through a vending machine, pushcart, motor vehicle, or any other form of vehicle.
- 4.11. To candy and any similar product regarded as candy or confection, based on its normal use, as indicated on the label or advertising thereof. The term "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts, or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces.

1753 <u>Candy does not include any preparation that contains flour and</u> 1754 does not require refrigeration.

5. To Tobacco.

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

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higher than the air temperature of the room or place where they are sold. "Hot prepared food products," for the purposes of this subsection, includes a combination of hot and cold food items or components where a single price has been established for the combination and the food products are sold in such combination, such as a hot meal, a hot specialty dish or serving, or a hot sandwich or hot pizza, including cold components or side items.

- (d)(e)1. Food or drinks not exempt under paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), and (d) shall be exempt, notwithstanding those paragraphs, when purchased with food coupons or Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children vouchers issued under authority of federal law.
- 2. This paragraph is effective only while federal law prohibits a state's participation in the federal food coupon program or Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children if there is an official determination that state or local sales taxes are collected within that state on purchases of food or drinks with such coupons.
- 3. This paragraph <u>does</u> <u>shall</u> not apply to any food or drinks on which federal law <u>permits</u> <u>shall permit</u> sales taxes without penalty, such as termination of the state's participation.
- (e) Dietary supplements that are sold as prepared food are not exempt.
 - (2) EXEMPTIONS; MEDICAL. --
- 1807 (a) There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this 1808 chapter:
 - 1. Any drug;

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| 2. Any durable medical equipment, mobility enhancing |
|--|
| equipment, or prosthetic device any medical products and |
| supplies or medicine dispensed according to an individual |
| prescription or prescriptions written by a prescriber authorized |
| by law to prescribe medicinal drugs; |

- 3. Hypodermic needles; hypodermic syringes;
- $\underline{4.}$ Chemical compounds and test kits used for the diagnosis or treatment of $\underline{\text{human}}$ disease, illness, or injury $\underline{\text{and intended}}$ for one-time use;
- 5. Over-the-counter drugs and common household remedies recommended and generally sold for internal or external use in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of illness or disease in human beings, but not including grooming and hygiene products;
 - 6. Band-Aids, gauze, bandages, adhesive tape;
 - 7. Hearing aids;
 - 8. Dental prosthesis; or
- 9. Funerals. However, tangible personal property used by funeral directors in their business are taxable.

cosmetics or toilet articles, notwithstanding the presence of medicinal ingredients therein, according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health, which list shall be certified to the Department of Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue. There shall also be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter artificial eyes and limbs; orthopedic shoes; prescription eyeglasses and items incidental thereto or which become a part thereof; dentures; hearing aids; crutches; prosthetic and

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orthopedic appliances; and funerals. In addition, any items intended for one-time use which transfer essential optical characteristics to contact lenses are shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter; however, this exemption applies shall apply only after \$100,000 of the tax imposed by this chapter on such items has been paid in any calendar year by a taxpayer who claims the exemption in such year. Funeral directors shall pay tax on all tangible personal property used by them in their business.

- (b) For the purposes of this subsection the term:
- 1. "Drug" means a compound, substance, or preparation, and any component of a compound, substance, or preparation, other than food and food ingredients, dietary supplements, and alcoholic beverages, which is:
- a. Recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or the supplement to any of them;
- b. Intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease; or
- $\underline{\text{c.}}$ Intended to affect the structure or any function of the $\underline{\text{body.}}$
- 2. "Durable medical equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts to such equipment, but excluding mobility-enhancing equipment, which can withstand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury, and is not worn on or in the body.

| | 3. | "Mobilit | cy-er | nhancing | equ: | ipment" | ' m∈ | eans e | equipment, | |
|---|-----------|----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|--------|------------|-----|
| | including | repair | and | replacer | nent | parts | to | such | equipment, | but |
| excluding durable medical equipment, which: | | | | | | | | | | |

- <u>a.</u> Is primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from one place to another and which is appropriate for use either in a home or a motor vehicle.
 - b. Is not generally used by persons with normal mobility.
- c. Does not include any motor vehicle or any equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer.
- 4. "Prosthetic device" means a replacement, corrective, or supportive device, including repair or replacement parts to such equipment, other than a hearing aid or a dental prosthesis, which is worn on or in the body to:
 - a. Artificially replace a missing portion of the body;
- b. Prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction; or
 - c. Support a weak or deformed portion of the body.
- 5. "Grooming and hygiene products" mean soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and suntan lotions and screens, regardless of whether the items meet the definition of an over-the-counter drug.
- 6. "Over-the-counter drug" means a drug the packaging for which contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. s. 201.66. The over-the-counter drug label includes a drug facts panel or a statement of the active ingredients, with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance, or preparation. "Prosthetic and orthopedic appliances" means any apparatus, instrument, device, or

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equipment used to replace or substitute for any missing part of the body, to alleviate the malfunction of any part of the body, or to assist any disabled person in leading a normal life by facilitating such person's mobility. Such apparatus, instrument, device, or equipment shall be exempted according to an individual prescription or prescriptions written by a physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter 466, or according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health, which list shall be certified to the Department of Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue.

- 2. "Cosmetics" means articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance and also means articles intended for use as a compound of any such articles, including, but not limited to, cold creams, suntan lotions, makeup, and body lotions.
- 3. "Toilet articles" means any article advertised or held out for sale for grooming purposes and those articles that are customarily used for grooming purposes, regardless of the name by which they may be known, including, but not limited to, soap, toothpaste, hair spray, shaving products, colognes, perfumes, shampoo, deodorant, and mouthwash.
- 7.4. "Prescription" means an order, formula, or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter 466. The term also includes an orally transmitted order by the lawfully

| 1924 | designated agent of such practitioner. The term also includes an |
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| 1925 | order written or transmitted by a practitioner licensed to |
| 1926 | practice in a jurisdiction other than this state, but only if |
| 1927 | the pharmacist called upon to dispense the order determines, in |
| 1928 | the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that the order |
| 1929 | is valid and necessary for the treatment of a chronic or |
| 1930 | recurrent illness. includes any order for drugs or medicinal |
| 1931 | supplies written or transmitted by any means of communication by |
| 1932 | a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of the state |
| 1933 | to prescribe such drugs or medicinal supplies and intended to be |
| 1934 | dispensed by a pharmacist. The term also includes an orally |
| 1935 | transmitted order by the lawfully designated agent of such |
| 1936 | practitioner. The term also includes an order written or |
| 1937 | transmitted by a practitioner licensed to practice in a |
| 1938 | jurisdiction other than this state, but only if the pharmacist |
| 1939 | called upon to dispense such order determines, in the exercise |
| 1940 | of his or her professional judgment, that the order is valid and |
| 1941 | necessary for the treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness. |
| 1942 | The term also includes a pharmacist's order for a product |
| 1943 | selected from the formulary created pursuant to s. 465.186. A |
| 1944 | prescription may be retained in written form, or the pharmacist |
| 1945 | may cause it to be recorded in a data processing system, |
| 1946 | provided that such order can be produced in printed form upon |
| 1947 | lawful request. |
| 1948 | (c) Chlorine $\underline{\text{is}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ not $\underline{\text{be}}$ exempt from the tax imposed |
| 1949 | by this chapter when used for the treatment of water in swimming |
| 1950 | pools. |
| 1951 | (d) Lithotripters are exempt. |

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(d) (e) Human organs are exempt.

| veterinarians, and hospitals in connection with medical treatment are exempt. | (f) | Sales | s of c | lrugs | to or | -by pł | ıysicia ı | n s, d e | entists, |
|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | veterina | arians, | and h | ospit | als i | n conr | nection | with | medical |
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- (g) Medical products and supplies used in the cure, mitigation, alleviation, prevention, or treatment of injury, disease, or incapacity which are temporarily or permanently incorporated into a patient or client by a practitioner of the healing arts licensed in the state are exempt.
- (h) The purchase by a veterinarian of commonly recognized substances possessing curative or remedial properties which are ordered and dispensed as treatment for a diagnosed health disorder by or on the prescription of a duly licensed veterinarian, and which are applied to or consumed by animals for alleviation of pain or the cure or prevention of sickness, disease, or suffering are exempt. Also exempt are the purchase by a veterinarian of antiseptics, absorbent cotton, gauze for bandages, lotions, vitamins, and worm remedies.
- (i) X ray opaques, also known as opaque drugs and radiopaque, such as the various opaque dyes and barium sulphate, when used in connection with medical X rays for treatment of bodies of humans and animals, are exempt.
- (e)(j) Parts, special attachments, special lettering, and other like items that are added to or attached to tangible personal property so that a handicapped person can use them are exempt when such items are purchased by a person pursuant to an individual prescription.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ This subsection shall be strictly construed and enforced.

1981 Section 12. Section 212.094, Florida Statutes, is created 1982 to read:

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

 The request must contain all the information necessary for the dealer to determine the validity of the purchaser's request.
- (2) The purchaser may not take any other action against the dealer with respect to the requested refund or credit until the dealer has had 60 days following receipt of a completed request in which to respond.
- (3) This section does not change the law regarding standing to claim a refund.
- Section 13. Paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to subsection (1) and subsections (5) and (9) through (14) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; computing tax due brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.—
- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and for the purpose of compensating persons granting licenses for and the lessors of real and personal property taxed hereunder, for the purpose of compensating dealers in tangible personal property, for the purpose of compensating dealers providing communication services and taxable services, for the purpose of compensating owners of places where admissions are collected, and for the

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purpose of compensating remitters of any taxes or fees reported on the same documents utilized for the sales and use tax, as compensation for the keeping of prescribed records, filing timely tax returns, and the proper accounting and remitting of taxes by them, such seller, person, lessor, dealer, owner, and remitter (except dealers who make mail order sales) shall be allowed 2.5 percent of the amount of the tax due and accounted for and remitted to the department, in the form of a deduction in submitting his or her report and paying the amount due by him or her; the department shall allow such deduction of 2.5 percent of the amount of the tax to the person paying the same for remitting the tax and making of tax returns in the manner herein provided, for paying the amount due to be paid by him or her, and as further compensation to dealers in tangible personal property for the keeping of prescribed records and for collection of taxes and remitting the same. However, if the amount of the tax due and remitted to the department for the reporting period exceeds \$1,200, no allowance shall be allowed for all amounts in excess of \$1,200. The executive director of the department is authorized to negotiate a collection allowance, pursuant to rules promulgated by the department, with a dealer who makes mail order sales. The rules of the department shall provide guidelines for establishing the collection allowance based upon the dealer's estimated costs of collecting the tax, the volume and value of the dealer's mail order sales to purchasers in this state, and the administrative and legal costs and likelihood of achieving collection of the tax absent the cooperation of the dealer. However, in no event shall the

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collection allowance negotiated by the executive director exceed

10 percent of the tax remitted for a reporting period.

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

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failure to file as provided for the sales tax return shall apply to said form.

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

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2096 tax, tourist development tax, or tourist impact tax administered 2097 under this chapter.

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

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3. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "voluntary seller" or "volunteer seller" means a seller that is not required to register in this state to collect the tax imposed by this chapter. The term "remote sales" means revenues generated by such a seller for this state for which the seller is not required to register to collect the tax imposed by this chapter.

- (5)(a) The department is authorized to audit or inspect the records and accounts of dealers defined herein, including audits or inspections of dealers who make mail order sales to the extent permitted by another state, and to correct by credit any overpayment of tax, and, in the event of a deficiency, an assessment shall be made and collected. No administrative finding of fact is necessary prior to the assessment of any tax deficiency.
- (b) In the event any dealer or other person charged herein fails or refuses to make his or her records available for inspection so that no audit or examination has been made of the books and records of such dealer or person, fails or refuses to register as a dealer, fails to make a report and pay the tax as provided by this chapter, makes a grossly incorrect report or makes a report that is false or fraudulent, then, in such event, it shall be the duty of the department to make an assessment from an estimate based upon the best information then available to it for the taxable period of retail sales of such dealer, the gross proceeds from rentals, the total admissions received, amounts received from leases of tangible personal property by such dealer, or of the cost price of all articles of tangible personal property imported by the dealer for use or consumption or distribution or storage to be used or consumed in this state,

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or of the sales or cost price of all services the sale or use of which is taxable under this chapter, together with interest, plus penalty, if such have accrued, as the case may be. Then the department shall proceed to collect such taxes, interest, and penalty on the basis of such assessment which shall be considered prima facie correct, and the burden to show the contrary shall rest upon the dealer, seller, owner, or lessor, as the case may be.

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

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| 2182 | basis. The tax rate shall be the sum of the applicable state and |
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| 2183 | local rates, if any, and the tax computation shall be carried to |
| 2184 | the third decimal place. Whenever the third decimal place is |
| 2185 | greater than four, the tax shall be rounded to the next whole |
| 2186 | cent. The department shall make available in an electronic |
| 2187 | format or otherwise the tax amounts and the following brackets |
| 2188 | applicable to all transactions taxable at the rate of 6 percent: |
| 2189 | (a) On single sales of less than 10 cents, no tax shall be |
| 2190 | added. |
| 2191 | (b) On single sales in amounts from 10 cents to 16 cents, |
| 2192 | both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes. |
| 2193 | (c) On sales in amounts from 17 cents to 33 cents, both |
| 2194 | inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2195 | (d) On sales in amounts from 34 cents to 50 cents, both |
| 2196 | inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2197 | (e) On sales in amounts from 51 cents to 66 cents, both |
| 2198 | inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2199 | (f) On sales in amounts from 67 cents to 83 cents, both |
| 2200 | inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2201 | (g) On sales in amounts from 84 cents to \$1, both |
| 2202 | inclusive, 6 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2203 | (h) On sales in amounts of more than \$1, 6 percent shall |
| 2204 | be charged upon each dollar of price, plus the appropriate |
| 2205 | bracket charge upon any fractional part of a dollar. |
| 2206 | (10) In counties which have adopted a discretionary sales |
| 2207 | surtax at the rate of 1 percent, the department shall make |
| 2208 | available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts |

and the following brackets applicable to all taxable

| 2210 | transactions that would otherwise have been transactions taxable |
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| 2211 | at the rate of 6 percent: |
| 2212 | (a) On single sales of less than 10 cents, no tax shall be |
| 2213 | added. |
| 2214 | (b) On single sales in amounts from 10 cents to 14 cents, |
| 2215 | both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes. |
| 2216 | (c) On sales in amounts from 15 cents to 28 cents, both |
| 2217 | inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2218 | (d) On sales in amounts from 29 cents to 42 cents, both |
| 2219 | inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2220 | (e) On sales in amounts from 43 cents to 57 cents, both |
| 2221 | inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2222 | (f) On sales in amounts from 58 cents to 71 cents, both |
| 2223 | inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2224 | (g) On sales in amounts from 72 cents to 85 cents, both |
| 2225 | inclusive, 6 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2226 | (h) On sales in amounts from 86 cents to \$1, both |
| 2227 | inclusive, 7 cents shall be added for taxes. |
| 2228 | (i) On sales in amounts from \$1 up to, and including, the |
| 2229 | first \$5,000 in price, 7 percent shall be charged upon each |
| 2230 | dollar of price, plus the appropriate bracket charge upon any |
| 2231 | fractional part of a dollar. |
| 2232 | (j) On sales in amounts of more than \$5,000 in price, 7 |
| 2233 | percent shall be added upon the first \$5,000 in price, and 6 |
| 2234 | percent shall be added upon each dollar of price in excess of |
| 2235 | the first \$5,000 in price, plus the bracket charges upon any |
| 2236 | fractional part of a dollar as provided for in subsection (9). |

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format or otherwise the tax amounts and brackets applicable to

(11) The department shall make available in an electronic

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all taxable transactions that occur in counties that have a surtax at a rate other than 1 percent which transactions would otherwise have been transactions taxable at the rate of 6 percent. Likewise, the department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and brackets applicable to transactions taxable at 7 percent pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(e) and on transactions which would otherwise have been so taxable in counties which have adopted a discretionary sales surtax.

(10)(12) It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that, whenever in the construction, administration, or enforcement of this chapter there may be any question respecting a duplication of the tax, the end consumer, or last retail sale, be the sale intended to be taxed and insofar as may be practicable there be no duplication or pyramiding of the tax.

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

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

- (12)(14) If it is determined upon audit that a dealer has collected and remitted taxes by applying the applicable tax rate to each transaction as described in subsection (9) and rounding the tax due to the nearest whole cent rather than applying the appropriate bracket system provided by law or department rule, the dealer shall not be held liable for additional tax, penalty, and interest resulting from such failure if:
- (a) The dealer acted in a good faith belief that rounding to the nearest whole cent was the proper method of determining the amount of tax due on each taxable transaction.

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(b) The dealer timely reported and remitted all taxes collected on each taxable transaction.

- (c) The dealer agrees in writing to future compliance with the laws and rules concerning brackets applicable to the dealer's transactions.
- Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 212.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.17 Credits for returned goods, rentals, or admissions; goods acquired for dealer's own use and subsequently resold; additional powers of department.--
- (3) A dealer who has paid the tax imposed by this chapter on tangible personal property or services may take a credit or obtain a refund for any tax paid by the dealer on the unpaid balance due on worthless accounts within 12 months following the month in which the bad debt has been charged off for federal income tax purposes. A dealer that has paid the tax imposed by this chapter on tangible personal property or services and that is not required to file federal income tax returns may take a credit against or obtain a refund for any tax paid by the dealer on the unpaid balance due on worthless accounts within 12 months following the month in which the bad debt is written off as uncollectible in the dealer's books and records and would be eligible for a bad-debt deduction for federal income tax purposes if the dealer was required to file a federal income tax return.
- (a) A dealer that is taking a credit against or obtaining a refund on worthless accounts shall base the bad-debt-recovery calculation in accordance with 26 U.S.C. s. 166.

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(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the amount calculated pursuant to 26 U.S.C. s. 166 shall be adjusted to exclude financing charges or interest; sales or use taxes charged on the purchase price; uncollectible amounts on property that remains in the possession of the seller until the full purchase price is paid; expenses incurred in attempting to collect any debt; and repossessed property.

- (c) When the amount of bad debt exceeds the amount of taxable sales for the period during which the bad debt is written off, a refund claim must be filed, notwithstanding s. 215.26(2), within 3 years after the due date of the return on which the bad debt could first be claimed.
- (d) If any accounts so charged off for which a credit or refund has been obtained are thereafter in whole or in part paid to the dealer, the amount so paid shall be included in the first return filed after such collection and the tax paid accordingly.
- (e) If filing responsibilities have been assumed by a certified service provider, the certified service provider shall claim, on behalf of the seller, any bad-debt allowance provided by this subsection. The certified service provider shall credit or refund to the seller the full amount of any bad-debt allowance or refund received.
- (f) For the purposes of reporting a payment received on a previously claimed bad debt, any payments made on a debt or account shall first be applied proportionally to the taxable price of the property or service and the sales tax on such property, and second to any interest, service charges, and any other charges.

g) In situations in which the books and records of the party claiming the bad-debt allowance support an allocation of the bad debts among states that are members of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, the allocation is permitted among those states.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 212.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.18 Administration of law; registration of dealers; rules.--

Every person desiring to engage in or conduct (3)(a) business in this state as a dealer, as defined in this chapter, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps that are subject to tax under s. 212.03, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in real property, as defined in this chapter, and every person who sells or receives anything of value by way of admissions, must file with the department an application for a certificate of registration for each place of business, showing the names of the persons who have interests in such business and their residences, the address of the business, and such other data as the department may reasonably require. However, owners and operators of vending machines or newspaper rack machines are required to obtain only one certificate of registration for each county in which such machines are located. The department, by rule, may authorize a dealer that uses independent sellers to sell its merchandise to remit tax on the retail sales price charged to the ultimate consumer in lieu of having the independent seller register as a dealer and remit the tax. The

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department may appoint the county tax collector as the department's agent to accept applications for registrations. The application must be made to the department before the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation may engage in such business, and it must be accompanied by a registration fee of \$5. However, a registration fee is not required to accompany an application to engage in or conduct business to make mail order sales. The department may waive the registration fee for applications submitted through the department's Internet registration process or central electronic registration system provided by member states of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

Section 16. Section 212.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.20 Funds collected, disposition; additional powers of department; operational expense; refund of taxes adjudicated unconstitutionally collected.—
- (1) The department shall pay over to the Chief Financial Officer of the state all funds received and collected by it under the provisions of this chapter, to be credited to the account of the General Revenue Fund of the state.
- (2) The department is authorized to employ all necessary assistants to administer this chapter properly and is also authorized to purchase all necessary supplies and equipment which may be required for this purpose.
- (3) The estimated amount of money needed for the administration of this chapter shall be included by the department in its annual legislative budget request for the operation of its office.

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(4) When there has been a final adjudication that any tax pursuant to s. 212.0596 was levied, collected, or both, contrary to the Constitution of the United States or the State

Constitution, the department shall, in accordance with rules, determine, based upon claims for refund and other evidence and information, who paid such tax or taxes, and refund to each such person the amount of tax paid. For purposes of this subsection, a "final adjudication" is a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction from which no appeal can be taken or from which the official or officials of this state with authority to make such decisions has or have decided not to appeal.

- (4) (5) For the purposes of this section:
- (a) "Proceeds" means all tax or fee revenue collected or received by the department, including interest and penalties.
- (b) "Reallocate" means reduction of the accounts of initial deposit and redeposit into the indicated account.
- (5) (6) Distribution of all proceeds under this chapter and s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be as follows:
- (a) Proceeds from the convention development taxes authorized under s. 212.0305 shall be reallocated to the Convention Development Tax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (b) Proceeds from discretionary sales surtaxes imposed pursuant to ss. 212.054 and 212.055 shall be reallocated to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund.
- 2433 (c) Proceeds from the fees imposed under ss.
 2434 212.05(1)(h)3. and 212.18(3) shall remain with the General
 2435 Revenue Fund.

(d) The proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be distributed as follows:

- 1. In any fiscal year, the greater of \$500 million, minus an amount equal to 4.6 percent of the proceeds of the taxes collected pursuant to chapter 201, or 5 percent of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be deposited in monthly installments into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. Two-tenths of one percent shall be transferred to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund to be used for water quality improvement and water restoration projects.
- 3. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1. and 2., 8.814 percent of the amount remitted by a sales tax dealer located within a participating county pursuant to s. 218.61 shall be transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund. Beginning July 1, 2003, the amount to be transferred pursuant to this subparagraph to the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund shall be reduced by 0.1 percent, and the department shall distribute this amount to the Public Employees Relations Commission Trust Fund less \$5,000 each month, which shall be added to the amount calculated in subparagraph 4. and distributed accordingly.
- 4. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 0.095 percent shall be transferred to the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and distributed pursuant to s. 218.65.
- 5. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., 3., and 4., 2.0440 percent of the available proceeds pursuant to

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this paragraph shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties pursuant to s. 218.215.

- After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., 3., and 4., 1.3409 percent of the available proceeds pursuant to this paragraph shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 218.215. If the total revenue to be distributed pursuant to this subparagraph is at least as great as the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, no municipality shall receive less than the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000. If the total proceeds to be distributed are less than the amount received in combination from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, each municipality shall receive an amount proportionate to the amount it was due in state fiscal year 1999-2000.
 - 7. Of the remaining proceeds:
- a. In each fiscal year, the sum of \$29,915,500 shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state, and one part shall be distributed to each county. The distribution among the several counties shall begin each fiscal year on or before January 5th and shall continue monthly for a total of 4 months. If a local or special law required that any moneys accruing to a county in fiscal year 1999-2000 under the then-existing provisions of s. 550.135 be paid directly to the

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district school board, special district, or a municipal government, such payment shall continue until such time that the local or special law is amended or repealed. The state covenants with holders of bonds or other instruments of indebtedness issued by local governments, special districts, or district school boards prior to July 1, 2000, that it is not the intent of this subparagraph to adversely affect the rights of those holders or relieve local governments, special districts, or district school boards of the duty to meet their obligations as a result of previous pledges or assignments or trusts entered into which obligated funds received from the distribution to county governments under then-existing s. 550.135. This distribution specifically is in lieu of funds distributed under s. 550.135 prior to July 1, 2000.

b. The department shall distribute \$166,667 monthly pursuant to s. 288.1162 to each applicant that has been certified as a "facility for a new professional sports franchise" or a "facility for a retained professional sports franchise" pursuant to s. 288.1162. Up to \$41,667 shall be distributed monthly by the department to each applicant that has been certified as a "facility for a retained spring training franchise" pursuant to s. 288.1162; however, not more than \$416,670 may be distributed monthly in the aggregate to all certified facilities for a retained spring training franchise. Distributions shall begin 60 days following such certification and shall continue for not more than 30 years. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to allow an applicant certified pursuant to s. 288.1162 to receive more in

distributions than actually expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided for in s. 288.1162(6).

- c. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to the Department of Revenue that an applicant has been certified as the professional golf hall of fame pursuant to s. 288.1168 and is open to the public, \$166,667 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 300 months, to the applicant.
- d. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to the Department of Revenue that the applicant has been certified as the International Game Fish Association World Center facility pursuant to s. 288.1169, and the facility is open to the public, \$83,333 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 168 months, to the applicant. This distribution is subject to reduction pursuant to s. 288.1169. A lump sum payment of \$999,996 shall be made, after certification and before July 1, 2000.
- 8. All other proceeds shall remain with the General Revenue Fund.
- Section 17. Section 213.052, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 213.052 Notice of state rate changes.--
- (1) A sales or use tax rate change imposed under chapter
 212 is effective on January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1.

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

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| 551 | Section 18. | Section 213.0521, | Florida Statutes, | is created |
|-----|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 552 | to read: | | | |

- 213.0521 Effective date of state rate changes.--The
 effective date for services covering a period starting before
 and ending after the statutory effective date is as follows:
- (1) For a rate increase, the new rate applies to the first billing period starting on or after the effective date.
- (2) For a rate decrease, the new rate applies to bills rendered on or after the effective date.
- Section 19. Section 213.215, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 213.215 Sales and use tax amnesty upon registration in accordance with Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.--
- (1) Amnesty shall be provided for uncollected or unpaid sales or use tax to a seller who registers to pay or to collect and remit applicable sales or use tax in accordance with the terms of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement authorized under s. 213.256, if the seller was not registered with the Department of Revenue in the 12-month period preceding the effective date of participation in the agreement by this state.
- (2) The amnesty precludes assessment for uncollected or unpaid sales or use tax, together with penalty or interest for sales made during the period the seller was not registered with the Department of Revenue, if registration occurs within 12 months after the effective date of this state's participation in the agreement.
- (3) The amnesty is not available to a seller with respect to any matter for which the seller received notice of the commencement of an audit if the audit is not yet finally

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2580 resolved, including any related administrative and judicial processes.

- (4) The amnesty is not available for sales or use taxes already paid or remitted to the state or to taxes collected by the seller.
- (5) The amnesty is fully effective, absent the seller's fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact, as long as the seller continues registration and continues payment or collection and remittance of applicable sales or use taxes for at least 36 months.
- (6) The amnesty applies only to sales or use taxes due from a seller in its capacity as a seller and not to sales or use taxes due from a seller in its capacity as a buyer.

Section 20. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 213.256, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

213.256 Simplified Sales and Use Tax Administration Act. --

- (1) As used in this section and s. 213.2567, the term:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
- (b) "Agent" means , for purposes of carrying out the responsibilities placed on a dealer, a person appointed to the seller to represent the seller before the department.
- (c) (b) "Agreement" means the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement as amended on September 20, 2007 and adopted on January 27, 2001, by the Executive Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures.
- (d)(c) "Certified automated system" means software certified jointly by the state states that are signatories to the agreement to calculate the tax imposed by each jurisdiction

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on a transaction, determine the amount of tax to remit to the appropriate state, and maintain a record of the transaction.

- (e)(d) "Certified service provider" means an agent certified jointly by the states that are signatories to the agreement to perform all of the seller's sales tax functions other than the seller's obligation to remit tax on its own purchases.
- (f)1. "Model 1 seller" means a seller that has selected a certified service provider as the seller's agent to perform all of the seller's sales and use tax functions other than the seller's obligation to remit tax on the seller's purchases.
- 2. "Model 2 seller" means a seller that has selected a certified automated system to perform part of the seller's sales and use tax functions, but retains responsibility for remitting the tax.
- 3. "Model 3 seller" means a seller that has sales in at least five member states, has total annual sales revenue of at least \$500 million, has a proprietary system that calculates the amount of tax due each jurisdiction, and has entered into a performance agreement with the member states which establishes a tax performance standard for the seller. As used in this paragraph, a seller includes an affiliated group of sellers using the same proprietary system.
- (g) (e) "Person" means an individual, trust, estate, fiduciary, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, corporation, or any other legal entity.
- (h) "Registered under this agreement" means registration by a seller with the member states under the central registration system.

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2637 (i) (f) "Sales tax" means the tax levied under chapter 212.

- $\underline{(j)}$ "Seller" means any person making sales, leases, or rentals of personal property or services.
- (k) (h) "State" means any state of the United States and the District of Columbia.
 - (1) (i) "Use tax" means the tax levied under chapter 212.
- (2)(a) The executive director of the department <u>is</u>

 <u>authorized to shall</u> enter into <u>agreement the Streamlined Sales</u>

 <u>and Use Tax Agreement</u> with one or more states to simplify and

 modernize sales and use tax administration in order to

 substantially reduce the burden of tax compliance for all

 sellers and for all types of commerce. In furtherance of the

 agreement, the executive director of the department or his or

 her designee shall act jointly with other states that are

 members of the agreement to establish standards for

 certification of a certified service provider and certified

 automated <u>systems</u> <u>system</u> and <u>central registration systems</u> and

 establish performance standards for multistate sellers.
- (b) The executive director of the department or his or her designee shall take other actions reasonably required to administer this section. Other actions authorized by this section include, but are not limited to, the adoption of rules and the joint procurement, with other member states, of goods and services in furtherance of the cooperative agreement.
- (c) The executive director of the department or his or her designee may represent this state before the other states that are signatories to the agreement.
- (d) The executive director of the department or his or her designee is authorized to prepare and submit from time to time

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such reports and certifications as may be determined necessary according to the terms of an agreement and to enter into such other agreements with the governing board, member states and service providers as are determined by the executive director to facilitate the administration of the tax laws of this state.

Section 21. Section 213.2567, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 213.2567 Simplified Sales and Use Tax registration, certification, liability, and audit.--
- (1) A seller that registers under the agreement agrees to collect and remit sales and use taxes for this state. Withdrawal or revocation of this state does not relieve a seller of its responsibility to remit taxes previously or subsequently collected on behalf of the state.
- (a) When registering, the seller may select a model 1, model 2, or model 3 method of remittance or other method allowed by state law to remit the taxes collected.
- (b) A seller may be registered by an agent. Such an appointment must be in writing and submitted to a member state.
- (2)(a) A certified service provider is the agent of a model 1 seller with whom the certified service provider has contracted for the collection and remittance of sales and use taxes. As the model 1 seller's agent, the certified service provider is liable for sales and use tax due this state on all sales transactions it processes for the model 1 seller, except as set out in paragraph (b).
- (b) A model 1 seller is not liable to the state for sales or use tax due on transactions processed by the certified service provider unless the model 1 seller has misrepresented

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the type of items it sells or has committed fraud. In the absence of probable cause to believe that the model 1 seller has committed fraud or made a material misrepresentation, the model 1 seller is not subject to audit on the transactions processed by the certified service provider. A model 1 seller is subject to audit for transactions that have not been processed by the certified service provider. The member states acting jointly may perform a system check of the model 1 seller and review the model 1 seller's procedures to determine if the certified service provider's system is functioning properly and to determine the extent to which the model 1 seller's transactions are being processed by the certified service provider.

- (3) A person that provides a certified automated system is responsible for the proper functioning of that system and is liable to this state for underpayments of tax attributable to errors in the functioning of the certified automated system. A model 2 seller that uses a certified automated system remains responsible and is liable to this state for reporting and remitting tax.
- (4) A model 3 seller is liable for the failure of the proprietary system to meet the performance standard.
- (5) The executive director of the department or his or her designee may certify a person as a certified service provider if the person meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) Uses a certified automated system;
- (b) Integrates its certified automated system with the system of a seller for whom the person collects tax so that the tax due on a sale is determined at the time of the sale;

| 2723 | | ((| c) Agre | ees to | remit | the | taxes | it | collects | at | the | time | and |
|------|----|-----|---------|--------|--------|-------|---------|------|----------|----|-----|------|-----|
| 2724 | in | the | manner | speci | fied b | y cha | apter 2 | 212; | : | | | | |

- (d) Agrees to file returns on behalf of the sellers for whom it collects tax;
- (e) Agrees to protect the privacy of tax information it obtains in accordance with s. 213.053; and
- (f) Enters into a contract with the department and agrees to comply with the terms of the contract.
- (6) The executive director of the department or his or her designee may certify a software program as a certified automated system if it is determined that the program meets all of the following requirements:
- (a) Determines the applicable state and local sales and use tax rate for a transaction in accordance with s. 212.06(3) and (4);
 - (b) Determines whether an item is exempt from tax;
- (c) Determines the amount of tax to be remitted for each taxpayer for a reporting period; and
- (d) Can generate reports and returns as required by the governing board.
- (7) The department may by rule establish one or more sales tax performance standards for model 3 sellers.
- (8) Disclosure of information necessary under this section must be made according to a written agreement between the executive director of the department or his or her designee and the certified service provider. The certified service provider is bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the department employees. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor

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

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

Section 23. Emergency rules.--The executive director of the Department of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules, under sections 120.536(1) and 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, to implement this act.

Notwithstanding any other law, the emergency rules shall remain effective for 6 months after the date of adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.

Section 24. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 11.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- (5) PETITION FOR AN AUDIT BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL.-
- (a) The Legislative Auditing Committee shall direct the Auditor General to make an audit of any municipality whenever petitioned to do so by at least 20 percent of the registered electors in the last general election of that municipality pursuant to this subsection. The supervisor of elections of the county in which the municipality is located shall certify whether or not the petition contains the signatures of at least 20 percent of the registered electors of the municipality. After the completion of the audit, the Auditor General shall determine whether the municipality has the fiscal resources necessary to

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pay the cost of the audit. The municipality shall pay the cost of the audit within 90 days after the Auditor General's determination that the municipality has the available resources. If the municipality fails to pay the cost of the audit, the Department of Revenue shall, upon certification of the Auditor General, withhold from that portion of the distribution pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{212}$. $\underline{20}$ (5)(d)6. \underline{s} . $\underline{212}$. $\underline{20}$ (6)(d)6. which is distributable to such municipality, a sum sufficient to pay the cost of the audit and shall deposit that sum into the General Revenue Fund of the state.

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

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

(6) Governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function shall be deemed to be served or performed when the lessee under any leasehold interest created in property of the United States, the state or any of its political subdivisions, or any municipality, agency, special district, authority, or other public body corporate of the state is demonstrated to perform a function or serve a governmental purpose which could properly be performed or served by an appropriate governmental unit or which is demonstrated to perform a function or serve a purpose which would otherwise be a valid subject for the allocation of public funds. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an activity undertaken by a lessee which is permitted under the terms of its lease of real property designated as an aviation area on an airport layout plan which has been approved by the Federal

2809 Aviation Administration and which real property is used for the administration, operation, business offices and activities 2810 2811 related specifically thereto in connection with the conduct of 2812 an aircraft full service fixed base operation which provides 2813 goods and services to the general aviation public in the 2814 promotion of air commerce shall be deemed an activity which 2815 serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function. 2816 Any activity undertaken by a lessee which is permitted under the 2817 terms of its lease of real property designated as a public 2818 airport as defined in s. 332.004(14) by municipalities, agencies, special districts, authorities, or other public bodies 2819 2820 corporate and public bodies politic of the state, a spaceport as defined in s. 331.303, or which is located in a deepwater port 2821 2822 identified in s. 403.021(9)(b) and owned by one of the foregoing 2823 governmental units, subject to a leasehold or other possessory 2824 interest of a nongovernmental lessee that is deemed to perform 2825 an aviation, airport, aerospace, maritime, or port purpose or 2826 operation shall be deemed an activity that serves a 2827 governmental, municipal, or public purpose. The use by a lessee, 2828 licensee, or management company of real property or a portion 2829 thereof as a convention center, visitor center, sports facility 2830 with permanent seating, concert hall, arena, stadium, park, or 2831 beach is deemed a use that serves a governmental, municipal, or 2832 public purpose or function when access to the property is open 2833 to the general public with or without a charge for admission. If 2834 property deeded to a municipality by the United States is subject to a requirement that the Federal Government, through a 2835 2836 schedule established by the Secretary of the Interior, determine 2837 that the property is being maintained for public historic

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| preservation, park, or recreational purposes and if those |
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| conditions are not met the property will revert back to the |
| Federal Government, then such property shall be deemed to serve |
| a municipal or public purpose. The term "governmental purpose" |
| also includes a direct use of property on federal lands in |
| connection with the Federal Government's Space Exploration |
| Program or spaceport activities as defined in s. $212.02\frac{(22)}{}$. |
| Real property and tangible personal property owned by the |
| Federal Government or Space Florida and used for defense and |
| space exploration purposes or which is put to a use in support |
| thereof shall be deemed to perform an essential national |
| governmental purpose and shall be exempt. "Owned by the lessee" |
| as used in this chapter does not include personal property, |
| buildings, or other real property improvements used for the |
| administration, operation, business offices and activities |
| related specifically thereto in connection with the conduct of |
| an aircraft full service fixed based operation which provides |
| goods and services to the general aviation public in the |
| promotion of air commerce provided that the real property is |
| designated as an aviation area on an airport layout plan |
| approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. For purposes of |
| determination of "ownership," buildings and other real property |
| improvements which will revert to the airport authority or other |
| governmental unit upon expiration of the term of the lease shall |
| be deemed "owned" by the governmental unit and not the lessee. |
| Providing two-way telecommunications services to the public for |
| hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as defined in |
| s. $364.02 \frac{(15)}{(15)}$, and for which a certificate is required under |
| chapter 364 does not constitute an exempt use for purposes of s. |

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196.199, unless the telecommunications services are provided by
the operator of a public-use airport, as defined in s. 332.004,
for the operator's provision of telecommunications services for
the airport or its tenants, concessionaires, or licensees, or
unless the telecommunications services are provided by a public
hospital.

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

- (1) The proceeds of the taxes remitted under s.
- 2877 202.12(1)(a) shall be divided as follows:
 - (b) The remaining portion shall be distributed according to s. 212.20(5) s. 212.20(6).
 - (2) The proceeds of the taxes remitted under s.
 - 202.12(1)(b) shall be divided as follows:
 - (b) Sixty-three percent of the remainder shall be allocated to the state and distributed pursuant to $\underline{212.20(5)}$ s. $\underline{212.20(6)}$, except that the proceeds allocated pursuant to $\underline{s.}$ $\underline{212.20(5)(d)3.}$ s. $\underline{212.20(6)(d)3.}$ shall be prorated to the participating counties in the same proportion as that month's collection of the taxes and fees imposed pursuant to chapter 212 and paragraph (1)(b).

Section 27. Paragraphs (f), (g), (h), and (i) of subsection (1) of section 203.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

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| (f) Any person who imports into this state electricity, |
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| natural gas, or manufactured gas, or severs natural gas, for |
| that person's own use or consumption as a substitute for |
| purchasing utility, transportation, or delivery services taxable |
| under this chapter and who cannot demonstrate payment of the tax |
| imposed by this chapter must register with the Department of |
| Revenue and pay into the State Treasury each month an amount |
| equal to the cost price of such electricity, natural gas, or |
| manufactured gas times the rate set forth in paragraph (b), |
| reduced by the amount of any like tax lawfully imposed on and |
| paid by the person from whom the electricity, natural gas, or |
| manufactured gas was purchased or any person who provided |
| delivery service or transportation service in connection with |
| the electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas. For purposes |
| of this paragraph, the term "cost price" has the meaning |
| ascribed in s. $212.02 + (4)$. The methods of demonstrating proof of |
| payment and the amount of such reductions in tax shall be made |
| according to rules of the Department of Revenue. |

- (g) Electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers which is transmitted and distributed by a public utility between two locations of a customer of the utility pursuant to s. 366.051 is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of such electricity as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each month by the producer of such electricity.
- (h) Electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers during the 12-month period ending June 30 of each year which is in excess of nontaxable electricity produced during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990, is subject to the tax

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imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of such electricity as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each month, beginning with the month in which total production exceeds the production of nontaxable electricity for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990. For purposes of this paragraph, "nontaxable electricity" means electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers which is not subject to tax under paragraph (g). Taxes paid pursuant to paragraph (g) may be credited against taxes due under this paragraph.

Electricity generated as part of an industrial manufacturing process which manufactures products from phosphate rock, raw wood fiber, paper, citrus, or any agricultural product shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this paragraph. "Industrial manufacturing process" means the entire process conducted at the location where the process takes place.

(i) Any person other than a cogenerator or small power producer described in paragraph (h) who produces for his or her own use electrical energy which is a substitute for electrical energy produced by an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02 is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of such electrical energy as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each month. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to any electrical energy produced and used by an electric utility.

Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real property.--

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(1)(a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless such property is:

- 1. Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461.
- 2. Used exclusively as dwelling units.
- 3. Property subject to tax on parking, docking, or storage spaces under s. 212.03(6).
- 4. Recreational property or the common elements of a condominium when subject to a lease between the developer or owner thereof and the condominium association in its own right or as agent for the owners of individual condominium units or the owners of individual condominium units. However, only the lease payments on such property shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or the condominium association shall be fully taxable under this chapter.
- 5. A public or private street or right-of-way and poles, conduits, fixtures, and similar improvements located on such streets or rights-of-way, occupied or used by a utility or provider of communications services, as defined by s. 202.11, for utility or communications or television purposes. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "utility" means any person providing utility services as defined in s. 203.012. This exception also applies to property, wherever located, on which the following are placed: towers, antennas, cables, accessory structures, or equipment, not including switching equipment, used in the provision of mobile communications services as defined in s. 202.11. For purposes of this chapter, towers used

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in the provision of mobile communications services, as defined in s. 202.11, are considered to be fixtures.

- 6. A public street or road which is used for transportation purposes.
- 7. Property used at an airport exclusively for the purpose of aircraft landing or aircraft taxiing or property used by an airline for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or property onto or from aircraft or for fueling aircraft.
- 8.a. Property used at a port authority, as defined in s. 315.02(2), exclusively for the purpose of oceangoing vessels or tugs docking, or such vessels mooring on property used by a port authority for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo onto or from such a vessel, or property used at a port authority for fueling such vessels, or to the extent that the amount paid for the use of any property at the port is based on the charge for the amount of tonnage actually imported or exported through the port by a tenant.
- b. The amount charged for the use of any property at the port in excess of the amount charged for tonnage actually imported or exported shall remain subject to tax except as provided in sub-subparagraph a.
- 9. Property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified production services. As used in this subparagraph, the term "qualified production services" means any activity or service performed directly in connection with the production of a qualified motion picture, as defined in s. 212.06(1)(b), and includes:
- a. Photography, sound and recording, casting, location managing and scouting, shooting, creation of special and optical

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effects, animation, adaptation (language, media, electronic, or otherwise), technological modifications, computer graphics, set and stage support (such as electricians, lighting designers and operators, greensmen, prop managers and assistants, and grips), wardrobe (design, preparation, and management), hair and makeup (design, production, and application), performing (such as acting, dancing, and playing), designing and executing stunts, coaching, consulting, writing, scoring, composing, choreographing, script supervising, directing, producing, transmitting dailies, dubbing, mixing, editing, cutting, looping, printing, processing, duplicating, storing, and distributing;

- b. The design, planning, engineering, construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance of real or personal property including stages, sets, props, models, paintings, and facilities principally required for the performance of those services listed in sub-subparagraph a.; and
- c. Property management services directly related to property used in connection with the services described in subsubparagraphs a. and b.

This exemption will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258.

10. Leased, subleased, licensed, or rented to a person providing food and drink concessionaire services within the premises of a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, publicly owned recreational facility, or any business operated

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under a permit issued pursuant to chapter 550. A person providing retail concessionaire services involving the sale of food and drink or other tangible personal property within the premises of an airport shall be subject to tax on the rental of real property used for that purpose, but shall not be subject to the tax on any license to use the property. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sale" shall not include the leasing of tangible personal property.

- 11. Property occupied pursuant to an instrument calling for payments which the department has declared, in a Technical Assistance Advisement issued on or before March 15, 1993, to be nontaxable pursuant to rule 12A-1.070(19)(c), Florida Administrative Code; provided that this subparagraph shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only to those payments made pursuant to such instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions thereof occurring after March 15, 1993.
- 12. Rented, leased, subleased, or licensed to a concessionaire by a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility, during an event at the facility, to be used by the concessionaire to sell souvenirs, novelties, or other event-related products. This subparagraph applies only to that portion of the rental, lease, or license payment which is based on a percentage of sales and not based on a fixed price. This subparagraph is repealed July 1, 2009.
- 13. Property used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes. As used in this subparagraph, "space

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flight business" means the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of a space facility, space propulsion system, space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind possessing the capacity for space flight, as defined by s. 212.02(23), or components thereof, and also means the following activities supporting space flight: vehicle launch activities, flight operations, ground control or ground support, and all administrative activities directly related thereto. Property shall be deemed to be used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes if more than 50 percent of the property, or improvements thereon, is used for one or more space flight business purposes. Possession by a landlord, lessor, or licensor of a signed written statement from the tenant, lessee, or licensee claiming the exemption shall relieve the landlord, lessor, or licensor from the responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall look solely to the tenant, lessee, or licensee for recovery of such tax if it determines that the exemption was not applicable.

Section 29. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the

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procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

- (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX. --
- (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(5)(4), the proceeds of the surtax levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county and the municipalities within such county in which the surtax was collected, according to:
- 1. An interlocal agreement between the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population, which agreement may include a school district with the consent of the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population; or
- 2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to the formula provided in s. 218.62.

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

- (3) SMALL COUNTY SURTAX. --
- (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(5)(4), the proceeds of the surtax levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county and the municipalities within the county in which the surtax was collected, according to:

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

- 2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to the formula provided in s. 218.62.
- Any change in the distribution formula shall take effect on the first day of any month that begins at least 60 days after written notification of that change has been made to the department.
- Section 30. Subsection (3) of section 212.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.13 Records required to be kept; power to inspect; audit procedure.--
- (3) For the purpose of enforcement of this chapter, every manufacturer and seller of tangible personal property or services licensed within this state is required to permit the department to examine his or her books and records at all reasonable hours, and, upon his or her refusal, the department may require him or her to permit such examination by resort to the circuit courts of this state, subject however to the right of removal of the cause to the judicial circuit wherein such person's business is located or wherein such person's books and records are kept, provided further that such person's books and records are kept within the state. When the dealer has made an

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

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 212.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.15 Taxes declared state funds; penalties for failure to remit taxes; due and delinquent dates; judicial review.—
- (1) The taxes imposed by this chapter shall, except as provided in s. 212.06(5)(a)2.e., become state funds at the moment of collection and shall for each month be due to the department on the first day of the succeeding month and be delinquent on the 21st day of such month. All returns postmarked after the 20th day of such month are delinquent.
- Section 32. Subsection (3) of subsection 218.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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| 3184 | (3) Revenues attributed to the increase in distribution to |
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| 3185 | the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to ${f s.}$ |
| 3186 | 212.20(5)(d)5. s. $212.20(6)(d)6.$ from 1.0715 percent to 1.3409 |
| 3187 | percent provided in chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, shall be |
| 3188 | distributed to each eligible municipality and any unit of local |
| 3189 | government which is consolidated as provided by s. 9, Art. VIII |
| 3190 | of the State Constitution of 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. |
| 3191 | VIII, 1968 revised constitution, as follows: each eligible local |
| 3192 | government's allocation shall be based on the amount it received |
| 3193 | from the half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the prior state |
| 3194 | fiscal year divided by the total receipts under s. 218.61 in the |
| 3195 | prior state fiscal year for all eligible local governments; |
| 3196 | provided, however, for the purpose of calculating this |
| 3197 | distribution, the amount received from the half-cent sales tax |
| 3198 | under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year by a unit of |
| 3199 | local government which is consolidated as provided by s. 9, Art. |
| 3200 | VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as amended, and as |
| 3201 | preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII, of the Constitution as revised |
| 3202 | in 1968, shall be reduced by 50 percent for such local |
| 3203 | government and for the total receipts. For eligible |
| 3204 | municipalities that began participating in the allocation of |
| 3205 | half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the previous state fiscal |
| 3206 | year, their annual receipts shall be calculated by dividing |
| 3207 | their actual receipts by the number of months they participated, |
| 3208 | and the result multiplied by 12. |
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- Section 33. Subsection (6) of section 288.1169, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- (6) The Department of Commerce must recertify every 10 years that the facility is open, that the International Game

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Fish Association World Center continues to be the only international administrative headquarters, fishing museum, and Hall of Fame in the United States recognized by the International Game Fish Association, and that the project is meeting the minimum projections for attendance or sales tax revenues as required at the time of original certification. If the facility is not recertified during this 10-year review as meeting the minimum projections, then funding will be abated until certification criteria are met. If the project fails to generate \$1 million of annual revenues pursuant to paragraph (2)(e), the distribution of revenues pursuant to s. 212.20(5)(d)7.d. $\frac{12.20(6)(d)}{3.00}$ shall be reduced to an amount equal to \$83,333 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual revenues generated and the denominator of which is \$1 million. Such reduction shall remain in effect until revenues generated by the project in a 12-month period equal or exceed \$1 million.

Section 34. Subsection (8) of section 551.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(8) "Slot machine" means any mechanical or electrical contrivance, terminal that may or may not be capable of downloading slot games from a central server system, machine, or other device that, upon insertion of a coin, bill, ticket, token, or similar object or upon payment of any consideration whatsoever, including the use of any electronic payment system except a credit card or debit card, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which, whether by reason of skill or application of the element of chance or both, may

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deliver or entitle the person or persons playing or operating the contrivance, terminal, machine, or other device to receive cash, billets, tickets, tokens, or electronic credits to be exchanged for cash or to receive merchandise or anything of value whatsoever, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or manually. The term includes associated equipment necessary to conduct the operation of the contrivance, terminal, machine, or other device. Slot machines may use spinning reels, video displays, or both. A slot machine is not a "coin-operated amusement machine" as defined in s. 212.02(24) or an amusement game or machine as described in s. 849.161, and slot machines are not subject to the tax imposed by s. 212.05(1)(h).

Section 35. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 790.0655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

Section 36. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.