A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to taxation; amending s. 3 196.198, F.S.; specifying conditions under 4 which property is deemed owned by an 5 educational institution for purposes of ad 6 valorem tax exemption; providing that no tax on 7 certain purchases by, and revenues of, a chamber of commerce not actually paid or 8 9 collected before a specified date shall be due from that chamber of commerce; providing for 10 refund of certain taxes paid; amending s. 11 12 199.103, F.S.; revising language with respect to the basis of assessment for evaluation of 13 14 stocks or shares of a savings association or 15 middle tier stock holding company; amending s. 201.09, F.S.; specifying conditions under which 16 a renewal note evidencing a revolving 17 18 obligation is exempt from the excise tax on 19 documents; amending s. 212.02, F.S., relating to sales, use, and other transactions; defining 20 21 the terms "self-propelled farm equipment," "power-drawn farm equipment," and "power-driven 22 23 farm equipment" for purposes of ch. 212, F.S.; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; exempting 24 25 transactions in excess of \$500 from the tax on 26 the sale of coins or currency; providing for 27 emergency rules; amending s. 212.054, F.S.; 28 exempting from newly enacted discretionary 29 sales surtaxes levied by a high tourism impact 30 county transactions that are subject to specified tourist development taxes in an 31

1 aggregate rate that exceeds a specified 2 maximum; amending ss. 212.04 and 212.12, F.S.; 3 exempting admissions to certain collegiate 4 tournament games, baseball all-star games, and 5 postseason collegiate football games from the 6 tax on admissions; increasing the maximum 7 amount of sales and use tax remitted by a 8 dealer to which the dealer's credit applies; 9 amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising the sales tax exemption for food and drinks; providing 10 definitions; revising application of the 11 12 partial sales tax exemption for self-propelled or power-drawn farm equipment; including 13 14 power-driven farm equipment within such exemption; providing an exemption for 15 industrial machinery and equipment purchased 16 for use in expanding certain printing or 17 18 publishing facilities; removing a provision 19 that prevents the exemption for industrial 20 machinery and equipment purchased for use in 21 new or expanding businesses from applying to 22 certain publishing firms; including within the definition of "religious institutions" for 23 exemption purposes certain radio stations, 24 25 certain nonprofit corporations which distribute 26 audio recordings to blind or visually impaired 27 persons, and certain nonprofit corporations 28 which provide religious services for or with 29 established places of worship; including within 30 the definition of "educational institutions" for exemption purposes certain performing arts 31

1 centers; revising the exemption for electricity 2 used in certain manufacturing and related 3 operations; revising the uses that qualify for 4 exemption and requiring that a specified 5 percentage of the electricity must be used 6 therefor to qualify for exemption; removing the 7 requirement that such electricity be separately 8 metered to qualify for full exemption; 9 providing an exemption for replacement engines, parts, and equipment used in the repair or 10 maintenance of certain aircraft; providing an 11 exemption for the sale or lease of certain 12 aircraft for use by a common carrier; providing 13 14 an exemption for certain foods, drinks, and other items provided to customers on a 15 complimentary basis by a dealer who sells food 16 products at retail; providing an exemption for 17 18 foods and beverages donated by such dealers to 19 certain organizations; providing that certain 20 persons who provide food or drinks as part of a 21 packaged room rate without separately stating a 22 charge for such items are not considered 23 consumers of such items; defining "advertising agency"; providing an exemption for certain 24 25 items and services sold to or by or created by an advertising agency under certain conditions; 26 27 providing for retroactive application; 28 providing an exemption for certain nonprofit 29 cooperative hospital laundries; providing an 30 exemption for sales of gold, silver, or platinum bullion in excess of \$500; revising 31

1 provisions relating to the technical assistance 2 advisory committee established to provide 3 advice in determining taxability of foods and 4 medicines; providing membership requirements; 5 directing the Department of Revenue to develop 6 guidelines for such determination and providing 7 requirements with respect thereto; providing for use of the guidelines by the committee; 8 9 providing for determination of the taxability of specific products by the department; 10 authorizing the department to develop a central 11 12 database with respect thereto; amending s. 220.15, F.S., which provides for apportionment 13 14 of adjusted federal income for corporate income 15 tax purposes; providing that the property factor fraction shall not include property 16 certified as dedicated to research and 17 18 development pursuant to sponsored research 19 conducted through a state university; providing 20 that the payroll factor shall not include 21 compensation paid to employees certified as 22 dedicated to such activities; providing that, 23 for purposes of determining the sales factor, no such activities shall cause a corporation 24 not otherwise subject to corporate income tax 25 26 to be subject to said tax; providing 27 limitations; providing for rules; requiring a 28 report; amending s. 221.02, F.S.; providing 29 that credits against the emergency excise tax 30 that would have expired on or after July 1, 1996, may be carried over until fully utilized; 31

1 amending s. 212.08, F.S., relating to sales, 2 rental, use, consumption, distribution, and 3 storage tax; providing an exemption for sales 4 to certain health systems for a specified 5 period; amending s. 95.091, F.S.; revising time 6 periods within which the Department of Revenue and Department of Business and Professional 7 8 Regulation may determine and assess the amount 9 of any tax, penalty, or interest due under taxes which they have authority to administer; 10 amending s. 213.015, F.S.; specifying 11 12 additional taxpayer's rights; creating s. 213.235, F.S.; providing for determination of 13 14 the annual rate of interest applicable to tax 15 payment deficiencies; creating s. 213.255, F.S.; providing for payment of interest on 16 17 overpayments of taxes, payment of taxes not 18 due, or taxes paid in error with respect to 19 taxes administered by the Department of Revenue 20 if refund is not made within a specified 21 period; providing requirements for refund 22 applications; requiring a bond or other 23 security under certain conditions; amending s. 213.34, F.S.; providing that no part of the 24 25 compensation of an employee or agent of the 26 state performing a tax audit shall be based on amounts assessed or collected as a result of 27 28 the audit; amending s. 215.26, F.S.; revising 29 the time period within which application for 30 refund of taxes must be made; amending s. 198.18, F.S., relating to the rate of interest 31

on delinquent estate taxes, s. 199.282, F.S., 1 2 relating to the rate of interest on delinquent 3 intangible personal property taxes, s. 201.17, 4 F.S., relating to the rate of interest on 5 delinquent excise taxes on documents, and s. 6 203.06, F.S., relating to the rate of interest 7 on delinquent gross receipts taxes, to conform; reenacting s. 203.62, F.S., relating to the 8 9 gross receipts tax on interstate and international telecommunications services, to 10 incorporate the amendment to s. 203.06, F.S., 11 12 in a reference thereto; amending s. 206.44, F.S., relating to the rate of interest on 13 14 delinquent motor fuel taxes, to conform; reenacting ss. 206.06(1), 206.94, 206.97, 15 206.9915(3), 336.021(2)(a), and 336.025(2)(a), 16 17 F.S., relating to estimated fuel taxes, tax on diesel fuel, tax on fuel and other pollutants, 18 19 the ninth-cent fuel tax on motor and diesel fuel, and the local option tax on motor and 20 21 diesel fuel for county transportation systems, to incorporate the amendment to s. 206.44, 22 23 F.S., in references thereto; amending s. 207.007, F.S., relating to the rate of interest 24 on delinquent tax on the operation of 25 commercial motor vehicles, ss. 211.076 and 26 211.33, F.S., relating to the rate of interest 27 28 on delinquent taxes on oil and gas production 29 and severance of minerals, and s. 212.12, F.S., 30 relating to the rate of interest on delinquent taxes on sales, use, and other transactions, to 31

conform; reenacting ss. 193.501(6)(e) and 193.505(8), F.S., relating to the interest on a deferred tax liability due upon a change in assessment status of certain conservation or recreation land or historically significant property, and s. 196.1997(7), F.S., relating to the interest on taxes which become due when property is no longer eligible for a historic property tax exemption, to incorporate the amendment to s. 212.12, F.S., in references thereto; amending s. 220.807, F.S., relating to the interest rate applicable to the corporate income tax code, and s. 624.5092, F.S., relating to the rate of interest on delinquent insurance premium taxes, to conform; directing the Department of Revenue to examine and report on the impact of the act; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Section 196.198, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.198 Educational property exemption.--Educational institutions within this state and their property used by them or by any other exempt entity or educational institution exclusively for educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation. Sheltered workshops providing rehabilitation and retraining of disabled individuals and exempted by a certificate under s. (d) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, are declared wholly educational in

purpose and shall be exempted from certification, accreditation, and membership requirements set forth in s. 2 3 196.012. Those portions of property of college fraternities 4 and sororities certified by the president of the college or 5 university to the appropriate property appraiser as being 6 essential to the educational process, shall be exempt from ad 7 valorem taxation. The use of property by public fairs and 8 expositions chartered by chapter 616 is presumed to be an 9 educational use of such property and shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent of such use. Property used 10 exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by 11 12 an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution is owned by the identical persons 13 14 who own the property. If the title to land is held by the 15 trustee of an irrevocable inter vivos trust and if the trust grantor is 100 percent owner of the corporation which operates 16 17 the educational institution, then the property shall be deemed owned by the educational institution. Property owned by an 18 19 educational institution shall be deemed to be used for an educational purpose if the institution has taken affirmative 20 steps to prepare the property for educational use. 21 22 Affirmative steps means environmental or land use permitting 23 activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or 24 renovation activities, or other similar activities that 25 demonstrate commitment of the property to an educational use. 26 Section 2. (1) As used in this section, "chamber of 27 28 commerce" means an organization whose operations and membership are defined without regard to any specific industry 29 30 or industries, and which is qualified as a "chamber of commerce" under s. 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of

1986, as amended, and which is organized as a not-for-profit corporation.

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- (2) No tax imposed by chapter 212, Florida Statutes, on the following transactions, and not actually paid or collected by a chamber of commerce before December 31, 1994, shall be due from that chamber of commerce:
- (a) Purchases by a chamber of commerce for use in its operations to foster business intended to occur within the state.
- (b) Revenues of a chamber of commerce derived from activities of the chamber of commerce that are intended to foster business within the state for its members and the general business community, including dues and fees to members, the conduct of events for admission, charges to businesses for participation in trade shows and similar events, circulation of printed materials, including newspapers and newsletters regardless of the quantity of advertising content and regardless of the frequency of distribution, and business seminars and events to assist businesses with their operations, with compliance with laws, or with activities within their communities. Any revenues derived by a chamber of commerce from resales by the chamber of commerce of materials routinely and directly available to any person without the participation of the chamber of commerce, and which would occur without participation, addition, or modification in any material way by the chamber of commerce, are not qualified as an exempt transaction of the chamber of commerce under this section.
- (3) Any chamber of commerce that has paid taxes that have been imposed by this chapter and that would be exempted from such taxes according to paragraph (2)(a) shall be

entitled to a refund of the taxes paid. The claim for this refund must be filed on or before July 1, 1998.

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Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 201.09, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, as amended by chapter 96-395, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

201.09 Renewal of existing promissory notes and mortgages; exemption.--

(1) When any promissory note is given in renewal of any existing promissory note, which renewal note only extends or continues the identical contractual obliqations of the original promissory note and evidences part or all of the original indebtedness evidenced thereby, not including any accumulated interest thereon and without enlargement in any way of the original contract and obligation, such renewal note shall not be subject to taxation under this chapter if such renewal note has attached to it the original promissory note with the proper notation thereon as required by s. 201.133. In order to be exempt from taxation under this section, a renewal note evidencing a term obligation shall not be executed by any person other than the original obligor and must renew and extend only the unpaid balance of the original contract and obligation. In order to be exempt from taxation under this section, a renewal note evidencing a revolving obligation shall not be executed by any person other than the original obligor and must renew and extend no more than the original face amount of the original contract and obligation.

Section 4. Subsection (8) of section 199.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.103 Basis of assessment; valuation.--All intangible personal property shall be subject to the annual

tax at its just valuation as of January 1 of each year. Such property shall be valued in the following manner:

middle tier stock holding company, held by a parent mutual holding company, whose depositors are members of the mutual holding company, which converted from a mutual savings association to a mutual holding company pursuant to 12 U.S.C. s. 1467a.(o)1567(a)(o), shall be valued as of January 1 each year on the same basis as ownership in the mutual savings association was valued for intangible tax purposes prior to the conversion. Stocks or shares of such a converted association which are held by individuals or entities other than the parent mutual holding company shall be valued pursuant to subsection (1) or subsection (4).

Section 5. Subsections (27), (28), and (29) are added to section 212.02, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, 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:

- (27) "Self-propelled farm equipment" means equipment that contains within itself the means for its own propulsion, including, but not limited to, tractors.
- (28) "Power-drawn farm equipment" means equipment that is pulled, dragged, or otherwise attached to self-propelled equipment, including, but not limited to, discs, harrows, hay balers, and mowers.
- (29) "Power-driven farm equipment" means moving or stationary equipment that is dependent upon an external power source in order to perform its function, including, but not

limited to, conveyors, augers, feeding systems, and vacuum
pumps.

212.05, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:
212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.—It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.

Section 6. Paragraph (1) of subsection (1) of section

- (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:
- (1)1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, there is hereby levied a tax on the sale, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of any coin or currency, whether in circulation or not, when such coin or currency:
  - a. Is not legal tender;
- b. If legal tender, is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate in excess of its face value; or
- c. Is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate based on its precious metal content.
- 2. Such tax shall be at a rate of 6 percent of the price at which the coin or currency is sold, exchanged, or traded, except that, with respect to a coin or currency which is legal tender of the United States and which is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate in excess of its face value,

the tax shall be at a rate of 6 percent of the difference between the price at which it is sold, exchanged, or traded and its face value.

- 3. There are exempt from this tax exchanges of coins or currency which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, one nation for coins or currency which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, another nation when exchanged solely for use as legal tender and at an exchange rate based on the relative value of each as a medium of exchange.
- 4. With respect to any transaction that involves the sale of coins or currency taxable under this paragraph in which the taxable amount represented by the sale of such coins or currency exceeds \$500, the entire amount represented by the sale of such coins or currency shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this paragraph. The dealer must maintain proper documentation, as prescribed by rule of the department, to identify that portion of a transaction which involves the sale of coins or currency and is exempt under this subparagraph.

Section 7. The executive director of the Department of Revenue is authorized to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, for purposes of implementing the amendment to s. 212.05(1)(1), Florida Statutes, and the creation of s. 212.08(7)(uu), Florida Statutes, by this act.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such emergency rules shall remain effective for 6 months from the date of adoption. This section shall take effect upon this act becoming a law.

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 212.054, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

212.054 Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.--

(2)

## (b) However:

- 1. The tax on any sales amount above \$5,000 on any item of tangible personal property and on long-distance telephone service shall not be subject to the surtax. For purposes of administering the \$5,000 limitation on an item of tangible personal property, if two or more taxable items of tangible personal property are sold to the same purchaser at the same time and, under generally accepted business practice or industry standards or usage, are normally sold in bulk or are items that, when assembled, comprise a working unit or part of a working unit, such items must be considered a single item for purposes of the \$5,000 limitation when supported by a charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of a single sale or rental. The limitation provided in this subparagraph does not apply to the sale of any other service.
- 2. In the case of utility, telecommunication, or television system program services billed on or after the effective date of any such surtax, the entire amount of the tax for utility, telecommunication, or television system program services shall be subject to the surtax. In the case of utility, telecommunication, or television system program services billed after the last day the surtax is in effect, the entire amount of the tax on said items shall not be subject to the surtax.
- 3. In the case of written contracts which are signed prior 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 2 3 any such surtax paid on materials necessary for the completion 4 of the contract. Any application for refund shall be made no 5 later than 15 months following initial imposition of the surtax in that county. The application for refund shall be in 6 7 the manner prescribed by the department by rule. A complete application shall include proof of the written contract and of 9 payment of the surtax. The application shall contain a sworn statement, signed by the applicant or its representative, 10 attesting to the validity of the application. The department 11 12 shall, within 30 days after approval of a complete application, certify to the county information necessary for 13 14 issuance of a refund to the applicant. Counties are hereby 15 authorized to issue refunds for this purpose and shall set aside from the proceeds of the surtax a sum sufficient to pay 16 17 any refund lawfully due. Any person who fraudulently obtains 18 or attempts to obtain a refund pursuant to this subparagraph, 19 in addition to being liable for repayment of any refund fraudulently obtained plus a mandatory penalty of 100 percent 20 of the refund, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, 21 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 22 23 775.084.

4. Transactions that are subject to the tourist development tax levied and imposed under s. 125.0104(3) are not subject to the discretionary surtax levied under s. 212.055 by the governing body of a high tourism impact county if:

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a. The aggregate rate of the tourist development tax levied and imposed on such transactions within the county equals or exceeds 5 percent; and

b. The discretionary surtax that is initially levied by the governing body of the county has an effective date of January 1, 1998, or later.

If the tourist development tax is levied and imposed only in a subcounty special district and not in the entire county, the exemption provided under this subparagraph applies only in the subcounty special district. If the aggregate rate of the tourist development tax levied and imposed within the county or subcounty special district is reduced to less than 5 percent, the exemption provided under this subparagraph no longer applies within the county or subcounty special district.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended, and, effective January 1, 1998, subsection (5) of said section is amended, to read:

212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.—
(2)(a)1. No tax shall be levied on admissions to
athletic or other events sponsored by elementary schools,
junior high schools, middle schools, high schools, community
colleges, public or private colleges and universities, deaf
and blind schools, facilities of the youth services programs
of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, and
state correctional institutions when only student, faculty, or
inmate talent is used. However, this exemption shall not apply
to admission to athletic events sponsored by an institution
within the State University System, and the proceeds of the
tax collected on such admissions shall be retained and used by
each institution to support women's athletics as provided in
s. 240.533(3)(c).

2.a. No tax shall be levied on dues, membership fees, and admission charges imposed by not-for-profit sponsoring organizations. To receive this exemption, the sponsoring organization must qualify as a not-for-profit entity under the provisions of s. 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

- b. No tax imposed by this section and not actually collected before August 1, 1992, shall be due from any museum or historic building owned by any political subdivision of the state.
- 3. No tax shall be levied on an admission paid by a student, or on the student's behalf, to any required place of sport or recreation if the student's participation in the sport or recreational activity is required as a part of a program or activity sponsored by, and under the jurisdiction of, the student's educational institution, provided his or her attendance is as a participant and not as a spectator.
- 4. No tax shall be levied on admissions to the National Football League championship game, on admissions to any semifinal game or championship game of a national collegiate tournament, or on admissions to a Major League Baseball all-star game.
- 5. A participation fee or sponsorship fee imposed by a governmental entity as described in s. 212.08(6) for an athletic or recreational program is exempt when the governmental entity by itself, or in conjunction with an organization exempt under s. 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, sponsors, administers, plans, supervises, directs, and controls the athletic or recreational program.

6. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section to the extent provided in this subparagraph are admissions to live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state which are sponsored by an organization that has received a determination from the Internal Revenue Service that the organization is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, if the organization actively participates in planning and conducting the event, is responsible for the safety and success of the event, is organized for the purpose of sponsoring live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state, has more than 10,000 subscribing members and has among the stated purposes in its charter the promotion of arts education in the communities which it serves, and will receive at least 20 percent of the net profits, if any, of the events which the organization sponsors and will bear the risk of at least 20 percent of the losses, if any, from the events which it sponsors if the organization employs other persons as agents to provide services in connection with a sponsored event. Prior to March 1 of each year, such organization may apply to the department for a certificate of exemption for admissions to such events sponsored in this state by the organization during the immediately following state fiscal year. The application shall state the total dollar amount of admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents from such events in this state sponsored by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Such organization shall receive the exemption only to the extent of \$1.5 million multiplied by the ratio that such receipts bear to the total of such receipts of

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all organizations applying for the exemption in such year; however, in no event shall such exemption granted to any organization exceed 6 percent of such admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Each organization receiving the exemption shall report each month to the department the total admissions receipts collected from such events sponsored by the organization during the preceding month and shall remit to the department an amount equal to 6 percent of such receipts reduced by any amount remaining under the exemption. Tickets for such events sold by such organizations shall not reflect the tax otherwise imposed under this section.

- 7. No tax shall be levied on admissions to any postseason collegiate football game sanctioned by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
- (5) All of the provisions of this chapter relating to collection, investigation, discovery, and aids to collection of taxes upon sales of tangible personal property shall likewise apply to all privileges described or referred to in this section, and the obligations imposed in this chapter upon retailers are hereby imposed upon the seller of such admissions. When tickets or admissions are sold and not used but returned and credited by the seller, the seller may apply to the department for a credit allowance for such returned tickets or admissions if advance payments have been made by the buyer and have been returned by the seller, upon such form and in such manner as the department may from time to time prescribe. The department may, upon obtaining satisfactory proof of the refunds on the part of the seller, credit the seller for taxes paid upon admissions that have been returned

unused to the purchaser of those admissions. The seller of admissions, upon the payment of the taxes before they become delinquent and the rendering of the returns in accordance with the requirement of the department and as provided in this law, shall be entitled to a discount of 2.5 percent of the amount of taxes upon the payment thereof before such taxes become delinquent, in the same manner as permitted the sellers of tangible personal property in this chapter. However, if the amount of the tax due and remitted to the department for the reporting period exceeds  $\frac{$2,000$}{$1,200}$ , no discount shall be allowed for all amounts in excess of 2,000

Section 10. Effective January 1, 1998, subsection (1) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

- 212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.--
- (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 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 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 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 12  $\$2,000\$\frac{1,200}{}$ , no allowance shall be allowed for all amounts in excess of \$2,000 $\frac{$1,200}{}$ . 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 quidelines 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 20 costs and likelihood of achieving collection of the tax absent 21 the cooperation of the dealer. However, in no event shall the 22 23 collection allowance negotiated by the executive director exceed 10 percent of the tax remitted for a reporting period. 24

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- (a) The collection allowance may not be granted, nor may any deduction be permitted, if the tax is delinquent at the time of payment.
- The Department of Revenue may reduce the collection allowance by 10 percent or \$50, whichever is less, if a taxpayer files an incomplete return.

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, or review of the return may not be readily accomplished.

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- 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, 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. For returns remitted on or after February 1, 1992, the department shall also require that sales made through vending machines as defined in s. 212.0515 be separately shown. For returns remitted on or after February 1, 1995, 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 failure to file as provided for the sales tax return shall apply to said form.
- (c) The collection allowance and other credits or deductions provided in this part shall be applied proportionally to any taxes or fees reported on the same documents used for the sales and use tax.

Section 11. Subsections (1), (3), and (14), paragraph (b) of subsection (5), and paragraphs (o), (ff), and (ii) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended, and paragraphs (nn), (oo), (pp), (qq), (rr), (ss), (tt), and (uu) are added to subsection (7) of said section, 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 part.

- (1) EXEMPTIONS; GENERAL GROCERIES. --
- (a) There are exempted from the tax imposed by this chapter food products for human consumption.
- (b) For the purpose of this chapter, "food products"

  means 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 sold in a liquid form.

- 3. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments which do not have eating facilities.
- (c) None of the exemptions provided in paragraph (b) applies to any of the following:
- 1. When the food products are sold as meals for consumption on or off the seller's premises.
- 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 seller or by a person with whom the seller 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 "to go" order and are actually packaged or wrapped and taken from the seller's premises.
- 4. 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.
- 6. 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 a liquid form.

7. 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.

- 8. 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.
- 9. When the food products are sold through a vending machine, pushcart, motor vehicle, or any other form of vehicle.
- 10. Candy and any similar product regarded as candy or confection, based on its normal use, as indicated on the label or advertising thereof.
- 11. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments which have eating facilities, except when sold for consumption off the seller's premises.
- 12. When food products are served, prepared, or sold in or by restaurants, lunch counters, cafeterias, hotels, taverns, or other like places of business.
  - 13. Food products sold as hot prepared food products.
  - (d) For purposes of this subsection:
- 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 seller'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 seller 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 which is higher than the air temperature of the room or place where they are sold. "Hot prepared food products," for the purposes of this subsection, includes a combination of hot and cold food items or components where a single price has been established for the combination and the food products are sold in such combination, such as a hot meal, a hot specialty dish or serving, or a hot sandwich or hot pizza, including cold components or side items.
- (a) There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter food and drinks for human consumption except candy. Unless the exemption provided by paragraph (7)(q) for school lunches, paragraph (7)(i) for meals to certain patients or inmates, paragraph (7)(k) for meals provided by certain nonprofit organizations, or paragraph (7)(z) for food or drinks sold through vending machines pertains, none of such items of food or drinks means:
- 1. Food or drinks served, prepared, or sold in or by restaurants; drugstores; lunch counters; cafeterias; hotels; amusement parks; racetracks; taverns; concession stands at arenas, auditoriums, carnivals, fairs, stadiums, theaters, or other like places of business; or by any business or place

required by law to be licensed by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, except bakery products sold in or by pastry shops, doughnut shops, or like establishments for consumption off the premises;

- 2. Foods and drinks sold ready for immediate consumption from vending machines, pushcarts, motor vehicles, or any other form of vehicle;
- 3. 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 drink" does not include: 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 or coffee substitutes; tea except when sold in containers as provided herein; cocoa; products intended to be mixed with milk; or natural fluid milk;
- 4. Foods or drinks cooked or prepared on the seller's premises and sold ready for immediate consumption either on or off the premises, excluding bakery products for off-premises consumption unless such foods are taxed under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2.; or
  - 5. Sandwiches sold ready for immediate consumption.

or parking area of an arena, rink, or stadium; or the parking

For the purposes of this paragraph, "seller's premises" shall

be construed broadly, and means, but is not limited to, the lobby, aisle, or auditorium of a theater; the seating, aisle,

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.

(e)(b)1. Food or drinks not exempt under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d)paragraph (a)shall be exempt, notwithstanding those paragraphs that paragraph, 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 shall not apply to any food or drinks on which federal law shall permit sales taxes without penalty, such as termination of the state's participation.
- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department shall make refunds or allow credits to a distributor equal to the fee imposed and paid under s. 403.7197 on containers purchased by consumers with food coupons or Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children vouchers issued under authority of federal law.
- (3) EXEMPTIONS, PARTIAL; CERTAIN FARM
  EQUIPMENT.--There shall be taxable at the rate of 3 percent
  the sale, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state
  of self-propelled, or power-drawn, or power-driven farm
  equipment used exclusively on a farm or in a forest by a
  farmer on a farm owned, leased, or sharecropped by the farmer

in plowing, planting, cultivating, or harvesting crops or products as produced by those agricultural industries included in s. 570.02(1). Harvesting is not to be construed to include processing activities. This partial exemption is not forfeited by the act of moving farm equipment between farms or forests. The rental of self-propelled, or power-drawn, or power-driven farm equipment shall be taxed at the rate of 6 percent.

(5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE. --

- (b) Machinery and equipment used to increase productive output.--
- 1. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased for use in new businesses which manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale, or for exclusive use in spaceport activities as defined in s. 212.02, items of tangible personal property at fixed locations are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used in a new business in this state. Such purchases must be made prior to the date the business first begins its productive operations, and delivery of the purchased item must be made within 12 months of that date.
- 2.<u>a.</u> Industrial machinery and equipment purchased for use in expanding manufacturing facilities or plant units which manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale, or for exclusive use in spaceport activities as defined in s. 212.02, items of tangible personal property at fixed locations in this state are exempt from any amount of tax imposed by this chapter in excess of \$50,000 per calendar year upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the

department that such items are used to increase the productive output of such expanded business by not less than 10 percent.

- b. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, industrial machinery and equipment purchased for use in expanding printing or publishing manufacturing facilities or plant units that manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property at fixed locations in this state are exempt from any amount of tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used to increase the productive output of such expanded business by not less than 10 percent.
- 3.a. To receive an exemption provided by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., a qualifying business entity shall apply to the department for a temporary tax exemption permit. The application shall state that a new business exemption or expanded business exemption is being sought. Upon a tentative affirmative determination by the department pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the department shall issue such permit.
- b. The applicant shall be required to maintain all necessary books and records to support the exemption. Upon completion of purchases of qualified machinery and equipment pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the temporary tax permit shall be delivered to the department or returned to the department by certified or registered mail.
- c. If, in a subsequent audit conducted by the department, it is determined that the machinery and equipment purchased as exempt under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. did not meet the criteria mandated by this paragraph or if commencement of production did not occur, the amount of taxes

exempted at the time of purchase shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business entity, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the date of purchase, in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

- d. In the event a qualifying business entity fails to apply for a temporary exemption permit or if the tentative determination by the department required to obtain a temporary exemption permit is negative, a qualifying business entity shall receive the exemption provided in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. through a refund of previously paid taxes. No refund may be made for such taxes unless the criteria mandated by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. have been met and commencement of production has occurred.
- 4. The department shall promulgate rules governing applications for, issuance of, and the form of temporary tax exemption permits; provisions for recapture of taxes; and the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of increased productive output, commencement of production, and qualification for exemption.
- 5. The exemptions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. do not apply to machinery or equipment purchased or used by electric utility companies, communications companies, phosphate or other solid minerals severance, mining, or processing operations, oil or gas exploration or production operations, publishing firms that do not export at least 50 percent of their finished product out of the state, any firm subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, or any firm which does not manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale, or for exclusive use in

spaceport activities as defined in s. 212.02, items of tangible personal property.

- 6. For the purposes of the exemptions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2., these terms have the following meanings:
- a. "Industrial machinery and equipment" means "section 38 property" as defined in s. 48(a)(1)(A) and (B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, provided "industrial machinery and equipment" shall be construed by regulations adopted by the Department of Revenue to mean tangible property used as an integral part of the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing for sale, or for exclusive use in spaceport activities as defined in s. 212.02, of items of tangible personal property. Such term includes parts and accessories only to the extent that the exemption thereof is consistent with the provisions of this paragraph.
- b. "Productive output" means the number of units actually produced by a single plant or operation in a single continuous 12-month period, irrespective of sales. Increases in productive output shall be measured by the output for 12 continuous months immediately following the completion of installation of such machinery or equipment over the output for the 12 continuous months immediately preceding such installation. However, if a different 12-month continuous period of time would more accurately reflect the increase in productive output of machinery and equipment purchased to facilitate an expansion, the increase in productive output may be measured during that 12-month continuous period of time if such time period is mutually agreed upon by the Department of Revenue and the expanding business prior to the commencement of production; provided, however, in no case may such time

period begin later than 2 years following the completion of installation of the new machinery and equipment. The units used to measure productive output shall be physically comparable between the two periods, irrespective of sales.

- 7. Notwithstanding any other provision in this paragraph to the contrary, in order to receive the exemption provided in this paragraph a taxpayer must register with the WAGES Program Business Registry established by the local WAGES coalition for the area in which the taxpayer is located. Such registration establishes a commitment on the part of the taxpayer to hire WAGES program participants to the maximum extent possible consistent with the nature of their business.
  - (7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. --

- (o) Religious, charitable, scientific, educational, and veterans' institutions and organizations.--
- 1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this part transactions involving:
- a. Sales or leases directly to churches or sales or leases of tangible personal property by churches;
- b. Sales or leases to nonprofit religious, nonprofit charitable, nonprofit scientific, or nonprofit educational institutions when used in carrying on their customary nonprofit religious, nonprofit charitable, nonprofit scientific, or nonprofit educational activities, including church cemeteries; and
- c. Sales or leases to the state headquarters of qualified veterans' organizations and the state headquarters of their auxiliaries when used in carrying on their customary veterans' organization activities. If a qualified veterans' organization or its auxiliary does not maintain a permanent state headquarters, then transactions involving sales or

leases to such organization and used to maintain the office of the highest ranking state official are exempt from the tax imposed by this part.

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- 2. The provisions of this section authorizing exemptions from tax shall be strictly defined, limited, and applied in each category as follows:
- "Religious institutions" means churches, synagogues, and established physical places for worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted and carried on. The term "religious institutions" includes nonprofit corporations the sole purpose of which is to provide free transportation services to church members, their families, and other church attendees. The term "religious institutions" also includes state, district, or other governing or administrative offices the function of which is to assist or regulate the customary activities of religious organizations or members. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation which is qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which owns and operates a Florida radio or television station, at least 90 percent of the programming of which station consists of programs of a religious nature, and the financial support for which, exclusive of receipts for broadcasting from other nonprofit organizations, is predominantly from contributions from the general public. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation which is qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which provides regular religious services to Florida state prisoners and which from its own established physical place of worship, operates a

ministry providing worship and services of a charitable nature 2 to the community on a weekly basis. The term "religious 3 institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation which is 4 qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), United States 5 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the primary 6 activity of which is distribution of audio recordings of 7 religious scriptures to blind or visually impaired persons at 8 no charge. The term "religious institutions" also includes any 9 nonprofit corporation which is qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 10 as amended, the sole or primary function of which is to 11 12 provide, at any location, nonprofit religious services, evangelistic services, religious education, or missionary 13 14 activities for, or in direct participation with, one or more 15 churches, synagogues, or established places of worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are 16 17 regularly conducted. 18

- b. "Charitable institutions" means only nonprofit corporations qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and other nonprofit entities, the sole or primary function of which is to provide, or to raise funds for organizations which provide, one or more of the following services if a reasonable percentage of such service is provided free of charge, or at a substantially reduced cost, to persons, animals, or organizations that are unable to pay for such service:
- (I) Medical aid for the relief of disease, injury, or disability;
- (II) Regular provision of physical necessities such as food, clothing, or shelter;

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(III) Services for the prevention of or rehabilitation of persons from alcoholism or drug abuse; the prevention of suicide; or the alleviation of mental, physical, or sensory health problems;

- (IV) Social welfare services including adoption placement, child care, community care for the elderly, and other social welfare services which clearly and substantially benefit a client population which is disadvantaged or suffers a hardship;
- (V) Medical research for the relief of disease, injury, or disability;
  - (VI) Legal services; or
- (VII) Food, shelter, or medical care for animals or adoption services, cruelty investigations, or education programs concerning animals;

and the term includes groups providing volunteer staff to organizations designated as charitable institutions under this sub-subparagraph; nonprofit organizations the sole or primary purpose of which is to coordinate, network, or link other institutions designated as charitable institutions under this sub-subparagraph with those persons, animals, or organizations in need of their services; and nonprofit national, state, district, or other governing, coordinating, or administrative organizations the sole or primary purpose of which is to represent or regulate the customary activities of other institutions designated as charitable institutions under this sub-subparagraph. Notwithstanding any other requirement of this section, any blood bank that relies solely upon volunteer donations of blood and tissue, that is licensed under chapter 483, and that qualifies as tax exempt under s. 501(c)(3) of

the Internal Revenue Code constitutes a charitable institution and is exempt from the tax imposed by this part.

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- c. "Scientific organizations" means scientific organizations which hold current exemptions from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and also means organizations the purpose of which is to protect air and water quality or the purpose of which is to protect wildlife and which hold current exemptions from the federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- "Educational institutions" means state tax-supported or parochial, church and nonprofit private schools, colleges, or universities which conduct regular classes and courses of study required for accreditation by, or membership in, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the Department of Education, the Florida Council of Independent Schools, or the Florida Association of Christian Colleges and Schools, Inc., or nonprofit private schools which conduct regular classes and courses of study accepted for continuing education credit by a Board of the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation or which conduct regular classes and courses of study accepted for continuing education credit by the American Medical Association. Nonprofit libraries, art galleries, performing arts centers that provide educational programs exclusively to school children when such programs involve performances or other educational activities at the performing arts center and serve a minimum of 50,000 school children per year, performing arts organizations that receive funding from the Florida Cultural Institutions Program, and museums open to the public are defined as educational institutions and are eligible for exemption. The term

"educational institutions" includes private nonprofit organizations the purpose of which is to raise funds for 2 3 schools teaching grades kindergarten through high school, 4 colleges, and universities. The term "educational institutions" includes any nonprofit newspaper of free or paid 5 circulation primarily on university or college campuses which 6 7 holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 8 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and any educational 9 television or radio network or system established pursuant to s. 229.805 or s. 229.8051 and any nonprofit television or 10 radio station which is a part of such network or system and 11 12 which holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The term 13 "educational institutions" also includes state, district, or 14 other governing or administrative offices the function of 15 which is to assist or regulate the customary activities of 16 educational organizations or members. The term "educational 17 institutions" also includes a nonprofit educational cable 18 19 consortium which holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 20 as amended, whose primary purpose is the delivery of 21 educational and instructional cable television programming and 22 23 whose members are composed exclusively of educational organizations which hold a valid consumer certificate of 24 exemption and which are either an educational institution as 25 26 defined in this sub-subparagraph, or qualified as a nonprofit 27 organization pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. 28 29 "Veterans' organizations" means nationally chartered or recognized veterans' organizations, including,

but not limited to, Florida chapters of the Paralyzed Veterans

of America, Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A., Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Florida, Inc., which hold current exemptions from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (ff) Aircraft repair and maintenance labor charges.—There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this part all labor charges for the repair and maintenance of aircraft of more than 20,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, charges for parts and equipment furnished in connection with such labor charges are taxable.
  - (ii) Certain electricity uses.--

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1. Charges for electricity used to operate machinery and equipment directly and exclusively at a fixed location in this state when such to operate machinery and equipment that is used to manufacture, process, compound, or produce, or prepare for shipment items of tangible personal property for sale, or to operate pollution control equipment, recycling equipment, maintenance equipment, or monitoring or control equipment used in such operations are exempt to the extent provided in this paragraph from the tax imposed by this part as provided in subparagraph 2. In order to qualify for this exemption, 75 percent or more of the electricity used at the fixed location must be used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment. The exemption provided for herein is applicable if the electricity that is used for the exempt purposes is separately metered, or if it is not separately metered, it is irrevocably presumed that 50 percent of the charge for electricity is for nonexempt purposes.

2. This exemption only applies only to industries classified under SIC Industry Major Group Numbers 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

- 3. Possession by a seller of a written certification by the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection, relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the nontaxable amounts, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.
  - 4. Such exemption shall be applied as follows:
- $\underline{a.1.}$  Beginning July 1, 1996, 20 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$  Beginning July 1, 1997, 40 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- $\underline{\text{c.3.}}$  Beginning July 1, 1998, 60 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- $\underline{d.4.}$  Beginning July 1, 1999, 80 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- $\underline{\text{e.5.}}$  Beginning July 1, 2000, 100 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- $\underline{5}$ . Notwithstanding any other provision in this paragraph to the contrary, in order to receive the exemption provided in this paragraph a taxpayer must  $\underline{\text{first}}$  register with the WAGES Program Business Registry established by the local WAGES coalition for the area in which the taxpayer is located.

Such registration establishes a commitment on the part of the taxpayer to hire WAGES program participants to the maximum extent possible consistent with the nature of their business.

<u>6.a.</u> In order to determine whether the exemption provided in this paragraph from the tax on charges for electricity has an effect on retaining or attracting companies to this state, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Governmental Accountability shall periodically monitor and report on the industries receiving the exemption.

<u>b.</u> The first report shall be submitted no later than January 1, 1997, and must be conducted in such a manner as to specifically determine the number of companies within each SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 1996, and the number of individuals employed by companies within each SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 1996.

c. The second report shall be submitted no later than January 1, 2001, and must be comprehensive in scope, but, at a minimum, must be conducted in such a manner as to specifically determine the number of companies within each SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 2000, the number of individuals employed by companies within each SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 2000, whether the change, if any, in such number of companies or employees is attributable to the exemption provided in this paragraph, whether it would be sound public policy to continue or discontinue the exemption, and the consequences of doing so.

<u>d.</u> Both reports shall be submitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Minority Leader, and the House Minority Leader.

(nn) Equipment used in aircraft repair and maintenance.—There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter replacement engines, parts, and equipment used in the repair or maintenance of aircraft of more than 20,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight, when such parts or equipment are installed on such aircraft that is being repaired or maintained in this state.

- (oo) Aircraft sales or leases.--The sale or lease of an aircraft of more than 20,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight for use by a common carrier is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. As used in this paragraph, common carrier means an airline operating under part 121 or part 129 of the federal aviation regulations.
- (pp) Complimentary items.--There is exempt from the
  tax imposed by this chapter:
- 1. Any food or drink, whether or not cooked or prepared on the premises, provided without charge as a sample or for the convenience of customers by a dealer that primarily sells food product items at retail.
- 2. Any item given to a customer as part of a price guarantee plan related to point-of-sale errors by a dealer that primarily sells food products at retail.
- (gg) Donated goods, foods or beverages.--Any goods, food or beverages donated by a dealer that sells goods, or food products at retail to a food bank or an organization which holds current exemption from federal corporate income tax pursuant to s. 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- 30 <u>(rr) Complimentary meals.--Where no separate charge or</u>
  31 specific amount is shown for food or drinks furnished as part

of a packaged room rate by any person offering for rent or lease any transient living accommodations as described in s. 509.013(4)(a) which are licensed under part I of chapter 509 and which are subject to the tax under s. 212.03, such drinks or food are considered sold at retail as a part of the total charge for the transient living accommodations. The person offering the accommodations is not considered the consumer of items purchased in furnishing such food or drinks and may purchase such items under conditions of a sale for resale.

## (ss) Advertising agencies.--

- 1. As used in this paragraph, the term "advertising agency" means any firm that is regularly engaged in the business of providing advertising materials and services to its clients.
- 2. Exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are advertising services provided by an advertising agency to its clients and items of tangible personal property such as photographic negatives and positives, videos, films, galleys, mechanicals, veloxes, illustrations, and artwork and the services used to produce those items if the items are:
- a. Sold to an advertising agency that is acting as an agent for its clients pursuant to contract, and are created for the performance of advertising services for the clients;
- b. Produced, fabricated, manufactured, or otherwise created by an advertising agency for its clients, and are used in the performance of advertising services for the clients; or
- c. Sold by an advertising agency to its clients in the performance of advertising services for the clients, whether or not the charges for these items are marked up or separately stated.

- 3. The items exempted from tax under subparagraph 2. and the creative services used by an advertising agency to design the advertising for promotional goods such as displays, display containers, exhibits, newspaper inserts, brochures, catalogues, direct mail letters or flats, shirts, hats, pens, pencils, key chains, or other printed goods or materials are not subject to tax. However, when such promotional goods are produced or reproduced for distribution, tax applies only to the cost price of such production or reproduction for distribution.
- 4. The exemptions provided by this paragraph apply retroactively, except that taxes that have been remitted before July 1, 1997, on transactions that are subject to exemption under this paragraph are not subject to refund.
- (tt) Nonprofit cooperative hospital
  laundries.--Nonprofit organizations which are incorporated
  under chapter 617 and which are treated, for federal income
  tax purposes, as cooperatives under subchapter T of the
  Internal Revenue Code, whose sole purpose is to offer laundry
  supplies and services to its members, which members must all
  be exempt from federal income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of
  the Internal Revenue Code, are exempt from the tax imposed by
  this chapter.
- (uu) Bullion.--The sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or any combination thereof in a single transaction, is exempt if the sales price exceeds \$500. The dealer must maintain proper documentation, as prescribed by rule of the department, to identify that portion of a transaction which involves the sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion and is exempt under this paragraph.

assistance advisory committee with public and private sector members, including representatives of both manufacturers and retailers, to advise the Department of Revenue and the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services in determining the taxability of specific products and product lines pursuant to subsection (1) and paragraph (2)(a). In determining taxability and in preparing a list of specific products and product lines which are or are not taxable, the committee shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120. Private sector members shall not be compensated for serving on the committee.

- (b) The department, with the advice of the committee, shall develop guidelines for determining the taxability of specific products. The guidelines shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120 and shall be a public record. In developing the guidelines, if the department determines that a proposed guideline substantially affects a particular person, it shall notify the person of the development of the proposed guideline. The guidelines shall be submitted to the Administrative Procedures Committee and the department shall respond to any comments made by the committee or to any person substantially affected by the guidelines.
- (c) The advisory committee shall use guidelines
  determined by the department in making its recommendations.
  The committee shall forward its recommendations to the
  department, which shall determine the taxability of specific
  products. The determination shall be a public record and shall
  be final upon its publication and shall remain effective
  unless a change of determination is published. The
  determination shall not be subject to the provisions of

chapter 120 except that the determination may be challenged pursuant to a proceeding conducted under ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

(d) The department is authorized to develop a central database and to publish the determination as to the taxability of specific products in a manner which generally provides retailers with information to properly tax products based on their universal product codes. To assure maximum benefit to the retail community, the committee shall help in identifying the scope of information that should be included in the central database and the appropriate methods to assure efficient and effective communication. Information contained in the central database shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120 and shall be a public record.

Section 12. (1) Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (2) and paragraph (c) is added to subsection (4) of section 220.15, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of said section is amended, to read:

220.15 Apportionment of adjusted federal income. --

- (2) The property factor is a fraction the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the taxable year or period and the denominator of which is the average value of such property owned or rented and used everywhere.
- (c) The property factor fraction shall not include any real or tangible personal property located in this state with respect to which it is certified to the Department of Revenue by the Board of Regents that such property is dedicated exclusively to research and development activities performed

pursuant to sponsored research contracts conducted in conjunction with and through a state university.

- (4) The payroll factor is a fraction the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the taxable year or period by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid everywhere during the taxable year or period.
- (c) The payroll factor fraction shall not include any compensation paid to any employee located in this state when it is certified to the Department of Revenue by the Board of Regents that such compensation was paid to employees dedicated exclusively to research and development activities performed pursuant to sponsored research contracts conducted in conjunction with and through a state university.
- (5) The sales factor is a fraction the numerator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year or period and the denominator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer everywhere during the taxable year or period.
- (c) Sales of a financial organization, including, but not limited to, banking and savings institutions, investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and brokerage companies, occur in this state if derived from:
- 1. Fees, commissions, or other compensation for financial services rendered within this state;
- 2. Gross profits from trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities managed within this state;
- 3. Interest received within this state, other than interest from loans secured by mortgages, deeds of trust, or other liens upon real or tangible personal property located without this state, and dividends received within this state;

- 4. Interest charged to customers at places of business maintained within this state for carrying debit balances of margin accounts, without deduction of any costs incurred in carrying such accounts;
- 5. Interest, fees, commissions, or other charges or gains from loans secured by mortgages, deeds of trust, or other liens upon real or tangible personal property located in this state or from installment sale agreements originally executed by a taxpayer or the taxpayer's agent to sell real or tangible personal property located in this state;
- 6. Rents from real or tangible personal property located in this state; or
- 7. Any other gross income, including other interest, resulting from the operation as a financial organization within this state.

In computing the amounts under this paragraph, any amount received by a member of an affiliated group (determined under s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, but without reference to whether any such corporation is an "includable corporation" under s. 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) from another member of such group shall be included only to the extent such amount exceeds expenses of the recipient directly related thereto. No research and development activities certified by the Board of Regents as being conducted in conjunction with and through a state university within this state shall cause any corporation to become subject to the taxes imposed by this chapter if the corporation would otherwise not be subject to the tax levied under this chapter. The property and payroll eliminated from the apportionment formula pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (2)(c) and (4)(c) shall be eliminated

only for the duration of the contractual period specified in the contracts for the conduct of the sponsored research. The reduction in tax due as a result of the property and payroll eliminated from the apportionment formula pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (2)(c) and (4)(c) shall not exceed the amount paid to the state university for the conduct of the sponsored research. No sponsored research contracts in existence prior to July 1, 1997, shall be eligible to participate in the provisions of paragraphs (2)(c) and (4)(c).

rules necessary to administer the amendment to s. 220.15,
Florida Statutes, by this section. The Board of Regents shall
monitor the various sponsored research contracts and make a
report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to
the President of the Senate by February 1, 1999, which shall
provide any necessary information which indicates if the
provisions of this section have been successful in attracting
additional sponsored research contracts.

Section 13. 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 to each of the 5 taxable years immediately thereafter; however, any such credit which would have expired on or after July 1, 1996, may be carried over until such credit is fully utilized.

Section 14. Paragraph (o) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is 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 part.

- (7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. --
- (o) Religious, charitable, scientific, educational, and veterans' institutions and organizations.--
- 1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this part transactions involving:
- a. Sales or leases directly to churches or sales or leases of tangible personal property by churches;
- b. Sales or leases to nonprofit religious, nonprofit charitable, nonprofit scientific, or nonprofit educational institutions when used in carrying on their customary nonprofit religious, nonprofit charitable, nonprofit

scientific, or nonprofit educational activities, including church cemeteries; and

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- c. Sales or leases to the state headquarters of qualified veterans' organizations and the state headquarters of their auxiliaries when used in carrying on their customary veterans' organization activities. If a qualified veterans' organization or its auxiliary does not maintain a permanent state headquarters, then transactions involving sales or leases to such organization and used to maintain the office of the highest ranking state official are exempt from the tax imposed by this part.
- 2. The provisions of this section authorizing exemptions from tax shall be strictly defined, limited, and applied in each category as follows:
- "Religious institutions" means churches, synagogues, and established physical places for worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted and carried on. The term "religious institutions" includes nonprofit corporations the sole purpose of which is to provide free transportation services to church members, their families, and other church attendees. The term "religious institutions" also includes state, district, or other governing or administrative offices the function of which is to assist or regulate the customary activities of religious organizations or members. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation which is qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which owns and operates a Florida television station, at least 90 percent of the programming of which station consists of programs of a religious nature, and the financial support for which,

exclusive of receipts for broadcasting from other nonprofit organizations, is predominantly from contributions from the general public. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation which is qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which provides regular religious services to Florida state prisoners and which from its own established physical place of worship, operates a ministry providing worship and services of a charitable nature to the community on a weekly basis.

- b. "Charitable institutions" means only nonprofit corporations qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and other nonprofit entities, the sole or primary function of which is to provide, or to raise funds for organizations which provide, one or more of the following services if a reasonable percentage of such service is provided free of charge, or at a substantially reduced cost, to persons, animals, or organizations that are unable to pay for such service:
- (I) Medical aid for the relief of disease, injury, or disability;
- (II) Regular provision of physical necessities such as food, clothing, or shelter;
- (III) Services for the prevention of or rehabilitation of persons from alcoholism or drug abuse; the prevention of suicide; or the alleviation of mental, physical, or sensory health problems;
- (IV) Social welfare services including adoption placement, child care, community care for the elderly, and other social welfare services which clearly and substantially

benefit a client population which is disadvantaged or suffers 2 a hardship; 3 (V) Medical research for the relief of disease, 4 injury, or disability; 5 (VI) Legal services; or 6 (VII) Food, shelter, or medical care for animals or 7 adoption services, cruelty investigations, or education 8 programs concerning animals; 9 and the term includes groups providing volunteer staff to 10 11 organizations designated as charitable institutions under this 12 sub-subparagraph; nonprofit organizations the sole or primary purpose of which is to coordinate, network, or link other 13 14 institutions designated as charitable institutions under this sub-subparagraph with those persons, animals, or organizations 15 in need of their services; and nonprofit national, state, 16 17 district, or other governing, coordinating, or administrative 18 organizations the sole or primary purpose of which is to 19 represent or regulate the customary activities of other institutions designated as charitable institutions under this 20 sub-subparagraph. Notwithstanding any other requirement of 21 this section, any blood bank that relies solely upon volunteer 22 23 donations of blood and tissue, that is licensed under chapter 483, and that qualifies as tax exempt under s. 501(c)(3) of 24 the Internal Revenue Code constitutes a charitable institution 25 26 and is exempt from the tax imposed by this part. Sales to a 27 health system, qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 28 501(c)(3), United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as 29 amended, which filed an application for exemption with the 30 department prior to April 5, 1997, and which application is 31

subsequently approved, shall be exempt as to any unpaid taxes on purchases made from January 1, 1994, to June 1, 1997.

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- c. "Scientific organizations" means scientific organizations which hold current exemptions from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and also means organizations the purpose of which is to protect air and water quality or the purpose of which is to protect wildlife and which hold current exemptions from the federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- "Educational institutions" means state tax-supported or parochial, church and nonprofit private schools, colleges, or universities which conduct regular classes and courses of study required for accreditation by, or membership in, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the Department of Education, the Florida Council of Independent Schools, or the Florida Association of Christian Colleges and Schools, Inc., or nonprofit private schools which conduct regular classes and courses of study accepted for continuing education credit by a Board of the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation or which conduct regular classes and courses of study accepted for continuing education credit by the American Medical Association. Nonprofit libraries, art galleries, and museums open to the public are defined as educational institutions and are eligible for exemption. The term "educational institutions" includes private nonprofit organizations the purpose of which is to raise funds for schools teaching grades kindergarten through high school, colleges, and universities. The term "educational institutions" includes any nonprofit newspaper of free or paid circulation primarily on university or college campuses which

holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and any educational television or radio network or system established pursuant to s. 229.805 or s. 229.8051 and any nonprofit television or radio station which is a part of such network or system and which holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The term "educational institutions" also includes state, district, or other governing or administrative offices the function of which is to assist or regulate the customary activities of educational organizations or members. The term "educational institutions" also includes a nonprofit educational cable consortium which holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, whose primary purpose is the delivery of educational and instructional cable television programming and whose members are composed exclusively of educational organizations which hold a valid consumer certificate of exemption and which are either an educational institution as defined in this sub-subparagraph, or qualified as a nonprofit organization pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

e. "Veterans' organizations" means nationally chartered or recognized veterans' organizations, including, but not limited to, Florida chapters of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A., Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Florida, Inc., which hold current exemptions from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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Section 15. Effective January 1, 1999, and applicable to taxes due, taxes paid, or returns filed after the effective date, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 95.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

95.091 Limitation on actions to collect taxes.--

- (3)(a)1. With the exception of taxes levied under chapter 198 and tax adjustments made pursuant to s. 220.23, the Department of Revenue may determine and assess the amount of any tax, penalty, or interest due under any tax enumerated in s. 72.011 which it has authority to administer and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation may determine and assess the amount of any tax, penalty, or interest due under any tax enumerated in s. 72.011 which it has authority to administer:
- a. Within 3 5 years after the date the tax is due, any return with respect to the tax is due, or such return is filed, whichever occurs later;
- b. Within  $\underline{4}$  6 years after the date the taxpayer either makes a substantial underpayment of tax, or files a substantially incorrect return;
- c. At any time while the right to a refund or credit of the tax is available to the taxpayer;
- d. 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; or
- e. In any case in which there has been a refund of tax erroneously made for any reason, within 5 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.

Section 16. Effective July 1, 1997, subsection (16) is added to section 213.015, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, and, effective January 1, 1999, subsections (17), (18), and (19) are added to said section, to read:

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

(16) The right to assurance that no part of the compensation of employees or agents of any governmental entity in Florida, when performing tax audits, will be based on the amount of tax assessed or collected as a result of the audit (see ss. 213.28 and 213.34).

(17) The right to receive interest when a refund is not paid within 90 days after receipt of a complete

application for refund for overpayments, payment of taxes not due, or taxes paid in error (see ss. 213.255 and 220.723). 2 3 (18) The right to market interest rates on delinquent 4 taxes (see s. 213.235). 5 The right to the same statute of limitations on 6 assessments and refunds (see ss. 95.091, 213.25, 215.26, and 7 220.727). Section 17. Effective January 1, 1999, and applicable 8 9 to taxes unpaid after the effective date, section 213.235, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 10 213.235 Determination of interest on deficiencies.--11 12 (1) The annual rate of interest applicable to tax payment deficiencies shall be two percentage points greater 13 14 than the adjusted rate established by the executive director of the department under subsection (2). This annual rate of 15 interest is applicable to all taxes enumerated in s. 213.05, 16 17 except those taxes imposed in chapters 192 through 197 and 18 chapter 200. 19 (2) If the adjusted prime rate charged by banks, 20 rounded to the nearest full percent, during either: 21 (a) The 6-month period ending on September 30 of any 22 calendar year; or 23 (b) The 6-month period ending on March 31 of any 24 calendar year, 25 26 differs from the interest rate in effect on such date, the 27 executive director of the department shall, within 20 days, 28 establish an adjusted rate of interest equal to such adjusted 29 prime rate. (3) An adjusted rate of interest established under 30 this section shall become effective:

1	(a) On January 1 of the succeeding year, if based upon
2	the adjusted prime rate for the 6-month period ending on
3	September 30; or
4	(b) On July 1 of the same calendar year, if based upon
5	the adjusted prime rate for the 6-month period ending on March
6	<u>31.</u>
7	(4) For the purposes of this section, "adjusted prime
8	rate charged by banks" means the average predominant prime
9	rate quoted by commercial banks to large businesses, as
10	determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
11	System.
12	(5) Once established, an adjusted rate of interest
13	shall remain in effect until an adjustment is made under
14	subsection (2).
15	Section 18. Effective January 1, 1999, and applicable
16	to amounts paid after the effective date, section 213.255,
17	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
18	213.255 InterestInterest shall be paid on
19	overpayments of taxes, payment of taxes not due, or taxes paid
20	in error, subject to the following conditions:
21	(1) A refund application must be filed with the
22	department within the time specified by s. 215.26.
23	(2) A refund application shall not be processed until
24	it is determined complete. A refund application is complete
25	if it is filed on a permitted form and contains:
26	(a) The taxpayer's name, address, identifying number,
27	and signature.
28	(b) Sufficient information, whether on the application
29	or attachments, to permit mathematical verification of the
30	amount of the refund.
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- $\underline{\mbox{(d)}}$  The specific grounds upon which the refund is claimed.

- (e) The taxable years or periods involved.
- (f) A completed audit, if an audit is required by the department.
- (g) In the case of taxes collected and remitted to the state, proof that such monies have first been refunded to the party from whom they were collected.
- (h) Any other statutory requirement regarding such refund, including restrictions requiring a delay in such refund have been met.
- (3) If the refund application is not complete, the department shall return the application to the taxpayer with instructions to include any documents needed to complete the application.
- (4) Interest shall not commence until 90 days after a complete refund application has been filed and the amount of overpayment has not been refunded to the taxpayer or applied as a credit to the taxpayer's account. If the department and the taxpayer mutually agree that an audit of the claim is necessary, interest shall not commence until the audit of the claim is final.
- reversed by a court of last resort or if a tax is adjudicated unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Florida or higher court, and a refund of the tax is ordered, interest shall not commence on complete applications until 90 days after the adjudication becomes final and unappealable or 90 days after a complete application has been filed, whichever is later.

(6) Interest shall be paid until a date determined by the department which shall be no more than 7 days prior to the date of the issuance of the refund warrant by the Comptroller.

- (7) No interest shall be paid if the department has reasonable cause to believe that it could not recover the amount of any refund paid in error from the person claiming the refund, unless such person files a cash bond or a surety bond in the amount of the refund claimed or such person makes other security arrangements satisfactory to the department. The cash or surety bond shall be endorsed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state and shall be conditioned upon payment in full of the amount of any refund paid in error for any reason. The department shall provide a written notice of its determination that a cash or surety bond is required, in which event interest shall not commence until the person filing the claim satisfies this requirement.
- (8) The rate of interest shall be 1 percentage point lower than the adjusted rate established pursuant to s.

  213.235, except that the annual rate of interest shall never be greater than 11 percent. This annual rate of interest shall be applied to all refunds of taxes administered by the department except for corporate income taxes and emergency excise taxes governed by ss. 220.721 and 220.723.
- (9) The provisions of this section are not applicable to refunds where the amount refunded is based on a statutory exemption given by way of refund.
- (10) The interest provisions of this section shall be tolled, if at the request of the taxpayer, the Department holds an application for refund pending the outcome of a court proceeding challenging the validity of a previously denied refund claim or assessment.

Section 19. Effective July 1, 1997, subsection (1) of section 213.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.34 Authority to audit.--

(1) The Department of Revenue shall have the authority to audit and examine the accounts, books, or records of all persons who are subject to a revenue law made applicable to this chapter, or otherwise placed under the control and administration of the department, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any return which has been filed or payment which has been made, or for the purpose of making a return where none has been made. No part of the compensation of any employee or agent of the state performing a tax audit shall be based on the amount of tax assessed or collected as a result of the audit.

Section 20. Effective January 1, 1999, and applicable to taxes paid on or after September 30, 1994, subsection (2) of section 215.26, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

215.26 Repayment of funds paid into State Treasury through error.--

(2) Application for refunds as provided by this section must be filed with the Comptroller, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, within 3 years after the right to the refund has accrued or else the right is barred. Except as provided in chapter 198 and s. 220.23, an application for a refund of a tax enumerated in s. 72.011, which tax was paid after September 30, 1994, must be filed with the Comptroller within 5 years after the date the tax is paid. The Comptroller may delegate the authority to accept an application for refund to any state agency, or the judicial branch, vested by law with the responsibility for the

collection of any tax, license, or account due. The application for refund must be on a form approved by the Comptroller and must be supplemented with additional proof the Comptroller deems necessary to establish the claim; provided, the claim is not otherwise barred under the laws of this state. Upon receipt of an application for refund, the judicial branch or the state agency to which the funds were paid shall make a determination of the amount due. If an application for refund is denied, in whole or in part, the judicial branch or such state agency shall notify the applicant stating the reasons therefor. Upon approval of an application for refund, the judicial branch or such state agency shall furnish the Comptroller with a properly executed voucher authorizing payment.

Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 198.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

198.18 Failure to pay tax; penalties; delinquent or deficient taxes, interest.--

(2) Any deficiency in tax or any tax payment not received by the department on or before the due date as provided in s. 198.15, in addition to any other penalties, shall bear interest at the <u>adjusted</u> rate <u>established pursuant</u> to s. 213.235 of 1 percent per month of the amount due from the due date until paid. The department may settle or compromise such interest pursuant to s. 213.21.

Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 199.282, Florida Statutes, is 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  $\underline{\text{adjusted}}$  rate  $\underline{\text{established}}$  pursuant to s. 213.235 of 12 percent per year.

Section 23. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 201.17, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, as amended by chapter 96-395, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

201.17 Penalties for failure to pay tax required. --

- (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:
- (c) Payment of interest to the Department of Revenue, accruing from the date the tax is due until paid, at the <a href="mailto:adjusted">adjusted</a> rate <a href="mailto:established pursuant to s. 213.235">established pursuant to s. 213.235</a> of 1 percent <a href="mailto:per month">per month</a>, based on the amount of tax not paid.

Section 24. Section 203.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

203.06 Interest on delinquent payments.--Any payments as imposed in this chapter, if not received by the Department of Revenue on or before the due date as provided by law, shall include, as an additional part of such amount due, interest at the adjusted rate established pursuant to s. 213.235 of 1 percent per month, accruing from the date due until paid.

Section 25. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 203.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 203.62, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

203.62 Applicability of specified sections of part I.--The provisions of ss. 203.01, 203.012, 203.013, 203.02, 203.03, 203.04, 203.06, and 203.07 shall be applicable to the levy and collection of taxes imposed pursuant to this part as if fully set out in this part.

Section 26. Subsection (2) of section 206.44, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

206.44 Penalty and interest for failure to report on time; penalty and interest on tax deficiencies.--

(2) Any payment that is not received by the department on or before the due date as provided in s. 206.43 shall bear interest at the <u>adjusted</u> rate <u>established pursuant to s.</u>

213.235 of 1 percent per month, from the date due until paid. Interest on any delinquent tax shall be calculated beginning on the 21st day of the month for which the tax is due, except as otherwise provided in this part.

Section 27. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 206.44, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 206.06, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 95-417, Laws of Florida, is reenacted to read:

206.06 Estimate of amount of fuel taxes due and unpaid.--

(1) Whenever any terminal supplier, importer, exporter, or wholesaler neglects or refuses to make and file any report for any calendar month, as required by the fuel tax laws of this state, or files an incorrect or fraudulent report, or is in default in the payment of any fuel taxes and penalties thereon payable under the laws of this state, the department shall, from any information it may be able to obtain from its office or elsewhere, estimate the number of

gallons of motor fuel with respect to which the terminal supplier, importer, exporter, or wholesaler has become liable for taxes under the fuel tax laws of this state and the amount of taxes due and payable thereon, to which sum shall be added a penalty and interest as provided in s. 206.44.

Section 28. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 206.44, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 206.94, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 95-417, Laws of Florida, is reenacted to read:

206.94 Department may estimate diesel fuels sold or used.—When any person neglects or refuses to file any report as required by s. 206.91 or files an incorrect or fraudulent report, the department shall determine, after investigation, the number of gallons of diesel fuels with respect to which the person has incurred liability under this part for any particular period and fix the amount of taxes due and payable thereon, to which taxes due shall be added the penalties and interest imposed by s. 206.44 as a penalty for the default of such person. The department may settle or compromise such penalties pursuant to s. 213.21.

Section 29. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 206.44, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 206.97, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 95-417, Laws of Florida, is reenacted to read:

206.97 Applicability of specified sections of part I.--The provisions of ss. 206.01, 206.02, 206.026, 206.027, 206.028, 206.04, 206.051, 206.052, 206.054, 206.055, 206.07, 206.075, 206.08, 206.09, 206.095, 206.10, 206.11, 206.12, 206.13, 206.14, 206.15, 206.16, 206.17, 206.175, 206.18, 206.199, 206.20, 206.204, 206.205, 206.21, 206.215, 206.22, 206.23, 206.24, 206.25, 206.27, 206.28, 206.41, 206.415,

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206.416, 206.43, 206.435, 206.44, 206.48, 206.49, 206.56,
    206.59, 206.606, 206.608, 206.61, and 206.62 of part I of this
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   chapter shall, as far as lawful or practicable, be applicable
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    to the tax herein levied and imposed and to the collection
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    thereof as if fully set out in this part. However, no
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   provision of any such section shall apply if it conflicts with
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    any provision of this part.
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           Section 30. For the purpose of incorporating the
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    amendment to section 206.44, Florida Statutes, in a reference
    thereto, subsection (3) of section 206.9915, Florida Statutes,
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    1996 Supplement, is reenacted to read:
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           206.9915 Legislative intent and general provisions.--
           (3) The provisions of ss. 206.01, 206.02, 206.026,
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    206.027, 206.028, 206.051, 206.052, 206.054, 206.055, 206.06,
    206.07, 206.075, 206.08, 206.09, 206.095, 206.10, 206.11,
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    206.12, 206.13, 206.14, 206.15, 206.16, 206.17, 206.175,
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    206.18, 206.199, 206.20, 206.204, 206.205, 206.21, 206.215,
    206.22, 206.24, 206.27, 206.28, 206.416, 206.42, 206.425,
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    206.44, 206.48, 206.49, 206.56, 206.59, 206.86, 206.87,
    206.872, 206.873, 206.8735, 206.874, 206.8741, 206.8745,
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    206.94, 206.945, and 206.9815 shall, as far as lawful or
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   practicable, be applicable to the levy and collection of taxes
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    imposed pursuant to this part as if fully set out in this part
    and made expressly applicable to the taxes imposed herein.
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           Section 31. For the purpose of incorporating the
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    amendment to section 206.44, Florida Statutes, in a reference
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    thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 336.021,
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    Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is reenacted to read:
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           336.021 County transportation system; levy of
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   ninth-cent fuel tax on motor fuel and diesel fuel .--
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(2)(a) The tax collected by the department pursuant to 1 2 subsection (1) shall be transferred to the Ninth-cent Fuel Tax 3 Trust Fund, which fund is created for distribution to the 4 counties pursuant to paragraph (1)(d). The department has the 5 authority to prescribe and publish all forms upon which 6 reports shall be made to it and other forms and records deemed 7 to be necessary for proper administration and collection of the tax levied by any county and shall adopt rules necessary 8 9 to enforce this section, which rules shall have the full force and effect of law. The provisions of ss. 206.026, 206.027, 10 206.028, 206.051, 206.052, 206.054, 206.055, 206.06, 206.07, 11 12 206.075, 206.08, 206.09, 206.095, 206.10, 206.11, 206.12, 206.13, 206.14, 206.15, 206.16, 206.17, 206.175, 206.18, 13 14 206.199, 206.20, 206.204, 206.205, 206.21, 206.215, 206.22, 206.24, 206.27, 206.28, 206.41, 206.416, 206.44, 206.48, 15 206.49, 206.56, 206.59, 206.626, 206.87, 206.872, 206.873, 16 17 206.8735, 206.874, 206.8741, 206.8745, 206.94, and 206.945 shall, as far as practicable, be applicable to the levy and 18 19 collection of the tax imposed pursuant to this section as if fully set out in this section. 20 21 Section 32. Effective July 1, 1999, for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 206.44, Florida 22 23 Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 336.021, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, as 24 amended by section 17 of chapter 96-397, Laws of Florida, is 25 26 reenacted to read: 336.021 County transportation system; levy of 27 ninth-cent fuel tax on motor fuel and diesel fuel .--28 29 (2)(a) The tax collected by the department pursuant to subsection (1) shall be transferred to the Ninth-cent Fuel Tax

Trust Fund, which fund is created for distribution to the

counties pursuant to paragraph (1)(d). The department shall deduct the administrative costs incurred by it in collecting, 2 3 administering, enforcing, and distributing back to the 4 counties the tax, which administrative costs may not exceed 2 5 percent of collections authorized by this section. The total 6 administrative cost shall be prorated among those counties 7 levying the tax according to the following formula, which 8 shall be revised on July 1 of each year: Two-thirds of the 9 amount deducted shall be based on the county's proportional share of the number of taxpayers who are registered and 10 required to file tax returns on June 30th of the preceding 11 12 state fiscal year, and one-third of the amount deducted shall be based on the county's share of the total amount of the tax 13 14 collected during the preceding state fiscal year. The 15 department has the authority to prescribe and publish all forms upon which reports shall be made to it and other forms 16 17 and records deemed to be necessary for proper administration 18 and collection of the tax levied by any county and shall adopt 19 rules necessary to enforce this section, which rules shall have the full force and effect of law. The provisions of ss. 20 206.026, 206.027, 206.028, 206.051, 206.052, 206.054, 206.055, 21 206.06, 206.07, 206.075, 206.08, 206.09, 206.095, 206.10, 22 23 206.11, 206.12, 206.13, 206.14, 206.15, 206.16, 206.17, 206.175, 206.18, 206.199, 206.20, 206.204, 206.205, 206.21, 24 206.215, 206.22, 206.24, 206.27, 206.28, 206.41, 206.416, 25 206.44, 206.45, 206.48, 206.49, 206.56, 206.59, 206.626, 26 206.87, 206.872, 206.873, 206.8735, 206.874, 206.8741, 27 206.8745, 206.94, and 206.945 shall, as far as practicable, be 28 29 applicable to the levy and collection of the tax imposed 30 pursuant to this section as if fully set out in this section. 31

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Section 33. For the purpose of incorporating the
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    amendment to section 206.44, Florida Statutes, in a reference
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    thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 336.025,
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    Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is reenacted to read:
           336.025 County transportation system; levy of local
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    option fuel tax on motor fuel and diesel fuel .--
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           (2)(a) The tax levied pursuant to paragraph (1)(a)
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    shall be collected and remitted in the same manner provided by
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    ss. 206.41(1)(e) and 206.87(1)(c). The tax levied pursuant to
   paragraph (1)(b) shall be collected and remitted in the same
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    manner provided by s. 206.41(1)(e). The taxes remitted
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   pursuant to this section shall be transferred to the Local
    Option Fuel Tax Trust Fund, which fund is created for
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   distribution to the county and eligible municipal governments
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    within the county in which the tax was collected and which
    fund is subject to the service charge imposed in chapter 215.
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    The tax shall be distributed monthly by the department in the
    same manner provided by s. 336.021(1)(c) and (d). The
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    department has the authority to prescribe and publish all
    forms upon which reports shall be made to it and other forms
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    and records deemed to be necessary for proper administration
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   and collection of the taxes levied by any county and shall
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   promulgate such rules as may be necessary for the enforcement
    of this section, which rules shall have the full force and
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    effect of law. The provisions of ss. 206.026, 206.027,
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    206.028, 206.051, 206.052, 206.054, 206.055, 206.06, 206.07,
    206.075, 206.08, 206.09, 206.095, 206.10, 206.11, 206.12,
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    206.13, 206.14, 206.15, 206.16, 206.17, 206.175, 206.18,
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    206.199, 206.20, 206.204, 206.205, 206.21, 206.215, 206.22,
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    206.24, 206.27, 206.28, 206.41, 206.416, 206.44, 206.48,
    206.49, 206.56, 206.59, 206.626, 206.87, 206.872, 206.873,
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206.8735, 206.874, 206.8741, 206.94, and 206.945 shall, as far as practicable, be applicable to the levy and collection of taxes imposed pursuant to this section as if fully set out in this section.

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Section 34. Effective July 1, 1999, for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 206.44, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 336.025, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is reenacted to read:

336.025 County transportation system; levy of local option fuel tax on motor fuel and diesel fuel.--

(2)(a) The tax levied pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) shall be collected and remitted in the same manner provided by ss. 206.41(1)(e) and 206.87(1)(c). The tax levied pursuant to paragraph (1)(b) shall be collected and remitted in the same manner provided by s. 206.41(1)(e). The taxes remitted pursuant to this section shall be transferred to the Local Option Fuel Tax Trust Fund, which fund is created for distribution to the county and eligible municipal governments within the county in which the tax was collected and which fund is subject to the service charge imposed in chapter 215. The tax shall be distributed monthly by the department in the same manner provided by s. 336.021(1)(c) and (d). The department shall deduct the administrative costs incurred by it in collecting, administering, enforcing, and distributing back to the counties the tax, which administrative costs may not exceed 2 percent of collections authorized by this section. The total administrative costs shall be prorated among those counties levying the tax according to the following formula, which shall be revised on July 1 of each year: Two-thirds of the amount deducted shall be based on the

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county's proportional share of the number of taxpayers who are
    registered and required to file tax returns on June 30 of the
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   preceding state fiscal year, and one-third of the amount
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    deducted shall be based on the county's share of the total
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    amount of the tax collected during the preceding state fiscal
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   year. The department has the authority to prescribe and
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    publish all forms upon which reports shall be made to it and
    other forms and records deemed to be necessary for proper
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    administration and collection of the taxes levied by any
    county and shall promulgate such rules as may be necessary for
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    the enforcement of this section, which rules shall have the
11
    full force and effect of law. The provisions of ss. 206.026,
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    206.027, 206.028, 206.051, 206.052, 206.054, 206.055, 206.06,
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    206.07, 206.075, 206.08, 206.09, 206.095, 206.10, 206.11,
    206.12, 206.13, 206.14, 206.15, 206.16, 206.17, 206.175,
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    206.18, 206.199, 206.20, 206.204, 206.205, 206.21, 206.215,
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    206.22, 206.24, 206.27, 206.28, 206.41, 206.416, 206.44,
    206.45, 206.48, 206.49, 206.56, 206.59, 206.626, 206.87,
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19
    206.872, 206.873, 206.8735, 206.874, 206.8741, 206.94, and
    206.945 shall, as far as practicable, be applicable to the
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    levy and collection of taxes imposed pursuant to this section
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    as if fully set out in this section.
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           Section 35. Subsection (2) of section 207.007, Florida
    Statutes, is amended to read:
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           207.007 Offenses; penalties and interest.--
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           (2) In addition to any other penalties, any delinquent
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    tax shall bear interest at the adjusted rate established
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    pursuant to s. 213.235 of 1 percent per month, or fraction
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    thereof, calculated from the date the tax was due. If the
    department enters into a cooperative reciprocal agreement
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under the provisions of s. 207.0281, the department shall

collect and distribute all interest due to other jurisdictions at the same rate as if such interest were due to the state.

Section 36. Subsection (1) of section 211.076, Florida Statutes, as amended to read:

211.076 Interest and penalties; failure to pay tax or file return; estimated tax underpayments.--

(1) If any part of the tax imposed by this part is not paid on or before the due date, interest shall be added to the amount due at the <u>adjusted</u> rate <u>established pursuant to s.</u>

213.235 of 12 percent per year from the due date until the date of payment.

Section 37. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 211.33, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

211.33 Administration of the tax; returns; delinquency penalties and interest; departmental inspections of records.-(2)

(d) In addition to the delinquency penalty provided in paragraph (c), the department shall assess interest on the unpaid balance of any such tax which becomes delinquent, without regard to any extensions, at the <u>adjusted</u> rate <u>established pursuant to s. 213.235</u> of 12 percent per year, from April 1 to the date of payment. Interest prescribed by this paragraph shall be deemed assessed upon the assessment of the tax and shall be collected and paid in the same manner.

Section 38. Subsection (3) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

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

(3) When any dealer, or other person charged herein, fails to remit the tax, or any portion thereof, on or before the day when such tax is required by law to be paid, there shall be added to the amount due interest on at the rate of 1 percent per month of the amount due from the date due until paid at the adjusted rate established pursuant to s. 213.235. Interest on the delinquent tax shall be calculated beginning on the 21st day of the month following the month for which the tax is due, except as otherwise provided in this part.

Section 39. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 212.12, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, in a reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (6) of section 193.501, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 193.501 Assessment of lands subject to a conservation easement, environmentally endangered lands, or lands used for outdoor recreational or park purposes when land development rights have been conveyed or conservation restrictions have been covenanted.--
- (6) The following terms whenever used as referred to in this section have the following meanings unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:
- (e) "Deferred tax liability" means an amount equal to the difference between the total amount of taxes that would have been due in March in each of the previous years in which the conveyance or covenant was in effect if the property had been assessed under the provisions of s. 193.011 and the total amount of taxes actually paid in those years when the property was assessed under the provisions of this section, plus interest on that difference computed as provided in s. 212.12(3).

Section 40. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 212.12, Florida Statutes, 1996
Supplement, in a reference thereto, subsection (8) of section 193.505, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

193.505 Assessment of historically significant property when development rights have been conveyed or historic preservation restrictions have been covenanted.--

"deferred tax liability" means an amount equal to the difference between the total amount of taxes which would have been due in March in each of the previous years in which a covenant executed and accepted pursuant to this section was in effect if the property had been assessed under the provisions of s. 193.011 irrespective of any negative impact on fair market value that restrictions imposed pursuant to this section may have caused and the total amount of taxes actually paid in those years, plus interest on that difference computed as provided in s. 212.12(3).

Section 41. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 212.12, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, in a reference thereto, subsection (7) of section 196.1997, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

196.1997 Ad valorem tax exemptions for historic properties.--

(7) To qualify for an exemption, the property owner must enter into a covenant or agreement with the governing body for the term for which the exemption is granted. The form of the covenant or agreement must be established by the Department of State and must require that the character of the property, and the qualifying improvements to the property, be maintained during the period that the exemption is granted.

The covenant or agreement shall be binding on the current property owner, transferees, and their heirs, successors, or 2 3 assigns. Violation of the covenant or agreement results in 4 the property owner being subject to the payment of the 5 differences between the total amount of taxes which would have been due in March in each of the previous years in which the 6 7 covenant or agreement was in effect had the property not received the exemption and the total amount of taxes actually 9 paid in those years, plus interest on the difference calculated as provided in s. 212.12(3). 10 Section 42. Section 220.807, Florida Statutes, is 11 12 amended to read: 220.807 Determination of Rate of interest.--13 (1) The annual rate of interest applicable to this 14 15 chapter shall be the adjusted rate established pursuant to s. 16 213.235 by the Executive Director of the Department of Revenue 17 under subsection (2). 18 (2) If the adjusted prime rate charged by banks, 19 rounded to the nearest full percent, during either: 20 (a) The 6-month period ending on September 30 of any 21 calendar year; or 22 (b) The 6-month period ending on March 31 of any 23 calendar year, 24 25 differs from the interest rate in effect on either such date, 26 the Executive Director of the Department of Revenue shall, 27 within 20 days, establish an adjusted rate of interest equal to such adjusted prime rate. 28 29 (3) An adjusted rate of interest established under 30 this section shall become effective: 31

1 (a) On January 1 of the succeeding year, if based upon 2 the adjusted prime rate for the 6-month period ending on 3 September 30; or 4 (b) On July 1 of the same calendar year, if based upon 5 the adjusted prime rate for the 6-month period ending on March 6 <del>31.</del> 7 (4) For the purposes of this section, "adjusted prime 8 rate charged by banks" means the average predominant prime 9 rate quoted by commercial banks to large business, as determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve 10 11 System. 12 (5) Once established, an adjusted rate of interest shall remain in effect until an adjustment is made under 13 14 subsection (2). 15 Section 43. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 16 624.5092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 624.5092 Administration of taxes; payments.--17 18 (2) 19 (c) When any taxpayer fails to pay any amount due 20 under this section, or any portion thereof, on or before the 21 day when such tax or installment of tax is required by law to be paid, there shall be added to the amount due interest at 22 23 the adjusted rate established pursuant to s. 213.235 of 12 percent per year from the date due until paid. 24 25 Section 44. (1) The Department of Revenue shall 26 examine the impact of this act and, by January 1, 1998, the executive director of the Department of Revenue shall submit 27 28 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President 29 of the Senate, and the chairs of the finance and taxation 30 committees of the Legislature a report containing

recommendations for the effective and efficient implementation

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of this act and methods to minimize its fiscal impact. These
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    may include ways to increase voluntary compliance with the
 3
    state's tax laws.
          (2) This section shall take effect July 1, 1997.
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           Section 45. Except as otherwise provided herein, this
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    act shall take effect July 1, 1997.
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