6-870A-98

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to taxation; amending ss. 95.091, 193.062, 193.063, 194.192, 197.172, 3 4 199.052, 199.057, 199.062, 199.133, 199.185, 199.282, 201.16, 201.17, 205.053, 212.02, 5 212.05, 212.06, 212.08, 212.12, 213.04, 6 7 220.211, 220.222, 220.34, 220.723, 220.737, 220.801, 220.809, 221.02, F.S.; creating ss. 8 9 199.252, 199.2825, 212.125, 220.8051, F.S.; amending certain statutes of limitation; 10 11 eliminating the tolling of the statute of 12 limitations for specified causes; prescribing circumstances for the tolling of the statute of 13 limitations as a result of administrative or 14 judicial proceedings; limiting the period for 15 16 which additional penalties and interest may be 17 imposed; prescribing dates for filing returns for specified taxes; increasing the maximum 18 19 length of time for which an extension to file a 20 tangible-personal-property tax return may be 21 granted; postponing the regular filing deadline 22 for certain tax returns; amending certain 23 interest rates on delinquent taxes and on penalties; providing interest on refunds owed 24 25 to taxpayers and setting the interest rate thereon; exempting from the tax imposed under 26 27 s. 199.133, F.S., certain documents pertaining to transfers in conjunction with a dissolution 2.8 29 of marriage; prescribing a maximum amount for 30 the intangibles tax on certain obligations; increasing the amounts of certain exemptions 31

1 from the annual and nonrecurring taxes on 2 certain property; allowing extensions of 3 deadlines for providing certain annual tax information reports; increasing the minimum 4 5 amount of taxes that must be owed before a tax 6 return must be filed; allowing an extension of the deadline by which a corporation must elect 7 to pay the annual tax on behalf of its 8 9 stockholders and specifying conditions for 10 making such election; exempting taxpayers from 11 paying certain taxes upon a showing of reasonable cause, for so long as the reasonable 12 13 cause applies; providing exceptions to payment of certain taxes or penalties; allowing certain 14 penalties to be waived; providing for payment 15 on interest by the state with respect to 16 17 overpayments of taxes; prescribing limitations upon the assessment of back taxes; prescribing 18 19 penalties for failing to pay taxes; providing 20 exemptions from specified taxes; providing for the establishment of a cost-price amount for 21 the purpose of sales and use taxation; limiting 22 the aggregate amount of certain penalties that 23 24 may be imposed; providing that a federal extension of the deadline for paying certain 25 taxes acts as a state extension, under 26 27 specified conditions; deleting the requirement 28 to pay interest on certain penalties; providing 29 for credits for emergency excise taxes to be 30 carried over; amending s. 236.081, F.S.; 31 reducing the aggregate required-local-effort

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1 millage rate; providing a minimum base student allocation for fiscal year 1998-1999; providing 2 3 an effective date. 4 5 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 6 7 Section 1. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 95.091, 8 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 95.091 Limitation on actions to collect taxes.--9 10 (3)(a)1. With the exception of taxes levied under 11 chapter 198 and tax adjustments made pursuant to s. 220.23, the Department of Revenue may determine and assess the amount 12 13 of any tax, penalty, or interest due under any tax enumerated 14 in s. 72.011 which it has authority to administer and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation may 15 determine and assess the amount of any tax, penalty, or 16 17 interest due under any tax enumerated in s. 72.011 which it has authority to administer: 18 19 For taxes due before July 1, 1998, within 5 years 20 after the date the tax is due, any return with respect to the 21 tax is due, or such return is filed, whichever occurs later; and for taxes due on or after July 1, 1998, within 3 years 22 after the date the tax is due, any return with respect to the 23 24 tax is due, or such return is filed, whichever occurs later; 25 For taxes due before July 1, 1998, within 6 years after the date the taxpayer either makes a substantial 26 27 underpayment of tax, or files a substantially incorrect 28 return; 29 At any time while the right to a refund or credit

of the tax is available to the taxpayer;

d. For taxes due before July 1, 1998, at any time after the taxpayer has filed a grossly false return;

<u>e.d.</u> At any time after the taxpayer has failed to make any required payment of the tax, has failed to file a required return, or has filed a grossly false or fraudulent return, except that for taxes due on or after July 1, 1998, the limitation prescribed in sub-subparagraph a. applies if the taxpayer has disclosed in writing the tax liability to the department before the department has given the taxpayer notice of that liability; or

- $\underline{\text{f.e.}}$ In any case in which there has been a refund of tax erroneously made for any reason:
- (I) For taxes due before July 1, 1998, within 5 years after making such refund; and
- (II) For taxes due on or after July 1, 1998, within 3 years after making such refund,

 or at any time after making such refund if it appears that any part of the refund was induced by fraud or the misrepresentation of a material fact.

- 2. For the purpose of this paragraph, a tax return filed before the last day prescribed by law, including any extension thereof, shall be deemed to have been filed on such last day, and payments made prior to the last day prescribed by law shall be deemed to have been paid on such last day.
- (b) The limitations in this subsection shall be tolled for a period of 2 years with respect to taxes due before July 1, 1998, if the Department of Revenue has issued a notice of intent to conduct an audit or investigation of the taxpayer's account within the applicable period of time as specified in this subsection. The department shall commence an audit

within 120 days after it issues a notice of intent to conduct an audit, unless the taxpayer requests a delay. If the taxpayer does not request a delay and the department does not begin the audit within 120 days after issuing the notice, the tolling period shall terminate.

(4) If administrative or judicial proceedings for review of the tax assessment or collection are <u>initiated by a taxpayer begun</u> within the a period of limitation prescribed in this section, the running of the period shall be tolled during the pendency of the proceeding. Administrative proceedings shall include taxpayer protest proceedings initiated under s. 213.21 and department rules. No additional interest or penalty may be imposed for any tax liability for any period occurring after the expiration of the time limitation prescribed in this section except for the period during which the liability is the subject of a proceeding under chapter 72.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 193.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.062 Dates for filing returns.--All returns shall be filed according to the following schedule:

- (1) Tangible personal property--April 15 April 1.
- (2) Real property--when required by specific provision of general law.
- (3) Railroad, railroad terminal, private car and freight line and equipment company property--April 15 April 1.
- (4) All other returns and applications not otherwise specified by specific provision of general law-- $\underline{\text{April}}$ $\underline{\text{April}}$ $\underline{\text{April}}$.

Section 3. Section 193.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.063 Extension of date for filing tangible personal property tax returns.—The property appraiser may, at her or his discretion, grant an extension for the filing of a tangible personal property tax return for up to 6 months 45 days. A request for extension must be made in time for the property appraiser to consider the request and act on it before the regular due date of the return. A request for extension may be signed by the taxpayer, by a tax preparer, or by an individual authorized by the taxable entity, and must include the name of the taxable entity, the tax identification number of the taxable entity, and the reason an extension should be granted.

Section 4. Section 194.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.192 Costs; interest on unpaid taxes; penalty.--

- (1) In any suit involving the assessment or collection of any tax, the court shall assess all costs.
- the taxpayer is greater than the amount the taxpayer has in good faith admitted and paid, it shall enter judgment against the taxpayer for the deficiency and for interest on the deficiency at the rate determined under s. 220.807 of 12 percent per year from the date the tax became delinquent. If it finds that the amount of tax which the taxpayer has admitted to be owing is grossly disproportionate to the amount of tax found to be due and that the taxpayer's admission was not made in good faith, the court shall also assess a penalty at the rate of 10 percent of the deficiency per year from the date the tax became delinquent.
- (3) If the court finds that the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer is less than the amount paid by the taxpayer, it

shall order a refund to the taxpayer in the amount of the overpayment plus interest at a rate that is 1 percent lower than the rate determined under s. 220.807 from the date the court order is issued until the refund is paid in full.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 197.172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.172 Interest rate; calculation and minimum.--

- (3)(a) Delinquent personal property taxes shall bear interest at the rate determined under s. 220.807 of 18 percent per year from the date of delinquency until paid or barred under chapter 95.
- (b) Overpayments of personal property taxes shall bear interest at a rate that is 1 percent lower than the rate determined under s. 220.807 from the date on which a court orders a refund or a state agency determines that a refund is due a taxpayer, whichever is earlier, until the refund is paid in full.

Section 6. Section 199.133, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 199.133 Levy of nonrecurring tax; relationship to annual tax.--
- (1) A one-time nonrecurring tax of 2 mills is hereby imposed on each dollar of the just valuation of all notes, bonds, and other obligations for payment of money which are secured by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated in this state. This tax shall be assessed and collected as provided by this chapter.
- (2) The nonrecurring tax shall apply to a note, bond, or other obligation for payment of money only to the extent it is secured by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated in this state. Where a note, bond, or other

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obligation is secured by personal property or by real property situated outside this state, as well as by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated in this state, then the nonrecurring tax shall apply to that portion of the note, bond, or other obligation which bears the same ratio to the entire principal balance of the note, bond, or other obligation as the value of the real property situated in this state bears to the value of all of the security; however, if the security is solely made up of personal property and real property situated in this state, the taxpayer may elect to apportion the taxes based upon the value of the collateral, if any, to which the taxpayer by law or contract must look first for collection. In no event shall the portion of the note, bond, or other obligation which is subject to the nonrecurring tax exceed in value the value of the real property situated in this state which is the security. portion of a note, bond, or other obligation which is not subject to the nonrecurring tax shall be subject to the annual tax unless otherwise exempt.

Section 7. <u>Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter</u> 199, Florida Statutes, the maximum tax under that chapter on any nonsecured loan is \$1,000.

Section 8. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 199.185, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

199.185 Property exempted from annual and nonrecurring taxes.--

- (1) The following intangible personal property shall be exempt from the annual and nonrecurring taxes imposed by this chapter:
 - (a) Money.

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- (b) Money equivalent held by a bank, savings and loan association, investment and securities company, or other financial institution.
- Accounts receivable and trade receivables arising out of the normal conduct of a trade or business.

(d)(b) Franchises.

(e) (c) Any interest as a partner in a partnership, either general or limited, other than any interest as a limited partner in a limited partnership registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(f)(d) Notes, bonds, and other obligations issued by the State of Florida or its municipalities, counties, and other taxing districts, or by the United States Government and its agencies.

(g) (e) Intangible personal property held in trust pursuant to any stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan or any individual retirement account which is qualified under s. 401 or s. 408 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. ss. 401 and 408, as amended.

(h)(f) Intangible personal property held under a retirement plan of a Florida-based corporation exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(6) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C., if the primary purpose of the corporation is to support the promotion of professional sports and the retirement plan is either a qualified plan under s. 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code or the contributions to the plan, pursuant to a ruling by the United States Internal Revenue Service, are not taxable to plan participants until actual receipt or withdrawal by the

situated outside the state.

by a banking organization.

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from notes and obligations that are in turn secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated in or outside of the state, including but not limited to mortgage pools, participations, and derivatives and are held as investments by banks or savings associations in

compliance with regulatory agency guidelines.

(2)(a) With respect to the first mill of the annual tax, every natural person is entitled each year to an exemption of the first \$20,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to said tax. A husband and wife filing

(i) (g) Notes and other obligations, except bonds, to

(j)(h) The assets of a corporation registered under

(k) (i) All intangible personal property issued in or

arising out of any international banking transaction and owned

(1)(j) Units of a unit investment trust organized

under an agreement or declaration of trust and registered

under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, whose portfolio of assets consists solely of assets exempt under

(m)(k) Real estate mortgage investment conduits

(REMIC) that are directly or indirectly secured by or payable

the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. s. 80a-1-52, as

the extent that such notes and obligations are secured by

mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property

otherwise subject to said tax. A husband and wife filin jointly shall have an exemption of \$40,000.

(b) With respect to the last mill of the annual tax, Every natural person, Florida trust or estate, or Florida corporation or partnership is entitled each year to an

exemption of the first \$100,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to said tax. A husband and wife filing jointly shall have an exemption of \$200,000.

Agents and fiduciaries, other than guardians and custodians under a gifts-to-minors act, filing as such may not claim this exemption on behalf of their principals or beneficiaries; however, if the principal or beneficiary returns the property held by the agent or fiduciary and is a natural person, the principal or beneficiary may claim the exemption. No taxpayer shall be entitled to more than one exemption under paragraph (a) and one exemption under paragraph (b). This exemption shall not apply to that intangible personal property described in s. 199.023(1)(d).

Section 9. Section 199.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.062 Annual tax information reports.--

- (1) On or before April 1 of each year, each corporation doing business in this state shall give its Florida stockholders of record as of the preceding December 31 a written notice reflecting the just value of each class of its stock subject to the annual tax under this chapter as of the preceding January 1. Upon request by the corporation and for good cause shown, the department may extend this deadline for up to 45 days. This notice shall not be binding on the department and shall not prevent the department from taking action with regard to any undervaluation. However, no notice is required as to any class of stock:
- (a) Which is regularly listed on a public stock exchange or traded over-the-counter, unless the shares are

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subject to restrictions and the value returnable by the stockholder is less than the published price; or

- (b) As to which the corporation has made an election under s. 199.057.
- (2) <u>Within 90 days after giving written notice to</u> stockholders under subsection (1)On or before June 30 of each year, each corporation doing business in this state shall file with the department a copy of the any written notice to stockholders required by subsection (1).
- (3)(a) On or before June 30 of each year, all security dealers and investment advisers registered under the laws of this state shall file with the department a position statement as of December 31 of the preceding year for each customer whose mailing address is in this state or a statement that the security dealer or investment adviser does not hold securities on account for any customer whose mailing address is in this state. If such a security dealer or investment adviser, at least 14 days before the filing deadline, requests an extension and shows good cause therefor, the department may extend the deadline for up to 45 days. The position statement shall include the customer's name, address, social security number, or federal identification number; the number of units, value, and description, including the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures (CUSIP) number, if any, of all securities held for the customer; and such other information as the department may reasonably require. information required by this paragraph shall be reported by the dealer or investment adviser on magnetic media, using specifications and instructions of the department, unless the dealer or investment adviser demonstrates that an undue hardship exists.

- (b)1. The department may require security dealers and investment advisers registered in this state to transmit once every 2 years a copy of the department's intangible tax brochure to each customer whose mailing address is in this state.
- 2. The department may require property appraisers to send, at such times and in such manner as the department and the property appraisers jointly determine, a copy of the department's intangible tax brochure to each owner of Florida property.
- (4) All fiduciaries shall serve the department with a copy of each inventory required to be prepared or filed in the circuit court under general law or rules adopted by the Supreme Court relating to decedent's estates, trusts, or guardianships. No such inventory required to be filed in the circuit court may be approved by the court until such copy as required by this subsection has been filed with the department. When an inventory is not required to be filed in the circuit court, the personal representative of a decedent's estate shall serve the department with a copy of one inventory as provided in s. 733.604, and all other fiduciaries shall return such information as shall be prescribed by rule of the department.
- Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 199.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 199.052 Annual tax returns; payment of annual tax.--
- (2) No person shall be required to pay the annual tax in any year when the aggregate annual tax upon the person's intangible personal property, after exemptions, would be less than \$20\$. In such case, an annual return is not required unless the taxpayer is a corporation, a banking organization

claiming the exemption provided in s. 199.185(1)(i), or an agent or fiduciary of whom the department requires an informational return. Agents and fiduciaries shall report for each person for whom they hold intangible personal property if the aggregate annual tax on such person is more than\$20\$\frac{1}{5}\$.

Section 11. Section 199.057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.057 Corporate election to pay stockholders' annual tax.--

- (1) Every corporation incorporated or qualified to do business in this state may elect each tax year to pay the annual tax on any class of its stock, as agent for its Florida stockholders holding such stock.
 - (2) To make the election, the corporation shall:
- (a) File written notice with the department on or before $\underline{\text{April }15}$ $\underline{\text{June }30}$ of the year for which the election is made.
- (b) File an annual return with respect to such stock and its own intangible personal property.
- (c) Furnish its Florida stockholders with written notice, on or before April 15 April 1 of the year for which the election is made, that the election is being made, including a description of the class or classes of stock which are affected. An electing corporation shall certify on its notice to the department that its stockholders were timely notified of the election.
- (3) An No election is invalid shall be valid unless timely notice is given to the department under paragraph (2)(a). However, if the corporation, no later than April 15, requests an extension of the deadline set forth in paragraph (2)(c) and shows good cause therefor, the department may

extend the deadline for up to 45 days. If such an extension is granted, the written notice required under paragraph (2)(a) must be filed with the department no later than 90 days after the date by which the Florida stockholders are to be notified of the election. Once made, an election may not be amended or revoked, and it is binding for the tax year.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 199.282, Florida Statutes, and subsections (2) and (4) of that section are amended to read:

199.282 Penalties for violation of this chapter .--

- (2) If any annual or nonrecurring tax is not paid by the statutory due date, then despite any extension granted under s. 199.232(6), interest shall run on the unpaid balance from such due date until paid at the rate <u>determined under s.</u> 220.807 of 12 percent per year.
- (3)(a) If any annual or nonrecurring tax is not paid by the due date, a delinquency penalty shall be charged. The delinquency penalty shall be 5 10 percent of the delinquent tax for each calendar month or portion thereof from the due date until paid, up to a limit of 25 50 percent of the total tax not timely paid. Upon a showing of reasonable cause for failure to pay the annual or recurring tax by the due date, a person is exempt from the delinquency penalty imposed under this paragraph; however, the person must promptly pay the unpaid balance of taxes due as soon as the reasonable cause for delay no longer applies. A person is exempt from the delinquency penalty if payment of the penalty would cause or exacerbate financial hardship for the person.
- (4) If an annual tax return is filed and property is either omitted from it or undervalued, then a specific penalty shall be charged. The specific penalty shall be $\frac{15}{30}$ percent

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of the tax attributable to each omitted item or to each undervaluation. No delinquency or late filing penalty shall be charged with respect to any undervaluation. The department may waive the specific penalty upon a showing that there was reasonable cause for the omission or underevaluation. Section 13. Section 199.2825, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 199.2825 Refunds, overpayments; interest on.--If a taxpayer pays more than the amount owed for any annual or nonrecurring tax, the department must refund the overpayment within 60 days after the tax was due or paid, whichever occurred later. Interest, at a rate that is 1 percent lower than the rate determined under s. 220.807, shall run on the balance due the taxpayer from 60 days after the tax was due or paid until the refund is paid in full. Section 14. Section 199.252, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 199.252 Assessment of property for back taxes.--(1) When it appears that any annual or nonrecurring tax might have been lawfully assessed or collected upon any intangible personal property in the state, but that such tax was not lawfully assessed or levied, and has not been collected for any year within a period of 2 years next

years in which it escaped taxation, noting distinctly the year

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preceding the year in which it is ascertained that such tax has not been assessed, or levied, or collected, the authorized

officers shall make the assessment of taxes upon the property

in addition to the assessment of the property for the current year, if appropriate, and shall assess the tax separately for

such property as may have escaped taxation at and upon the

basis of valuation applied to the property for the year or

when the property escaped taxation, and the assessment has the same force and effect as it would have had if it had been made in the year in which the property escaped taxation, and taxes must be levied and collected thereon in like manner and together with taxes for the current year in which the assessment is made. However, property may not be assessed for more than 2 years' arrears of taxation under this chapter, and all property so escaping taxation is subject to such taxation to be assessed in whoever's hands or possession the property is found; however, a purchaser of tangible personal property acquired in good faith is not liable for the payment of back taxes for any time prior to the time of his or her purchase, but the individual or corporation liable for any such assessment continues to be personally liable for paying the arrearages.

(2) This section applies to all property upon which tax is assessable under this chapter.

Section 15. Section 201.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 201.16 Other laws made applicable to chapter.--
- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), all revenue laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby extended to and made a part of this chapter, so far as applicable, for the purpose of collecting stamp taxes omitted through mistake or fraud from any instrument, document, paper, or writing named in this chapter herein.
- (2) When it appears that the excise tax on documents might have been lawfully assessed or collected, but that the tax was not lawfully assessed or levied, and has not been collected, within a period of 2 years next preceding the year in which it is ascertained that the tax has not been assessed,

 or levied, or collected, the authorized officers shall make the assessment of taxes upon the document at the rate prevailing in the year the document escaped taxation. This assessment in arrears has the same force and effect as it would have had if it had been made in the year in which the document escaped taxation.

Section 16. Section 201.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

201.17 Penalties for failure to pay tax required.--

- (1) Whoever makes, signs, issues, or accepts, or causes to be made, signed, issued, or accepted, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the full amount of the tax herein imposed thereon being fully paid, or whoever makes use of any adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this chapter without canceling or obliterating such stamps as herein provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) If any document, instrument, or paper upon which the tax under this chapter is imposed, upon audit or at time of recordation, does not show the proper amount of tax paid, or if the tax imposed by this chapter on any document, instrument, or paper is not timely reported and paid as required by s. 201.133, the person or persons liable for the tax upon the document, instrument, or paper shall be subject to:
 - (a) Payment of the tax not paid.
- (b) A specific penalty added to the tax in the amount of $\frac{5}{10}$ percent per month or part of a month of any unpaid tax if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 10 percent of any unpaid tax for each additional 30

days, or fraction thereof, during the time which the failure continues, not to exceed a total penalty of 25 50 percent, in the aggregate, of any unpaid tax. In no event shall the penalty be less than \$10 for failure to timely file a tax return required. If it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that any part of a deficiency is due to fraud, there shall be added to the tax as a civil penalty, in lieu of the aforementioned penalty under this paragraph, an amount equal to 200 percent of the deficiency. These penalties are to be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other penalties imposed by law.

- (c) Payment of interest to the Department of Revenue, accruing from the date the tax is due until paid, at the rate determined under s. 220.807 of 1 percent per month, based on the amount of tax not paid.
- (3) The department may settle or compromise any interest or penalties pursuant to s. 213.21.
- (4) Upon a showing of reasonable cause for not timely paying the tax imposed under this chapter, a person is exempt from penalties under this section, but the person must promptly pay the unpaid tax as soon as the reasonable cause for delay no longer applies.

Section 17. Section 205.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.053 Occupational licenses; dates due and delinquent; penalties.--

(1) All licenses shall be sold by the appropriate tax collector beginning August 1 of each year, are due and payable on or before September 30 of each year, and expire on September 30 of the succeeding year. If September 30 falls on a weekend or holiday, the tax is due and payable on or before

the first working day following September 30. Provisions for partial licenses may be made in the resolution or ordinance authorizing such licenses. Licenses that are not renewed when due and payable are delinquent and subject to a delinquency penalty of 10 percent for the month of October, plus an additional 5 percent per penalty for each subsequent month of delinquency until paid. However, the total delinquency penalty may not exceed 25 percent of the occupational license tax for the delinquent establishment.

- (2) Any person who engages in or manages any business, occupation, or profession without first obtaining a local occupational license, if required, is subject to a penalty of 5 percent per month of the license fee due, not exceeding 25 percent in the aggregate of the license due, in addition to any other penalty provided by law or ordinance.
- (3) Any person who engages in any business, occupation, or profession covered by this chapter, who does not pay the required occupational license tax within <u>6 months</u> 150 days after the initial notice of tax due, and who does not obtain the required occupational license is subject to civil actions and penalties, including court costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, additional administrative costs incurred as a result of collection efforts, and a penalty of up to \$250.
- (4) In order to impose a local occupational license tax for a license that was required to be obtained or renewed in any year preceding the current year, but was not obtained or renewed, the appropriate tax collector must have discovered the failure to pay the required tax and must have given notice of delinquency to the licensee within 2 years after the date on which the license should have been obtained or renewed.

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Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) 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; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.--

(2)(a) When any person, firm, or corporation required hereunder to make any return or to pay any tax or fee imposed by this chapter fails to timely file such return or fails to pay the tax or fee due within the time required hereunder, in addition to all other penalties provided herein and by the laws of this state in respect to such taxes or fees, a specific penalty shall be added to the tax or fee in the amount of 5 10 percent per month or part of a month of any unpaid tax or fee if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 10 percent of any unpaid tax or fee for each additional 30 days, or fraction thereof, during the time which the failure continues, not to exceed a total penalty of 25 50 percent, in the aggregate, of any unpaid tax or fee. In no event may The penalty may not be less than \$10 for failure to timely file a tax return required by s. 212.11(1)(b) or \$5 for failure to timely file a tax return authorized by s. 212.11(1)(c) or (d), if tax is owed. There is no penalty for a taxpayer's failing to make a return under this chapter for a period in which he or she owes no taxes under this chapter. In the case of a false or fraudulent return or a willful intent to evade payment of any tax or fee imposed under this chapter, in addition to the other penalties provided by law, the person making such false or fraudulent return or willfully attempting to evade the payment of such a tax or fee shall be

liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of the tax bill or fee and for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

- (4)(a) All penalties and interest imposed by this chapter shall be payable to and collectible by the department in the same manner as if they were a part of the tax imposed. The department may settle or compromise any such interest or penalties pursuant to s. 213.21.
- (b) Upon a showing of reasonable cause for failure to make a required return or to pay taxes owed under this chapter, the person or entity that is required to make the return or pay the taxes is exempt from penalties and interest under this chapter; however, the person or entity must promptly make the return and pay the delinquent taxes as soon as the reasonable cause no longer applies.

Section 19. Section 212.125, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

212.125 Refunds, overpayments; interest on.--If a taxpayer pays more than the amount owed for taxes imposed under this chapter, the department must refund the overpayment within 60 days after the tax was due or paid, whichever occurred later. Interest, at a rate 1 percent lower than the adjusted rate determined under s. 220.807, shall run on the balance due the taxpayer from 60 days after the tax was due or paid until the refund is paid in full.

Section 20. Section 220.211, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.211 Penalties; incomplete return.--

(1) <u>If</u> In the case where an incomplete return is made, <u>unless</u> notwithstanding that no tax is finally determined to be due for the taxable year, there shall be added to the amount

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of tax, penalty, and interest otherwise due a penalty in the amount of 5 percent per month, not exceeding an aggregate of 3 \$300 or 10 percent, of the tax finally determined to be duewhichever is greater; however, such a penalty must shall not exceed \$10,000, and the taxpayer is exempt from this penalty if a penalty is imposed on him or her under s. 220.801 with respect to the same return. The department may settle or compromise such penalties pursuant to s. 213.21.

(2) As used in An "incomplete return" is, for the purposes of this code, the term "incomplete return" means a return that lacks which is lacking such uniformity, completeness, and arrangement to the extent that physical handling, verification, or review of the return may not be readily accomplished.

Section 21. Section 220.222, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.222 Returns; time and place for filing.--

(1) Returns required by this code shall be filed with the office of the department in Leon County or at such other place as the department may by regulation prescribe. All returns required for a DISC (Domestic International Sales Corporation) under paragraph 6011(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be filed on or before the 1st day of the 10th month following the close of the taxable year; all partnership information returns shall be filed on or before the 1st day of the 5th month following the close of the taxable year; and all other returns shall be filed on or before the 1st day of the 4th month following the close of the taxable year or the 15th day following the due date, without extension, for the filing of the related federal return for the taxable year, unless under subsection (2) one or more

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for any such filing is granted. (2)(a) When a taxpayer has been granted an extension or extensions of time within which to file its federal income tax return for any taxable year, and if the requirements of s. 220.32 are met, the filing of a written request for such extension or extensions with the department shall automatically extend the due date of the return required under this code is automatically extended until 15 days after the expiration of the federal extension, provided that the taxpayer has sent to the department, by the original due date of the return, a copy of the taxpayer's application for a federal extension. If the taxpayer does not timely send a copy of the federal application to the department, the department may deny the extension of time for filing a return required under this code, and may impose penalties for late filing which are otherwise prescribed by law or until the expiration of 6 months from the original due date, whichever first

extensions of time, not to exceed 6 months in the aggregate,

(b) The department may grant an extension or extensions of time for the filing of any return required under this code upon receiving a prior written request therefor if good cause for an extension is shown. However, the aggregate extensions of time under paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not exceed 6 months. No extension granted under this paragraph shall be valid unless the taxpayer complies with the requirements of s. 220.32.

Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 220.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.34 Special rules relating to estimated tax.--

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- No interest or penalty shall be due or paid with respect to a failure to pay estimated taxes except the following:
- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (d), the taxpayer shall be liable for interest at the rate determined under s. 220.807 of 12 percent per year and for a penalty in an amount computed determined at the rate determined under s. 220.807 of 12 percent per year upon the amount of any underpayment of estimated tax determined under this subsection.

Section 23. Section 220.723, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.723 Overpayments; interest.--

- (1) The department must refund Interest shall be allowed and paid in accordance with the provisions of s. 220.807 upon any overpayment of a tax imposed by this chapter within 60 days after the tax was due or paid, whichever occurred later. However, if any overpayment is refunded or credited within 3 months after the date upon which the taxpayer files written notice advising the department of such overpayment, no interest shall be allowed on such overpayment.
- (2) Interest, at a rate that is 1 percent lower than the rate determined under s. 220.807, shall run on the balance due the taxpayer from 60 days after the tax was due or accrue from the date upon which the taxpayer files a written notice advising the department of the overpayment. Interest shall be paid until such date as determined by the department, which shall be no more than 7 days prior to the date of the issuance by the Comptroller of the refund is paid in full warrant.
- (3) For purposes of this section, a payment no amount of tax for any taxable year may not shall be treated as having been paid before the date on which the tax return for that

such year was due under applicable law or the date the payment was actually made, whichever is later.

Section 24. Section 220.737, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.737 Amounts less than \$20\$\frac{\$\pm\$1.--\text{A} taxpayer need not}{file a tax return, or pay any tax, under this chapter if the amount that the taxpayer owes under this chapter is less than \$20.

- (1) The department may by regulation provide that if a total amount of less than \$1 is payable, refundable, or creditable, such amount either may be disregarded or shall be disregarded if it is less than 50 cents and increased to \$1 if it is 50 cents or more.
- (2) The department may by regulation provide that any amount which is required to be shown or reported on any return or other document required under this chapter shall, if such amount is not a whole dollar, be increased to the nearest whole dollar when the fractional part of a dollar is 50 cents or more and decreased to the nearest whole dollar when the fractional part of a dollar is less than 50 cents.

Section 25. Section 220.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.801 Penalties; failure to timely file returns.--

(1) In case of failure to file any tax return required under this chapter on the date prescribed therefor, including any extensions thereof, there $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be added $\underline{\text{as a penalty}}$ to the amount of tax due with such $\underline{\text{a}}$ return $\underline{\text{a penalty}}$ in the $\underline{\text{amount of 5}}$ 10 percent of the amount of $\underline{\text{the}}$ $\underline{\text{such}}$ tax, if the failure is not for more than 1 month, plus an additional 10 percent for each $\underline{\text{additional}}$ month or fraction thereof during which $\underline{\text{the such}}$ failure continues, not exceeding $\underline{\text{25}}$ 50 percent

in the aggregate. The department may settle or compromise such penalties pursuant to s. 213.21. There is no penalty for a taxpayer's failing to file a return under this chapter for a period in which he or she owes no taxes under this chapter. For purposes of this section, the amount of tax due with any return <u>must shall</u> be reduced by any part of the tax which is paid on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax and by the amount of any credit against the tax which was properly allowable on the date the return was required to be filed.

- (2) In case of failure to file any tax return required by this chapter, notwithstanding that no tax is shown to be due thereon, a penalty in the amount of \$50 for each month or portion thereof, not to exceed \$300 in the aggregate, shall be assessed and paid for each such failure to file. This subsection shall only apply to corporations when they also are required to file a federal income tax return.
- (3) If any penalty is assessed under subsection (1) for failure to file a return by the prescribed date, no penalty under subsection (2) for failure to file a return with no tax shown to be due shall be assessed with respect to the same return.
- (2)(4) The provisions of This section shall specifically applies apply to the notice of federal change required under s. 220.23, and to any tax returns required under chapter 221, relating to the emergency excise tax.

Section 26. Section 220.8051, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

220.8051 Waiver of penalties.--Upon a showing of reasonable cause for a taxpayer's filing of an incomplete return or failure to timely file a return required or pay tax

owed under this chapter, the department shall waive the applicable penalties; however, the taxpayer must promptly file the return and pay the overdue tax as soon as the reasonable cause no longer applies.

Section 27. Section 220.809, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.809 Interest on deficiencies.--

- (1) If any amount of tax imposed by this chapter is not paid on or before the date, determined without regard to any extensions, prescribed for payment of that such tax, interest must shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of s. 220.807 on the unpaid amount from the due such date to the date of payment.
- (2) Interest prescribed by this section on any tax or penalty is considered to shall be deemed assessed upon the assessment of the tax or penalty to which the such interest relates, and must shall be collected and paid in the same manner as taxes. Any reference in this chapter to the tax imposed by this chapter is to shall be considered deemed a reference to interest imposed by this section.
- (3) No Interest $\underline{\text{may not}}$ shall be imposed upon the interest provided by this section $\underline{\text{or upon any penalty imposed}}$ under this chapter.
- (4) Interest shall be paid in respect to any penalty which is not paid within 20 days of the notice and demand therefor, but only for the period from the date of the notice and demand to the date of payment.
- $\underline{(4)(5)}$ If notice and demand is made for the payment of any amount due under this chapter, and if $\underline{\text{that}}$ such amount is paid within 30 days after the date of $\underline{\text{the}}$ such notice and demand, interest under this section on the amount so paid

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shall not be imposed for the period after the date of $\underline{\text{the}}$ such notice and demand.

(6) Any tax, interest, or penalty imposed by this chapter which has been erroneously refunded and which is recoverable by the department shall bear interest computed as provided in s. 220.807 from the date of payment of such refund.

(5)(7) The department may settle or compromise interest imposed <u>under this section</u> herein pursuant to s. 213.21.

Section 28. Section 221.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

221.02 Credit for emergency excise tax paid. -- The emergency excise tax paid pursuant to s. 221.01 plus any credit or carryover properly applied to reduce the amount of the emergency excise tax due for the taxable year shall be allowed as a credit against the emergency excise tax, if any, to be charged and collected pursuant to this chapter for the return filed for the fifth taxable year following the taxable year for which the tax was paid or, if earlier, the taxable year for which a final return is required. To the extent that the credit exceeds the emergency excise tax, if any, for the return filed for the fifth taxable year following the taxable year for which the tax was paid or, if earlier, the taxable year for which a final return is required, such excess shall be allowed as a reduction of, and credit against, any tax imposed by chapter 220 upon the taxpayer for the fifth taxable year following the taxable year for which the tax was paid or, if earlier, the taxable year for which a final return is required. If the taxpayer is unable to fully utilize the credit in the year in which it is first allowed, it may be

 carried over <u>until the credit is fully used</u> to each of the 5 taxable years immediately thereafter.

Section 29. Subsection (4) of section 236.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

236.081 Funds for operation of schools.——If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

- EFFORT.—The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General Appropriations Act for each fiscal year, but the aggregate required local effort may not exceed an amount that, based on the most current information available, would result in an aggregate required—local—effort millage in excess of 6.029 mills. The amount that each district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:
 - (a) Estimated taxable value calculations. --
- 1.a. Not later than 2 working days prior to July 19, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education its most recent estimate of the taxable value for school purposes in each school district and the total for all school districts in the state for the current calendar year based on the latest available data obtained from the local property appraisers. Not later than July 19, the commissioner shall compute a millage rate, rounded to the next highest one one-thousandth of a mill, which, when applied to 95 percent of

the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes, would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort for that year for all districts. The commissioner shall certify to each district school board the millage rate, computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for that year.

- b. For the 1997-1998 fiscal year only, the General Appropriations Act may direct the computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for required local effort for all school districts collectively from ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district's revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district's total Florida Education Finance Program calculation, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement. This sub-subparagraph is repealed on July 1, 1998, unless enacted in other legislation.
- 2. As revised data are received from property appraisers, the Department of Revenue shall amend the certification of the estimate of the taxable value for school purposes. The Commissioner of Education, in administering the provisions of subparagraph (10)(a)2., shall use the most recent taxable value for the appropriate year.
 - (b) Final calculation. --
- 1. The Department of Revenue shall, upon receipt of the official final assessed value of property from each of the property appraisers, certify to the commissioner the taxable value total for school purposes in each school district,

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subject to the provisions of paragraph (d). The commissioner shall use the official final taxable value for school purposes for each school district in the final calculation of the annual K-12 Florida Education Finance Program allocations.

- For the purposes of this paragraph, the official final taxable value for school purposes shall be the taxable value for school purposes on which the tax bills are computed and mailed to the taxpayers, adjusted to reflect final administrative actions of value adjustment boards and judicial decisions pursuant to part I of chapter 194. By September 1 of each year, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the commissioner the official prior year final taxable value for school purposes. For each county that has not submitted a revised tax roll reflecting final value adjustment board actions and final judicial decisions, the Department of Revenue shall certify the most recent revision of the official taxable value for school purposes. The certified value shall be the final taxable value for school purposes and no further adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to subparagraph (10)(a)2.
 - (c) Equalization of required local effort. --
- 1. The Department of Revenue shall include with its certifications provided pursuant to paragraph (a) its most recent determination of the assessment level of the prior year's assessment roll for each county and for the state as a whole.
- 2. The commissioner shall adjust the required local effort millage of each district for the current year, computed pursuant to paragraph (a), as follows:
- a. The equalization factor for the prior year'sassessment roll of each district shall be multiplied by 95

percent of the taxable value for school purposes shown on that roll and by the prior year's required local-effort millage, exclusive of any equalization adjustment made pursuant to this paragraph. The dollar amount so computed shall be the additional required local effort for equalization for the current year.

- b. Such equalization factor shall be computed as the quotient of the prior year's assessment level of the state as a whole divided by the prior year's assessment level of the county, from which quotient shall be subtracted 1.
- c. The dollar amount of additional required local effort for equalization for each district shall be converted to a millage rate, based on 95 percent of the current year's taxable value for that district, and added to the required local effort millage determined pursuant to paragraph (a).
- 3. Notwithstanding the limitations imposed pursuant to s. 236.25(1), the total required local-effort millage, including additional required local effort for equalization, shall be an amount not to exceed 10 minus the maximum millage allowed as nonvoted discretionary millage, exclusive of millage authorized pursuant to s. 236.25(2). Nothing herein shall be construed to allow a millage in excess of that authorized in s. 9, Art. VII of the State Constitution.
- 4. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "assessment level" means the value-weighted mean assessment ratio for the county or state as a whole, as determined pursuant to s. 195.096, or as subsequently adjusted. In the event a court has adjudicated that the department failed to establish an accurate estimate of an assessment level of a county and recomputation resulting in an accurate estimate based upon the evidence before the court was not possible,

that county shall be presumed to have an assessment level equal to that of the state as a whole.

- 5. If, in the prior year, taxes were levied against an interim assessment roll pursuant to s. 193.1145, the assessment level and prior year's nonexempt assessed valuation used for the purposes of this paragraph shall be those of the interim assessment roll.
 - (d) Exclusion. -- In those instances in which:
- 1. There is litigation either attacking the authority of the property appraiser to include certain property on the tax assessment roll as taxable property or contesting the assessed value of certain property on the tax assessment roll; and
- 2. The assessed value of the property in contest involves more than 10 percent of the total nonexempt assessment roll;

the assessed value of the property in contest shall be excluded from the taxable value for school purposes for purposes of computing the district required local effort.

(e) Recomputation.--Following final adjudication of any litigation on the basis of which an adjustment in taxable value was made pursuant to paragraph (d), the department shall recompute the required local effort for each district for each year affected by such adjustments, utilizing taxable values approved by the court, and shall adjust subsequent allocations to such districts accordingly.

Section 30. For the 1998-1999 fiscal year only, the base student allocation determined under section 236.081(1), Florida Statutes, may not be less than the base student

allocation in the 1997-1998 fiscal year adjusted for inflation. Section 31. This act shall take effect July 1, 1998. SENATE SUMMARY Revises provisions relating to penalties and interest payable on taxes owed on real and personal property, on excise taxes owed, on occupational license taxes, and on the tax on sales, use, and other transactions. Eliminates penalties for failure to file a tax return if no tax is due. Provides for further extensions of time to file certain taxes. Provides a reasonable-cause exception from specified taxes. Decreases statutes of limitation for assessment of taxes in certain circumstances. Eliminates specified taxes. Decreases statutes of limitation for assessment of taxes in certain circumstances. Eliminates the tolling of the statute of limitations for certain causes. Exempts from the nonrecurring tax on certain documents transfers made as part of a dissolution of marriage. Provides other exemptions from specified taxes. Reduces the aggregate required-local-effort millage rate for school funding and provides a minimum base student allocation for fiscal year 1998-1999.