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A bill to be entitled An act relating to taxation; amending s. 72.011, F.S.; providing for adoption of procedures for notifying a taxpayer of an assessment or denial of a refund; amending s. 194.035, F.S.; providing for appointment of special masters to take testimony and make recommendations on questions of valuation and law and providing requirements for such appointments; amending s. 193.075, F.S.; specifying conditions under which recreational vehicles shall be taxed as real property; providing that recreational vehicles that do not meet these conditions and do not have a current license plate are presumed to be tangible personal property; amending s. 197.162, F.S.; providing for application of discount rates for early payment of taxes with respect to corrected tax notices or notices resulting from value adjustment board action; amending s. 197.182, F.S.; providing that overpayments of \$5 or less may be retained by the tax collector unless the taxpayer makes a refund claim; providing for automatic refund of certain overpayments; providing for notice to the property owner of a delinquency resulting from certain refunds; amending s. 197.243, F.S.; excluding boarders and renters from the meaning of "household" under the Homestead Property Tax Deferral Act; amending s. 197.252, F.S.; providing for calculating estimated full

year's household income under the act; amending s. 197.253, F.S.; requiring the property appraiser to notify the tax collector with respect to homestead status; amending s. 197.332, F.S.; specifying authority of tax collectors to collect interest and costs; amending s. 197.344, F.S.; providing requirements with respect to mailing of tax notices to specified persons other than the taxpayer; including vendees of recorded contracts for deeds; including such vendees and lienholders in persons who may receive information concerning delinquent taxes; amending s. 197.413, F.S.; authorizing inclusion of costs of advertising delinquent personal property taxes in such taxes; amending s. 197.432, F.S.; providing payment requirements for persons who bid on tax certificates; creating s. 197.4325, F.S.; providing procedures when a check received by the tax collector for payment of taxes or tax certificates is dishonored; providing requirements with respect to forfeiture of a bidder's deposit; amending s. 197.443, F.S.; providing for assessment of advertising costs in connection with void tax certificates; providing procedures when a tax certificate holder requests the certificate be canceled with no refund; amending s. 197.542, F.S.; providing that the clerk of the circuit court may refuse to recognize certain bids at sales

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of lands at public auction; amending s. 1 2 199.052, F.S.; specifying when a trust or a 3 portion thereof has Florida situs for purposes 4 of intangible personal property tax; amending 5 s. 212.02, F.S.; revising definitions for 6 purposes of the tax on sales, use, and other 7 transactions; revising standards for excluding certain packaging materials and providing that 8 9 a separate charge for packaging materials is considered part of the sales price or rental 10 charge when determining applicability of tax; 11 12 specifying federal excise taxes that are and are not included in "sales price"; providing 13 14 that "use" does not include certain loan of an automobile for high school driver education; 15 defining "itinerant merchant," "flea market 16 17 operator, manager, lessor, or owner," "agricultural commodity," "farmer," and 18 19 "livestock"; amending s. 212.03, F.S.; revising application of the exemption from transient 20 21 rental tax for certain trailer parks and similar facilities; providing duties of owners 22 23 of such facilities regarding determination of taxable status; amending s. 212.031, F.S., 24 relating to the tax on the lease or rental of 25 26 or license in real property; providing for 27 exemption of a portion of property leased or rented by a residential facility for the aged; 28 29 exempting certain utility charges paid by a tenant; specifying taxable status of charges 30 paid by a lessee to cancel a lease agreement; 31

1 amending s. 212.04, F.S., relating to the tax 2 on admissions; providing standards for 3 determining taxability of components of 4 packages sold by travel agents; exempting entry 5 fees for participants in certain sports events 6 when spectators are charged a taxable 7 admission; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; including certain noncorporate entities as nonresident 8 9 purchasers qualified for the exemption for the sale of boats or airplanes and specifying who 10 may be deemed a dealer for such exemption; 11 12 providing that certain aircraft may be returned to this state for repairs under certain 13 14 conditions without incurring tax liability; 15 providing taxability of property originally purchased tax-exempt for use for lease which is 16 17 converted to the owner's own use; providing guidelines for application of tax to the lease 18 19 or rental of motor vehicles; providing 20 application of tax to newspapers; specifying when inserts are a component part of newspapers 21 or magazines; providing liability of florists 22 23 for tax; providing taxability of prizes awarded by concessionaires; amending s. 212.0506, F.S., 24 relating to taxation of service warranties; 25 26 providing authority of the Department of Revenue when taxable and nontaxable portions of 27 the consideration are not apportioned in good 28 29 faith; providing for exemption of certain materials and supplies used in performance of a 30 warranty; amending s. 212.0515, F.S., relating 31

1 to taxation of sales from vending machines; 2 providing for application to sales of items 3 other than food or beverages; specifying the 4 tax rate when the operator cannot account for 5 each type of item sold; specifying that a 6 separate registration certificate is required 7 for each county where machines are located; excluding certain persons from eligibility for 8 9 a reward for reporting violations; exempting certain vending machines owned and operated by 10 nonprofit organizations; amending s. 212.054, 11 12 F.S., which provides for administration of discretionary sales surtaxes; providing for 13 14 application of surtaxes in the case of vessels, railroads, and motor vehicle common carriers 15 partially exempt under s. 212.08, F.S.; 16 17 amending s. 212.0598, F.S.; providing for 18 determining an air carrier's mileage 19 apportionment factor during its initial year of 20 operation; amending s. 212.06, F.S.; revising 21 provisions relating to application of tax to 22 persons who manufacture tangible personal 23 property for their own use; authorizing the department to establish a cost price amount for 24 25 industry groups engaged in such manufacture in 26 performance of contracts for improvements to 27 real property and providing requirements with 28 respect thereto; including taxes on services in 29 the exemption for taxes paid in other jurisdictions; specifying effect of registering 30 a motor vehicle in this state; providing for 31

1 application of use tax to aircraft purchased by 2 registered dealers for resale; defining "real property, " "fixtures, " and "improvements to 3 real property" for purposes of determining if a 4 5 person is improving real property; providing 6 for determining the taxable basis for rock, 7 fill, and similar materials used by a contractor in a real property improvement 8 9 contract; providing application of tax to use by a publisher of a newspaper or other 10 periodical of copies for his or her own 11 12 consumption or to give away; amending s. 212.07, F.S.; providing dealer liability for 13 14 tax in certain cases where the purchaser does not extend a required certificate; providing 15 for applicability of tax to sales of race 16 17 horses at claiming races; repealing s. 212.07(8), F.S., which defines "agricultural 18 19 commodity"; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising the exemption for food and drinks; providing 20 21 definitions; revising the exemption for medical products and supplies and providing additional 22 23 exemptions; providing a definition; providing that the partial exemption for farm equipment 24 includes equipment for fire prevention and 25 26 suppression; providing conditions under which 27 said exemption is disallowed; providing requirements with respect to the exemption for 28 29 water; providing that the basis for imposition of discretionary sales surtaxes on fuel used in 30 interstate or foreign commerce and vessels, 31

1 railroads, and motor vehicle common carriers 2 engaged in such commerce shall be as provided 3 in s. 212.054, F.S.; revising the exemption for 4 items used for agricultural purposes; providing 5 that paint color cards and other samples are 6 exempt; providing for rules to determine when a 7 sale is a taxable sale to a government 8 contractor; revising application of the 9 exemption for school books and lunches; providing for payment of tax on certain 10 school-related items purchased by 11 12 parent-teacher associations and organizations, schools, and others; providing for purchases of 13 14 certain items by mobile home lot developers as 15 a sale for resale; providing that certain amounts paid to a dealer by the Veterans 16 17 Administration are not taxable; providing an 18 exemption for certain foods, drinks, and other 19 items provided to customers on a complimentary 20 basis by a dealer who sells food products at 21 retail; providing an exemption for foods and 22 beverages donated by such dealers to certain 23 organizations; providing an exemption for certain sales of racing dogs; providing that 24 25 exemptions provided to an entity under s. 212.08(7), F.S., shall not inure to 26 27 transactions when payment is made by a 28 representative or employee of the entity; 29 providing that the partial exemption for 30 vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce includes commercial fishing vessels; 31

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providing that certain aircraft purchased by nonresidents may be returned to this state for repairs under certain conditions without incurring tax liability; providing membership requirements for the technical assistance advisory committee established to provide advice in determining taxability of foods and medicines; amending s. 212.09, F.S.; providing requirements and restrictions with respect to articles taken in trade; amending s. 212.17, F.S.; providing for reimbursement of taxes paid on property purchased for a dealer's own use and subsequently sold; amending s. 212.18, F.S.; providing registration requirements for owners and operators of vending machines or newspaper rack machines, certain independent sellers, and itinerant merchants selling at flea markets; authorizing the department to waive the increased registration fee under certain circumstances; providing procedures and requirements for revocation of a dealer's registration; requiring the dealer to attend an informal conference; providing duties of flea market operators, managers, lessors, or owners regarding registration, collection of tax on space rentals, obtaining information from vendors, furnishing certain notices and tax envelopes, and remitting tax; requiring certain vendors to register as dealers; requiring unregistered vendors to remit taxes to the flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner;

1 providing a penalty; amending s. 213.21, F.S.; 2 authorizing the department to use informal 3 conferences for resolving disputes relating to 4 denial of refunds; specifying when closing 5 agreements must be in writing; amending s. 6 213.22, F.S.; providing that a technical 7 assistance advisement relating to exemptions in s. 212.08(1) or (2), F.S., may be issued at any 8 9 time; amending s. 220.222, F.S.; specifying when a taxpayer is not in compliance with 10 requirements relating to payments of tentative 11 12 corporate income tax in connection with the granting of extensions; amending s. 624.515, 13 14 F.S., which provides for regulatory assessments 15 on fire insurance premiums; authorizing the department to establish by rule percentages of 16 fire insurance within a line of insurance under 17 certain circumstances; amending s. 896.102, 18 19 F.S.; authorizing the department to adopt rules to administer and enforce requirements relating 20 21 to reports of currency more than \$10,000 22 received in trade or business; providing an effective date. 23

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 72.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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72.011 Jurisdiction of circuit courts in specific tax matters; administrative hearings and appeals; time for commencing action; parties; deposits.--

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(2)

- (b) The date on which an assessment or a denial of refund becomes final and <u>procedures</u> a <u>procedure</u> by which a taxpayer must be notified of the assessment or of the denial of refund must be established:
  - 1. By rule adopted by the Department of Revenue;
- 2. With respect to assessments or refund denials under chapter 207, by rule adopted by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles;
- 3. With respect to assessments or refund denials under chapters 210, 550, 561, 562, 563, 564, and 565, by rule adopted by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; or
- 4. With respect to taxes that a county collects or enforces under s. 125.0104(10) or s. 212.0305(5), by an ordinance that may additionally provide for informal dispute resolution procedures in accordance with s. 213.21.
- Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 194.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 194.035 Special masters; property evaluators.--
- masters, with regard to questions of both valuation and law, for the purpose of taking testimony and making recommendations to the board, which recommendations the board may act upon without further hearing. Such special masters may not be elected or appointed officials or employees of the county but shall be selected from a list of those qualified individuals who are willing to serve as special masters. The clerk of the board shall annually notify such individuals or their professional associations to make known to them that opportunities to serve as special masters exist. A special

master making recommendations on questions of law must shall be either a member of The Florida Bar and knowledgeable in the area of ad valorem taxation, and a special master making recommendations on questions of valuation must be or a designated member of a professionally recognized real estate appraisers' organization and have not less than 5 years' experience in property valuation. A special master need not be a resident of the county in which he or she serves. No special master shall be permitted to represent a person before the board in any tax year during which he or she has served that board as a special master. The board shall appoint such masters from the list so compiled prior to convening of the board. The expense of hearings before special masters and any compensation of special masters shall be borne three-fifths by the board of county commissioners and two-fifths by the school board.

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Section 3. Subsections (3) and (4) are added to section 193.075, Florida Statutes, to read:

193.075 Mobile homes and recreational vehicles.--

property if the owner of the recreational vehicle is also the owner of the land on which the vehicle is permanently affixed. A recreational vehicle shall be considered permanently affixed if it is connected to the normal and usual utilities and if it is tied down or it is attached or affixed in such a way that it cannot be removed without material or substantial damage to the recreational vehicle. Except when the mode of attachment or affixation is such that the recreational vehicle cannot be removed without material or substantial damage to the recreational vehicle or the real property, the intent of the owner to make the recreational vehicle permanently affixed

shall be determinative. A recreational vehicle that is taxed as real property shall be issued an "RP" series sticker as provided in s. 320.0815.

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(4) A recreational vehicle that is not taxed as real property shall have a current license plate properly affixed as provided in s. 320.08(9). Any such recreational vehicle without a current license plate properly affixed shall be presumed to be tangible personal property.

Section 4. Section 197.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.162 Discounts; amount and time. -- On all taxes assessed on the county tax rolls and collected by the county tax collector, discounts for early payment thereof shall be at the rate of 4 percent in the month of November or at any time within 30 days after the mailing of the original tax notice; 3 percent in the month of December; 2 percent in the following month of January; 1 percent in the following month of February; and zero percent in the following month of March or within 30 days prior to the date of delinquency if the date of delinquency is after April 1. When a taxpayer makes a request to have the original tax notice corrected, the discount rate for early payment applicable at the time the request for correction is made shall apply for 30 days after the mailing of the corrected tax notice. A discount shall apply at the rate of 4 percent for 30 days after the mailing of a tax notice resulting from the action of a value adjustment board. Thereafter, the regular discount periods shall apply. For the purposes of this section, when a discount period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the discount period shall be extended to the next working day, if payment is delivered to a designated collection office of the tax collector.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 197.182, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.182 Department of Revenue to pass upon and order refunds.--

(1)

- (b) Those refunds which have been ordered by a court and those refunds which do not result from changes made in the assessed value on a tax roll certified to the tax collector shall be made directly by the tax collector without order from the department and shall be made from undistributed funds without approval of the various taxing authorities.

  Overpayments in the amount of \$5 or less may be retained by the tax collector unless a written claim for a refund is received from the taxpayer. Overpayments over \$5 resulting from taxpayer error, if determined within the 4-year period of limitation, are to be automatically refunded to the taxpayer. Such refunds do not require approval from the department.
- this section shall be made by the tax collector in one aggregate amount composed of all the pro rata shares of the several taxing authorities concerned, except that a partial refund is allowed when one or more of the taxing authorities concerned do not have funds currently available to pay their pro rata shares of the refund and this would cause an unreasonable delay in the total refund. A statement by the tax collector explaining the refund shall accompany the refund payment. When taxes become delinquent as a result of a refund pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)4., the tax collector shall notify the property owner that the taxes have become delinquent and that a tax certificate will be sold if the

taxes are not paid within 30 days after the date of 2 delinquency. Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 197.243, Florida 3 4 Statutes, is amended to read: 5 197.243 Definitions.--6 "Household" means a person or group of persons 7 living together in a room or group of rooms as a housing unit, 8 but does not include persons boarding in or renting a portion 9 of the dwelling. Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 10 197.252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 12 197.252 Homestead tax deferral.--13 (2)14 (c) The household income of an applicant who applies for a tax deferral before the end of the calendar year in 15 16 which the taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed 17 shall be for the current year, adjusted to reflect estimated income for the full calendar year period. The estimate of a 18 19 full year's household income shall be made by multiplying the 20 household income received to the date of application by a fraction, the numerator being 365 and the denominator being 21 the number of days expired in the calendar year to the date of 22 23 application. Section 8. Subsection (7) is added to section 197.253, 24 25 Florida Statutes, to read: 26 197.253 Homestead tax deferral; application.--27 (7) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the 28 tax collector of denials of homestead application and changes 29 in ownership of properties that have been granted a tax 30 deferral. 31

Section 9. Section 197.332, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.332 Duties of tax collectors.--The tax collector has the authority and obligation to collect all taxes as shown on the tax roll by the date of delinquency or to collect delinquent taxes, interest, and costs, by sale of tax certificates on real property and by seizure and sale of personal property. The tax collector shall be allowed to collect reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in actions on proceedings to recover delinquent taxes, interest, and costs.

Section 10. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.344, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.344 Lienholders; receipt of notices and delinquent taxes.--

- (1) When requested in writing, a tax notice shall be mailed according to the following procedures:
- (a) Upon request by any taxpayer aged 60 or over, the tax collector shall mail the tax notice to a third party designated by the taxpayer. A duplicate copy of the notice shall be mailed to the taxpayer.
- (b) Upon request by a mortgagee stating that the mortgagee is the trustee of an escrow account for ad valorem taxes due on the property, the tax notice shall be mailed to such trustee. When the original tax notice is mailed to such trustee, the tax collector shall mail a duplicate notice to the owner of the property with the additional statement that the original has been sent to the trustee.
- (c) Upon request by a vendee of an unrecorded <u>or recorded</u> contract for deed, the tax collector shall mail a duplicate notice to such vendee.

The tax collector may establish cutoff dates, periods for updating the list, and any other reasonable requirements to ensure that the tax notices are mailed to the proper party on time.

- (2) On or before May 1 of each year, the holder or mortgagee of an unsatisfied mortgage, <u>lienholder</u>, or vendee <u>under a contract for deed</u>, upon filing with the tax collector a description of land <u>so</u> encumbered <del>by a recorded mortgage</del> and paying a service charge of \$2, may request and receive information concerning any delinquent taxes appearing on the current tax roll and certificates issued on the described mortgaged land. Upon receipt of such request, the tax collector shall furnish the following information to the mortgagee within 60 days following the tax certificate sale:
- (a) The description of property on which certificates were sold <del>as requested by the mortgagee</del>.
  - (b) The number of each certificate issued and to whom.
  - (c) The face amount of each certificate.
  - (d) The cost for redemption of each certificate.
- Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 197.413, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 197.413 Delinquent personal property taxes; warrants; court order for levy and seizure of personal property; seizure; fees of tax collectors.--
- (1) Prior to May 1 of each year immediately following the year of assessment, the tax collector shall prepare a list of the unpaid personal property taxes containing the names and addresses of the taxpayers and the property subject to the tax as the same appear on the tax roll. Prior to April 30 of the next year, the tax collector shall prepare warrants against

the delinquent taxpayers providing for the levy upon, and seizure of, tangible personal property. The cost of advertising delinquent tax shall be added to the delinquent taxes at the time of advertising. The tax collector is not required to issue warrants if delinquent taxes are less than \$50. However, such taxes shall remain due and payable.

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Section 12. Subsection (6) of section 197.432, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.432 Sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes.--

(6) The tax collector shall require immediate payment of a reasonable deposit from any person who wishes to bid for a tax certificate to whom a certificate may be struck off, and the failure to pay such deposit shall cause the bid to be canceled. A person who fails or refuses to pay any bid made by, or on behalf of, him or her is not entitled to bid or have any other bid accepted or enforced by the tax collector until a new deposit of 100 percent of the amount of estimated purchases has been paid to the tax collector. When tax certificates are ready for issuance, the tax collector shall notify each person to whom a certificate was struck off that the certificate is ready for issuance and payment must be made within 48 hours from the mailing of such notice or the deposit shall be forfeited and the bid canceled. In any event, payment shall be made before delivery of the certificate by the tax collector.

Section 13. Section 197.4325, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

197.4325 Procedure when checks received for payment of taxes or tax certificates are dishonored.--

(1)(a) Within 10 days after a check received by the tax collector for payment of taxes is dishonored, the tax

collector shall notify the maker of the check that the check has been dishonored. The tax collector shall cancel the official receipt issued for the dishonored check and shall make an entry on the tax roll that the receipt was canceled because of a dishonored check. Where practicable, the tax collector shall make a reasonable effort to collect the moneys due before canceling the receipt.

- (b) The tax collector shall retain a copy of the canceled tax receipt and the dishonored check for the period of time required by law.
- (2)(a) When a check received by the tax collector for the purchase of a tax certificate is dishonored and the certificate has not been delivered to the bidder, the tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate. If the certificate has been delivered to the bidder, the tax collector shall notify the department, and, upon approval by the department, the certificate shall be canceled and resold.
- (b) When a bidder's deposit is forfeited the tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate.
- 1. If the tax certificate sale has adjourned, the tax collector shall readvertise the tax certificate to be resold. When the bidder's deposit is forfeited and the certificate is readvertised, the deposit shall be used to pay the advertising fees before other costs or charges are imposed. Any portion of the bidder's forfeit deposit that remains after advertising and other costs or charges have been paid shall be deposited by the tax collector into his or her official office account. If the tax collector fails to require a deposit and tax certificates are resold, the advertising charges required for

the second sale shall not be added to the face value of the tax certificate.

2. If the tax certificate sale has not been adjourned, the tax collector shall add the certificates to be resold to the sale list and continue the sale until all tax certificates are sold.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.443 Cancellation of void tax certificates; correction of tax certificates; procedure.--

- (2)(a) The holder of a tax certificate who pays, redeems, or causes to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered by any other tax certificates, or pays any subsequent and omitted taxes or costs, in connection with the foreclosure of a tax certificate or tax deed, and when such other certificates or such subsequent and omitted taxes are void or corrected for any reason, the person paying, redeeming, or causing to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered the other tax certificates or paying the other subsequent and omitted taxes is entitled to obtain the return of the amount paid therefor.
- (b) The county officer or taxing authority, as the case may be, which causes an error that results in the issuance of a void tax certificate shall be charged for the costs of advertising incurred in the sale of the tax certificate.
- (c) When the owner of a tax certificate requests that the certificate be canceled for any reason but does not seek a refund, the tax collector shall cancel the tax certificate and a refund shall not be processed. The tax collector shall require the owner of the tax certificate to execute a written

statement that he or she is the holder of the tax certificate, that he or she wishes the certificate to be canceled, and that a refund is not expected and is not to be made.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.542 Sale at public auction. --

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(1) The lands advertised for sale to the highest bidder as a result of an application filed under s. 197.502 shall be sold at public auction by the clerk of the circuit court, or his or her deputy, of the county where the lands are located on the date, at the time, and at the location as set forth in the published notice, which shall be during the regular hours the clerk's office is open. At the time and place, the clerk shall read the notice of sale and shall offer the lands described in the notice for sale to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry. The amount required to redeem the tax certificate, plus the amounts paid by the holder to the clerk of the circuit court in charges for costs of sale, redemption of other tax certificates on the same lands, and all other costs to the applicant for tax deed, plus interest thereon at the rate of 1.5 percent per month for the period running from the month after the date of application for the deed through the month of sale and costs incurred for the service of notice provided for in s. 197.522(2), shall be considered the bid of the certificateholder for the property. However, if the land to be sold is assessed on the latest tax roll as homestead property, the bid of the certificateholder shall be increased to include an amount equal to one-half of the assessed value of the homestead property as required by s. 197.502. If there are no higher bids, the land shall be struck off and sold to the certificateholder. If there are

other bids, the certificateholder shall have the right to bid as others present may bid, and the property shall be struck off and sold to the highest bidder. The clerk may refuse to recognize the bid of any person who has previously bid and refused, for any reason, to honor such bid.

Section 16. Subsection (5) of section 199.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.052 Annual tax returns; payment of annual tax.--

- (5) The trustee of a Florida-situs trust is primarily responsible for returning the trust's intangible personal property and paying the annual tax on it.
  - (a) A trust has a Florida situs when:
    - 1. All trustees are residents of the state; or
- 2. There are three or more trustees sharing equally in the ownership, management, or control of the trust's intangible property, and the majority of the trustees are residents of this state; or
- 3. Trustees are both residents and nonresidents and management or control of the trust is with the Florida trustee.
- (b) When trustees are both residents and nonresidents, and management or control is with an out-of-state trustee, the trust does not have a Florida situs and no return is necessary by the Florida trustee.
- (c) A portion of the trust has Florida situs when there are two trustees, one a resident of this state and one a nonresident, and they share equally in the ownership, management, or control of the trust's intangible property. The tax on such property shall be based on the value apportioned between them.

(d) If there is more than one trustee in the state, only one tax return for the trust must be filed.

(e) The trust's beneficiaries, however, may individually return their equitable shares of the trust's intangible personal property and pay the tax on such shares, in which case the trustee need not return such property or pay such tax, although the department may require the trustee to file an informational return.

Section 17. Paragraph (c) of subsection (14) and subsections (16) and (20) of section 212.02, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (27), (28), (29), (30), and (31) are added to said section, 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:

(14)

"storage," and "consumption" do not include materials,
containers, labels, sacks, or bags, or similar items intended
to accompany a product sold to a customer without which
delivery of the product would be impracticable because of the
character of the contents, and intended to be used one time
only for packaging tangible personal property for sale or for
the convenience of the customer or for packaging in the
process of providing a service taxable under this chapter.
When a separate charge for packaging materials is made, the
charge shall be considered part of the sales price or rental
charge for purposes of determining the applicability of tax.
The terms also and do not include the sale, use, storage, or
consumption of industrial materials, including chemicals and

fuels except as provided herein, for future processing, manufacture, or conversion into articles of tangible personal property for resale when such industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, become a component or ingredient of the finished product. However, the said terms include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property, including machinery and equipment or parts thereof, purchased electricity, and fuels used to power machinery, when such said items are used and dissipated in fabricating, converting, or processing tangible personal property for sale, even though they may become ingredients or components of the tangible personal property for sale through accident, wear, tear, erosion, corrosion, or similar means.

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(16) "Sales price" means the total amount paid for tangible personal property, including any services that are a part of the sale, valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, and includes any amount for which credit is given to the purchaser by the seller, without any deduction therefrom on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest charged, losses, or any other expense whatsoever. price" also includes the consideration for a transaction which requires both labor and material to alter, remodel, maintain, adjust, or repair tangible personal property. Trade-ins or discounts allowed and taken at the time of sale shall not be included within the purview of this subsection. "Sales price" also includes the full face value of any coupon used by a purchaser to reduce the price paid to a retailer for an item of tangible personal property; where the retailer will be reimbursed for such coupon, in whole or in part, by the manufacturer of the item of tangible personal property; or

whenever it is not practicable for the retailer to determine, at the time of sale, the extent to which reimbursement for the coupon will be made. "Sales price" does not include federal excise taxes imposed upon the retailer on the sale of tangible personal property. "Sales price" does include federal manufacturers' excise taxes, even if the federal tax is listed as a separate item on the invoice.

- (20) "Use" means and includes the exercise of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership thereof, or interest therein, except that it does not include the sale at retail of that property in the regular course of business. "Use" does not include the loan of an automobile by a motor vehicle dealer to a high school for use in its driver education and safety program.
- (27) "Itinerant merchant" means any person, as defined in this chapter, who solicits, engages in, transacts, or offers for sale any new or used merchandise either in one location or while traveling from place to place in this state, who does not intend to become or who does not become a permanent merchant at any one location, and who for the purpose of transacting such business rents, hires, leases, occupies, or uses any building, structure, lot, tract, motor vehicle, sample case, display case, or any portion thereof, for the exhibition and sale of goods, wares, or merchandise. Flea market vendors are included within this definition. However, "itinerant merchant" does not mean any person who occasionally sells tangible personal property from his or her place of residence, if the person does not hold himself or herself out as engaged in business and if the person does not conduct more than two sales events per calendar year.

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(28) "Flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner" means any person who provides space to flea market vendors.

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

(30) "Farmer" means a person directly engaged in the business of producing crops, livestock, or other agricultural commodities. The term includes, but is not limited to, horse breeders, nurserymen, dairymen, poultrymen, cattle ranchers, apiarists, and persons raising fish.

(31) "Livestock" includes all animals of the equine, bovine, or swine class, including goats, sheep, mules, horses, hogs, cattle, ostriches, and other grazing animals raised for commercial purposes. "Livestock" also includes fish raised for commercial purposes.

Section 18. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 212.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(7)

(c) The rental of facilities, as defined in s. 212.02(10)(f), which are intended primarily for rental as a principal or permanent place of residence is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The rental of such facilities that primarily serve transient guests is not exempt by this subsection. In the application of this law, or in making any determination against the exemption, the department shall consider the facility as primarily serving transient guests unless the facility owner makes a verified declaration on a form prescribed by the department that more than half of the total rental units available are occupied by tenants who have

a continuous residence in excess of 3 months. The owner of a facility declared to be exempt by this paragraph must make a 2 3 determination of the taxable status of the facility at the end 4 of the owner's accounting year using any consecutive 3-month 5 period. The owner must use a selected consecutive 3-month 6 period during each annual redetermination. In the event that 7 an exempt facility no longer qualifies for exemption by this 8 paragraph, the owner must notify the department on a form 9 prescribed by the department by the 20th day of the first month of the owner's next succeeding accounting year that the 10 facility no longer qualifies for such exemption. The tax 11 12 levied by this section shall apply to the rental of facilities that no longer qualify for exemption under this paragraph 13 14 beginning the first day of the owner's next succeeding 15 accounting year. This paragraph does not apply to mobile home lots regulated under chapter 723. 16 17

Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (7) and (8) are added to said section, to read:

212.031 Lease or rental of or license in real property.--

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(b) When a lease involves multiple use of real property wherein a part of the real property is subject to the tax herein, and a part of the property would be excluded from the tax under subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)2., or subparagraph (a)3., the department shall determine, from the lease or license and such other information as may be available, that portion of the total rental charge which is exempt from the tax imposed by this section. The portion of the premises leased or rented by a for-profit entity providing

a residential facility for the aged is exempt on the basis of a pro rata portion calculated by combining the square footage of the areas used for residential units by the aged and for the care of such residents and dividing the resultant sum by the total square footage of the rented premises. For purposes of this section, a "residential facility for the aged" is a facility that is licensed or certified in whole or in part under chapter 400 or chapter 651; or that provides residences to the elderly and is financed by a mortgage or loan made or insured by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under s. 202, s. 202 with a s. 8 subsidy, s. 221(d)(3) or (4), s. 232, or s. 236 of the National Housing Act; or other such similar facility which provides residences primarily for the elderly.

- paid by a tenant to the lessor and which are part of a payment for the privilege or right to use or occupy real property are exempt from tax if the lessor has paid sales tax on the purchase of such utilities and the charges billed by the lessor to the tenant are separately stated and at the same or a lower price than those paid by the lessor.
- terminate a lease agreement are presumed taxable if the lessor records such charges as rental income in its books and records. This presumption can be overcome by the provision of sufficient documentation by either the lessor or the lessee that such charges were other than for the rental of real property.

Section 20. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- admission if the admission is incorporated as part of a package sold by a travel agent+if the package includes two or more components such as admissions, and transient rentals, transportation, or meals; if all of the components were purchased by the travel agent from other parties and any sales tax due on such purchases was paid; and if there is no separate itemization of the admission, transient rental, transportation, or meal, or other components in the sales price of the package. This paragraph does not apply if the actual price charged for a component the admission by the dealer to a travel agent is less than the price charged to unrelated parties under normal industry practices and the dealer and the travel agent are members of the same controlled group of corporations for federal income tax purposes.
- (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 Children and Family 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 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.
- 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 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. 2 3 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, if 4 the organization actively participates in planning and 5 conducting the event, is responsible for the safety and success of the event, is organized for the purpose of 6 7 sponsoring live theater, live opera, or live ballet 8 productions in this state, has more than 10,000 subscribing 9 members and has among the stated purposes in its charter the promotion of arts education in the communities which it 10 serves, and will receive at least 20 percent of the net 11 12 profits, if any, of the events which the organization sponsors 13 and will bear the risk of at least 20 percent of the losses, 14 if any, from the events which it sponsors if the organization 15 employs other persons as agents to provide services in connection with a sponsored event. Prior to March 1 of each 16 17 year, such organization may apply to the department for a certificate of exemption for admissions to such events 18 19 sponsored in this state by the organization during the immediately following state fiscal year. The application shall 20 state the total dollar amount of admissions receipts collected 21 22 by the organization or its agents from such events in this 23 state sponsored by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization 24 applies for the exemption. Such organization shall receive the 25 26 exemption only to the extent of \$1.5 million multiplied by the 27 ratio that such receipts bear to the total of such receipts of all organizations applying for the exemption in such year; 28 29 however, in no event shall such exemption granted to any organization exceed 6 percent of such admissions receipts 30 collected by the organization or its agents in the year 31 30

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. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are entry fees for participation in freshwater fishing tournaments.
- 8. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are participation or entry fees charged to participants in a game, race, or other sport or recreational event if spectators are charged a taxable admission to such event.

Section 21. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (h) of subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs (m) and (n) are added to said subsection, to read:

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

(1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:

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- (a)1.a. At the rate of 6 percent of the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property when sold at retail in this state, computed on each taxable sale for the purpose of remitting the amount of tax due the state, and including each and every retail sale.
- Each occasional or isolated sale of an aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle of a class or type which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the United States Government shall be subject to tax at the rate provided in this paragraph. The department shall by rule adopt any nationally recognized publication for valuation of used motor vehicles as the reference price list for any used motor vehicle which is required to be licensed pursuant to s. 320.08(1), (2), (3)(a), (b), (c), or (e), or (9). If any party to an occasional or isolated sale of such a vehicle reports to the tax collector a sales price which is less than 80 percent of the average loan price for the specified model and year of such vehicle as listed in the most recent reference price list, the tax levied under this paragraph shall be computed by the department on such average loan price unless the parties to the sale have provided to the tax collector an affidavit signed by each party, or other substantial proof, stating the actual sales price. Any party to such sale who reports a sales price less than the actual sales price is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. The department shall collect or attempt to collect from such party any delinquent sales taxes. In addition, such

party shall pay any tax due and any penalty and interest assessed plus a penalty equal to twice the amount of the additional tax owed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Revenue may waive or compromise any penalty imposed pursuant to this subparagraph.

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- This paragraph does not apply to the sale of a boat or airplane by or through a registered dealer under this chapter to a purchaser who, at the time of taking delivery, is a nonresident of this state, does not make his or her permanent place of abode in this state, and is not engaged in carrying on in this state any employment, trade, business, or profession in which the boat will be used in this state, or is a corporation none of the officers or directors of which is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent place of abode in, this state, or is a noncorporate entity which has no individual vested with authority to participate in the management, direction, or control of the entity's affairs who is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent place of abode in, this state. For purposes of this exemption, either a registered dealer acting on his or her own behalf as seller, a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of a seller, or a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of the purchaser may be deemed to be the selling dealer. This exemption shall not be allowed unless:
- a. The purchaser removes a qualifying boat, as described in sub-subparagraph f., from the state within 90 days after the date of purchase or the purchaser removes a nonqualifying boat or an airplane from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or, when the boat or airplane is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations;

b. The purchaser, within 30 days from the date of departure, shall provide the department with written proof that the purchaser licensed, registered, titled, or documented the boat or airplane outside the state. If such written proof is unavailable, within 30 days the purchaser shall provide proof that the purchaser applied for such license, title, registration, or documentation. The purchaser shall forward to the department proof of title, license, registration, or documentation upon receipt.

- c. The purchaser, within 10 days of removing the boat or airplane from Florida, shall furnish the department with proof of removal in the form of receipts for fuel, dockage, slippage, tie-down, or hangaring from outside of Florida. The information so provided must clearly and specifically identify the boat or aircraft;
- d. The selling dealer, within 5 days of the date of sale, shall provide to the department a copy of the sales invoice, closing statement, bills of sale, and the original affidavit signed by the purchaser attesting that he or she has read the provisions of this section;
- e. The seller makes a copy of the affidavit a part of his or her record for as long as required by s. 213.35; and
- f. Unless the nonresident purchaser of a boat of 5 net tons of admeasurement or larger intends to remove the boat from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or when the boat is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations, the nonresident purchaser shall apply to the selling dealer for a decal which authorizes 90 days after the date of purchase for removal of the boat. The department is authorized to issue decals in advance to dealers. The number of decals issued in advance to

a dealer shall be consistent with the volume of the dealer's past sales of boats which qualify under this sub-subparagraph. The selling dealer or his or her agent shall mark and affix the decals to qualifying boats in the manner prescribed by the department, prior to delivery of the boat.

(I) The department is hereby authorized to charge dealers a fee sufficient to recover the costs of decals issued.

- (II) The proceeds from the sale of decals will be deposited into the administrative trust fund.
- (III) Decals shall display information to identify the boat as a qualifying boat under this sub-subparagraph, including, but not limited to, the decal's date of expiration.
- (IV) The department is authorized to require dealers who purchase decals to file reports with the department and may prescribe all necessary records by rule. All such records are subject to inspection by the department.
- (V) Any dealer or his or her agent who issues a decal falsely, fails to affix a decal, mismarks the expiration date of a decal, or fails to properly account for decals will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (VI) Any nonresident purchaser of a boat who removes a decal prior to permanently removing the boat from the state, or defaces, changes, modifies, or alters a decal in a manner affecting its expiration date prior to its expiration, or who causes or allows the same to be done by another, will be

considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(VII) The department is authorized to adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce this subparagraph and to publish the necessary forms and instructions.

(VIII) The department is hereby authorized to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4) to administer and enforce the provisions of this subparagraph.

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If the purchaser fails to remove the qualifying boat from this state within 90 days after purchase or a nonqualifying boat or an airplane from this state within 10 days after purchase or, when the boat or airplane is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of such repairs or alterations, or permits the boat or airplane to return to this state within 6 months from the date of departure, or if the purchaser fails to furnish the department with any of the documentation required by this subparagraph within the prescribed time period, the purchaser shall be liable for use tax on the cost price of the boat or airplane and, in addition thereto, payment of a penalty to the Department of Revenue equal to the tax payable. This penalty shall be in lieu of the penalty imposed by s. 212.12(2) and is mandatory and shall not be waived by the department. The 90-day period following the sale of a qualifying boat tax exempt to a nonresident may not be tolled for any reason. Notwithstanding other provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, an aircraft purchased in this

to this state for repairs within 6 months after the date of its departure without being in violation of the law and without incurring liability for the payment of tax or penalty on the purchase price of the aircraft if the aircraft is removed from this state within 20 days after the completion of the repairs and if such removal can be demonstrated by invoices for fuel, tie-down, hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers, or similar documentation.

- (b) At the rate of 6 percent of the cost price of each item or article of tangible personal property when the same is not sold but is used, consumed, distributed, or stored for use or consumption in this state; however, for tangible property originally purchased exempt from tax for use exclusively for lease and which is converted to the owner's own use, tax may be paid on the fair market value of the property at the time of conversion. If the fair market value of the property cannot be determined, use tax at the time of conversion shall be based on the owner's acquisition cost. Under no circumstances may the aggregate amount of sales tax from leasing the property and use tax due at the time of conversion be less than the total sales tax that would have been due on the original acquisition cost paid by the owner.
- (c) At the rate of 6 percent of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property, as defined herein; however, the following special provisions apply to the lease or rental of motor vehicles:
- 1. When a motor vehicle is leased or rented for a period of less than 12 months:

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- a. If the motor vehicle is rented in Florida, the entire amount of such rental is taxable, even if the vehicle is dropped off in another state.
- b. If the motor vehicle is rented in another state and dropped off in Florida, the rental is exempt from Florida tax.
- 2. Except as provided in subparagraph 3., for the lease or rental of a motor vehicle for a period of not less than 12 months, sales tax is due on the lease or rental payments if the vehicle is registered in this state; however, no tax shall be due if the taxpayer documents use of the motor vehicle outside this state and tax is being paid on the lease or rental payments in another state.
- 3. The tax imposed by this chapter does not apply toexcept the lease or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as
  defined in s. 316.003(66)(a) to one lessee or rentee for a
  period of not less than 12 months when tax was paid on the
  purchase price acquisition of such vehicle by the lessor...To
  the extent tax was paid with respect to the purchase of such
  vehicle in another state, territory of the United States, or
  the District of Columbia, the Florida tax payable shall be
  reduced in accordance with the provisions of s. 212.06(7).
  This subparagraph shall only be available when the lease or
  rental of such property is an established business or part of
  an established business or the same is incidental or germane
  to such business.
- (h)1. At the rate of 6 percent on the retail price of newspapers and magazines sold or used in Florida.
- 2. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, inserts of printed materials which are distributed with a newspaper or magazine are a component part of the newspaper or

magazine and neither the sale nor use of such inserts is subject to tax when:

- a. Printed by a newspaper or magazine publisher or commercial printer and distributed as a component part of a newspaper or magazine, which means that the items after being printed are delivered directly to a newspaper or magazine publisher by the printer for inclusion in editions of the distributed newspaper or magazine;
- b. Such publications are labeled as part of the designated newspaper or magazine publication into which they are to be inserted; and
- c. The purchaser of the insert presents a resale certificate to the vendor stating that the inserts are to be distributed as a component part of a newspaper or magazine.
- (m) Florists located in this state are liable for sales tax on sales to retail customers regardless of where or by whom the items sold are to be delivered. Florists located in this state are not liable for sales tax on payments received from other florists for items delivered to customers in this state.
- (n) Operators of game concessions or other concessionaires who customarily award tangible personal property as prizes may, in lieu of paying tax on the cost price of such property, pay tax on 25 percent of the gross receipts from such concession activity.
- Section 22. Subsection (8) of section 212.0506, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsection (10) is renumbered as subsection (11), and a new subsection (10) is added to said section, to read:
  - 212.0506 Taxation of service warranties.--

(8) If a transaction involves both the issuance of a service warranty which is subject to such tax and the issuance of a warranty, guaranty, extended warranty or extended guaranty, contract, agreement, or other written promise which is not subject to such tax, the consideration shall be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and nontaxable portions of the transaction. If the consideration is separately apportioned and identified in good faith, such tax shall apply to the transaction to the extent that the consideration received or to be received in connection with the transaction is payment for a service warranty subject to such tax. If the consideration is not apportioned in good faith, the department may reform the contract. Such reformation by the department shall be considered prima facie correct, and the burden to show the contrary rests upon the dealer. If the consideration for such a transaction is not separately identified and stated, the entire transaction is taxable.

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(10) Materials and supplies used in the performance of a factory or manufacturer's warranty are exempt if the contract is furnished at no extra charge with the equipment guaranteed thereunder and such materials and supplies are paid for by the factory or manufacturer.

Section 23. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (6) of section 212.0515, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 212.0515 Sales from vending machines; sales to vending machine operators; special provisions; registration; quarterly reports; penalties.--
  - (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Vending machine" means a machine, operated by coin, currency, credit card, slug, token, coupon, or similar

device, which dispenses food, beverages, or other or beverage items of tangible personal property.

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- (b) "Operator" means any person who possesses a vending machine for the purpose of generating sales through that machine and who maintains the inventory in and removes the receipts from that vending machine.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount of the tax to be paid on food, beverages, or other and beverage items of tangible personal property that are sold in vending machines shall be calculated by dividing the gross receipts from such sales for the applicable reporting period by a divisor, determined as provided in this subsection, to compute gross taxable sales, and then subtracting gross taxable sales from gross receipts to arrive at the amount of tax due. The divisor shall be equal to the sum of 1.0665 for beverage items, or 1.0645 for food items, or 1.0659 for other items of tangible personal property, except that for counties with a 0.5 percent sales surtax rate the divisor shall be equal to the sum of 1.0707 for beverages and other beverage items of tangible personal property or 1.0686 for food items, for counties with a 1 percent sales surtax rate the divisor shall be equal to the sum of 1.0749 for beverages and other beverage items of tangible personal property or 1.0726 for food items, and for counties with a 1.5 percent sales surtax rate the divisor shall be equal to the sum of 1.0791 for beverages and other beverage items of tangible personal property or 1.0767 for food items. However, the amount of the tax to be paid on natural fluid milk, homogenized milk, pasteurized milk, whole milk, chocolate milk, or similar milk products, natural fruit juices, or natural vegetable juices shall be calculated using the divisor that is specified for

food items. <u>If an operator cannot account for each type of</u> item sold through a vending machine, the highest tax rate shall be used for all products sold through that machine.

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- (3)(a) An operator of a vending machine may not operate or cause to be operated in this state any vending machine until the operator has registered with the department, has obtained a separate registration certificate for each county in which such machines are located, and has affixed a notice to each vending machine selling food or beverages which states the operator's name, address, and Federal Employer Identification (FEI) number. If the operator is not required to have an FEI number, the notice shall include the operator's sales tax registration number. The notice must be conspicuously displayed on the vending machine when it is being operated in this state and shall contain the following language in conspicuous type: NOTICE TO CUSTOMER: FLORIDA LAW REQUIRES THIS NOTICE TO BE POSTED ON ALL FOOD AND BEVERAGE VENDING MACHINES. REPORT ANY MACHINE WITHOUT A NOTICE TO (TOLL-FREE NUMBER). YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A CASH REWARD.
- (b) The department shall establish a toll-free number to report any violations of this section. Upon a determination that a violation has occurred, the department shall pay the informant a reward of up to 10 percent of previously unpaid taxes recovered as a result of the information provided. A person who receives information concerning a violation of this section from an employee as specified in s. 213.30 is not eligible for a cash reward.
- (6) The provisions of this section do not apply to vending machines owned and operated by churches, or synagogues, or nonprofit or charitable organizations exempt pursuant to s. 212.08(7)(z).

Section 24. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 212.054, Florida Statutes, 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 2 3 the contractor responsible for the performance of the 4 contract. However, the contractor may apply for one refund of 5 any such surtax paid on materials necessary for the completion of the contract. Any application for refund shall be made no 6 7 later than 15 months following initial imposition of the surtax in that county. The application for refund shall be in 8 9 the manner prescribed by the department by rule. A complete application shall include proof of the written contract and of 10 payment of the surtax. The application shall contain a sworn 11 12 statement, signed by the applicant or its representative, attesting to the validity of the application. The department 13 14 shall, within 30 days after approval of a complete 15 application, certify to the county information necessary for issuance of a refund to the applicant. Counties are hereby 16 17 authorized to issue refunds for this purpose and shall set aside from the proceeds of the surtax a sum sufficient to pay 18 19 any refund lawfully due. Any person who fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain a refund pursuant to this subparagraph, 20 in addition to being liable for repayment of any refund 21 22 fraudulently obtained plus a mandatory penalty of 100 percent 23 of the refund, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 24 25 775.084.

4. In the case of any vessel, railroad, or motor vehicle common carrier entitled to partial exemption from tax imposed under this chapter pursuant to s. 212.08(4), (8), or 9), the basis for imposition of surtax shall be the same as provided in s. 212.08 and the ratio shall be applied each month to total purchases in this state of property qualified

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for proration which is delivered or sold in the taxing county to establish the portion used and consumed in intracounty movement and subject to surtax.

Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 212.0598, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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212.0598 Special provisions; air carriers.--

(2) The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of Florida mileage to total mileage as determined pursuant to chapter 220 and this section. The ratio shall be determined at the close of the carrier's preceding fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the air carrier begins initial operations in this state, the carrier may determine its mileage apportionment factor based on an estimated ratio of anticipated revenue miles in this state to anticipated total revenue miles. In such cases, the air carrier shall pay additional tax or apply for a refund based on the actual ratio for that year. The applicable ratio shall be applied each month to the carrier's total systemwide gross purchases of tangible personal property and services otherwise taxable in Florida. Additionally, the ratio shall be applied each month to the carrier's total systemwide payments for the lease or rental of, or license in, real property used by the carrier substantially for aircraft maintenance if that carrier employed, on average, during the previous calendar quarter in excess of 3,000 full-time equivalent maintenance or repair employees at one maintenance base that it leases, rents, or has a license in, in this state. In all other instances, the tax on real property leased, rented, or licensed by the carrier shall be as provided in s. 212.031. Section 26. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section

212.06, Florida Statutes, is amended, paragraph (d) is

redesignated as paragraph (e) and a new paragraph (d) is added to said subsection, subsections (7) and (10) are amended, and subsections (13), (14), (15), and (16) are added to said section, to read:

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

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(b) Except as otherwise provided, any person who manufactures, produces, compounds, processes, or fabricates in any manner tangible personal property for his or her own use shall pay a tax upon the cost of the product manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated without any deduction therefrom on account of the cost of material used, labor or service costs, or transportation charges, overhead costs, or any other costs that are directly or indirectly attributable to the manufacturing, producing, compounding, processing, or fabricating of such tangible personal property and which are properly chargeable to a capital account or to the cost of the product under generally accepted cost accounting standards; however, the cost of labor to manufacture, produce, compound, process, or fabricate expendable items of tangible personal property which are directly used by such person in manufacturing, producing, compounding, processing, or fabricating other tangible personal property for sale or his or her own use is not included in such taxable cost. notwithstanding the provisions of s. 212.02 defining "cost price." However, the tax levied under this paragraph shall not be imposed upon any person who manufactures or produces electrical power or energy, steam energy, or other energy at a single location, when such power

or energy is used directly and exclusively at such location, or at other locations if the energy is transferred through facilities of the owner in the operation of machinery or equipment that is used to manufacture, process, compound, produce, fabricate, or prepare for shipment tangible personal property for sale or to operate pollution control equipment, maintenance equipment, or monitoring or control equipment used in such operations. The manufacture or production of electrical power or energy that is used for space heating, lighting, office equipment, or air-conditioning or any other nonmanufacturing, nonprocessing, noncompounding, nonproducing, nonfabricating, or nonshipping activity is taxable. Electrical power or energy consumed or dissipated in the transmission or distribution of electrical power or energy for resale is also not taxable. Fabrication labor shall not be taxable when a person is using his or her own equipment and personnel, for his or her own account, as a producer, subproducer, or coproducer of a qualified motion picture. For purposes of this chapter, the term "qualified motion picture" means all or any part of a series of related images, either on film, tape, or other embodiment, including, but not limited to, all items comprising part of the original work and film-related products derived therefrom as well as duplicates and prints thereof and all sound recordings created to accompany a motion picture, which is produced, adapted, or altered for exploitation in, on, or through any medium or device and at any location, primarily for entertainment, commercial, industrial, or educational purposes. A person who manufactures factory-built buildings for his or her own use in the performance of contracts for the construction or improvement of real property

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shall pay a tax only upon the person's cost price of items used in the manufacture of such buildings.

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(d) For purposes of paragraph (b), the department may establish a cost price amount for industry groups that manufacture, produce, compound, process, or fabricate tangible personal property for their own use in the performance of contracts for improvements to real property. Such cost price amount must be established as a percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number, of the total contract price charged for the improvement. The cost price percentages established must be adopted by rule pursuant to the procedures provided in s. 120.54, upon petition of a majority of the members of an industry group or by a statewide association that represents such industry group, and must be based on a reasonable estimate of average costs incurred by members of the petitioning industry group. The department is required to adopt a cost price percentage only if sufficient information is available to determine such percentage. The information considered by the department to establish the cost price percentage must be that set forth in the petition or that which is otherwise made available to the department. Any cost price percentage so established must be available only by election of a member of the industry group for which the percentage was established and shall apply only to such periods or contracts for which the election is made. The election must be made by the taxpayer by timely accruing and remitting tax on the contract using the established percentage figure. If the taxpayer does not timely accrue and remit the use tax due for a contract using the percentage figure, the taxpayer may not later use this method of calculating the use tax due for that contract. Taxpayers must maintain adequate

records showing the accrual of tax using the percentage figure on actual cost price. Any cost price so established must remain available for use for a period of at least 5 years from the date of its adoption and must be reviewed and be subject to adjustment by the department no more frequently than at 5-year intervals. The provisions of this paragraph are not available to persons subject to paragraph (c).

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- (7) The provisions of this chapter do not apply in respect to the use or consumption of tangible personal property or services, or distribution or storage of tangible personal property for use or consumption in this state, upon which a like tax equal to or greater than the amount imposed by this chapter has been lawfully imposed and paid in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of The proof of payment of such tax shall be made according to rules and regulations of the department. If the amount of tax paid in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia is not equal to or greater than the amount of tax imposed by this chapter, then the dealer shall pay to the department an amount sufficient to make the tax paid in the other state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia and in this state equal to the amount imposed by this chapter.
- (10) No title certificate may be issued on any boat, mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle, or, if no title is required by law, no license or registration may be issued for any boat, mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle, unless there is filed with such application for title certificate or license or registration certificate a receipt, issued by an authorized dealer or a designated agent of the Department of Revenue, evidencing the payment of the tax

imposed by this chapter where the same is payable. A presumption of sales and use tax applicability is created if the motor vehicle is registered in this state. For the purpose of enforcing this provision, all county tax collectors and all persons or firms authorized to sell or issue boat, mobile home, and motor vehicle licenses are hereby designated agents of the department and are required to perform such duty in the same manner and under the same conditions prescribed for their other duties by the constitution or any statute of this state. All transfers of title to boats, mobile homes, motor vehicles, and other vehicles are taxable transactions, unless expressly exempt under this chapter.

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(13) Registered aircraft dealers who purchase aircraft exclusively for resale and do not pay sales tax on the purchase price at the time of purchase shall pay a use tax computed on 1 percent of the value of the aircraft each calendar month that the aircraft is used by the dealer. Payment of such tax shall commence in the month during which the aircraft is first used for any purpose for which income is received by the dealer. A dealer may pay the sales tax on the purchase of the aircraft in lieu of the monthly use tax. The value of the aircraft shall include its acquisition cost and the cost of reconditioning that enhances the value of the aircraft and shall generally be the value shown on the books of the dealer in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Notwithstanding the payment by the dealer of tax computed on 1 percent of the value of any aircraft, if the aircraft is leased or rented, the dealer shall collect from the customer and remit the tax that is due on the lease or rental of the aircraft; such payments do not diminish or offset any use tax due from the dealer.

(14) For the purpose of determining whether a person is improving real property:

- (a) "Real property" means the land and improvements thereto and fixtures and is synonymous with the terms "realty" and "real estate."
- (b) "Fixtures" means items that are an accessory to a building, other structure, or land and that do not lose their identity as accessories when installed but that do become permanently attached to realty. However, the term does not include the following items, whether or not such items are attached to real property in a permanent manner: trade fixtures; property of a type that is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented by this state or by the United States Government, including, but not limited to, mobile homes, except mobile homes assessed as real property; or machinery or equipment. For an item to be considered a fixture, it is not necessary that the owner of the item also own the real property to which it is attached.
- (c) "Improvements to real property" includes the activities of building, erecting, constructing, altering, improving, repairing, or maintaining real property.
- (15)(a) When a contractor secures rock, shell, fill dirt, or similar materials from a location that he or she owns or leases and uses such materials to fulfill a real property improvement contract on the property of another person, the contractor is the ultimate consumer of such materials and is liable for use tax thereon. This paragraph does not apply to a person who secures such materials from a location that he or she owns for use on his or her own property. The basis upon which the contractor shall remit the tax is the fair retail market value determined by establishing either the price he or

she would have to pay for it on the open market or the price
he or she would regularly charge if he or she sold it to other
contractors or users.

- (b) When a contractor does not own or lease the land but has entered into an agreement to purchase fill dirt, rock, shell, or similar materials for his or her own use and the contractor will excavate and remove the material, the taxable basis shall include the cost of the material plus all costs of clearing, excavating, and removing, including labor and all other costs incurred by the contractor.
- (c) In lieu of the method described in paragraph (a) for determining the taxable basis on rock, shell, fill dirt, and similar materials a contractor uses in performing a contract for the improvement of real property, the taxable basis may be calculated as the land cost plus all costs of clearing, excavating, and loading, including labor, power, blasting, and similar costs.
- (d) No tax is applicable when the Department of

  Transportation furnishes without charge the borrow materials
  or the pits where materials are to be extracted for use on a
  road contract.
- (16)(a) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, the use by the publisher of a newspaper, magazine, or periodical of copies for his or her own consumption or to be given away is taxable at the usual retail price thereof, if any, or at the cost price.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, "cost price"

  means the actual cost of printing of newspapers, magazines,
  and other publications, without any deductions therefrom on
  account of the cost of materials used, labor or services cost,
  transportation charges, or other direct or indirect overhead

costs that are a part of printing costs of the property.

However, the cost of labor to manufacture, produce, compound, process, or fabricate expendable items of tangible personal property which are directly used by such person in printing other tangible personal property for sale or for his or her own use is exempt. Authors' royalties, fees, or salaries, general overhead, and other costs not directly related to printing shall be deemed to be labor associated with manufacturing, producing, compounding, processing, or fabricating expendable items.

Section 27. Subsection (8) of section 212.07, Florida Statutes, is repealed, paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) of said section, and subsection (5) of said section is amended, to read:

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

(1)

(c) Unless the purchaser of tangible personal property that is incorporated into tangible personal property manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated for his or her own use and subject to the tax imposed under s. 212.06(1)(b) or that is purchased for export under s. 212.06(5)(a)1. extends a certificate in compliance with the rules of the department, the dealer shall be liable for and pay the tax.

(5)(a) The gross proceeds derived from the sale in this state of livestock, poultry, and other farm products direct from the farm are exempted from the tax levied by this chapter provided such sales are made directly by the

producers. The producers shall be entitled to such exemptions although the livestock so sold in this state may have been registered with a breeders' or registry association prior to the sale and although the sale takes place at a livestock show or race meeting, so long as the sale is made by the original producer and within this state. When sales of livestock, poultry, or other farm products are made to consumers by any person, as defined herein, other than a producer, they are not exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The foregoing exemption does not apply to ornamental nursery stock offered for retail sale by the producer.

(b) Sales of race horses at claiming races are taxable; however, if sufficient information is provided by race track officials to properly administer the tax, sales tax is due only on the maximum single amount for which a horse is sold at all races at which it is claimed during an entire racing season.

Section 28. Subsections (1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (9), and (14), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (8), and paragraph (d) of subsection (11) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) is amended and paragraph (k) is added to said subsection, to read:

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

(1) EXEMPTIONS; GENERAL GROCERIES. --

- (a) Food products for human consumption are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (b) As used in this subsection, "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:
- 1. Cereals and cereal products, baked goods, oleomargarine, meat and meat products, fish and seafood products, frozen foods and dinners, poultry, eggs and egg products, vegetables and vegetable products, fruit and fruit products, spices, salt, sugar and sugar products, milk and dairy products, and products intended to be mixed with milk.
- 2. Natural fruit or vegetable juices or their concentrates or reconstituted natural concentrated fruit or vegetable juices, whether frozen or unfrozen, dehydrated, powdered, granulated, sweetened or unsweetened, seasoned with salt or spice, or unseasoned; coffee, coffee substitutes, or cocoa; and tea, unless it is sold in a liquid form.
- 3. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments that do not have eating facilities.
- (c) The exemption provided by this subsection does not apply:
- 1. When the food products are sold as meals for consumption on or off the premises of the dealer.
- 2. When the food products are furnished, prepared, or served for consumption at tables, chairs, or counters or from trays, glasses, dishes, or other tableware, whether provided by the dealer or by a person with whom the dealer contracts to furnish, prepare, or serve food products to others.
- 3. When the food products are ordinarily sold for immediate consumption on the premises or near a location at

which parking facilities are provided primarily for the use of patrons in consuming the products purchased at the location, even though such products are sold on a "take out" or "to go" order and are actually packaged or wrapped and taken from the premises of the dealer.

- $\underline{\text{4. To sandwiches sold ready for immediate consumption}}$  on or off the 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.
- $\underline{\text{6.}}$  When the food products are sold as hot prepared food products.
- 7. To soft drinks, which include, but are not limited to, any nonalcoholic beverage, any preparation or beverage commonly referred to as a "soft drink," or any noncarbonated drink made from milk derivatives or tea, when sold in cans or similar containers.
- 8. To ice cream, frozen yogurt, and similar frozen dairy or nondairy products in cones, small cups, or pints, popsicles, frozen fruit bars, or other novelty items, whether or not sold separately.
- 9. To food prepared, whether on or off the premises, and sold for immediate consumption. This does not apply to food prepared off the premises and sold in the original sealed container, or the slicing of products into smaller portions.
- 10. When the food products are sold through a vending machine, pushcart, motor vehicle, or any other form of vehicle.
- 11. To candy and any similar product regarded as candy or confection, based on its normal use, as indicated on the label or advertising thereof.

- 12. To bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments that have eating facilities, except when sold for consumption off the premises.
- 13. When food products are served, prepared, or sold in or by restaurants, lunch counters, cafeterias, hotels, taverns, or other like places of business.
  - (d) As used in this subsection:

- 1. "For consumption off the premises" means that the food or drink is intended by the customer to be consumed at a place away from the dealer's premises.
- 2. "For consumption on the premises" means that the food or drink sold may be immediately consumed on the premises where the dealer conducts his or her business. In determining whether an item of food is sold for immediate consumption, there shall be considered the customary consumption practices prevailing at the selling facility.
- 3. "Premises" shall be construed broadly, and means, but is not limited to, the lobby, aisle, or auditorium of a theater; the seating, aisle, or parking area of an arena, rink, or stadium; or the parking area of a drive-in or outdoor theater. The premises of a caterer with respect to catered meals or beverages shall be the place where such meals or beverages are served.
- 4. "Hot prepared food products" means those products, items, or components which have been prepared for sale in a heated condition and which are sold at any temperature that is 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

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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 <del>premises;</del>
- 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.

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, 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.

(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.
  - (2) EXEMPTIONS; MEDICAL.--

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(a) There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter any medical products and supplies product, supply, or medicine dispensed in a retail establishment by a pharmacist licensed by the state, according to an individual prescription or prescriptions written by a prescriber authorized by law to prescribe medicinal drugs; hypodermic needles; hypodermic syringes; chemical compounds and test kits used for the diagnosis or treatment of human disease, illness, or injury; and common household remedies recommended and generally sold for internal or external use in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of illness or disease in human beings, but not including cosmetics or toilet articles, notwithstanding the presence of medicinal ingredients therein, according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, which list shall be certified to the Department of Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue. There shall also be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter artificial eyes and limbs; orthopedic shoes; prescription eyeglasses and items incidental thereto or which

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

- (b) For the purposes of this subsection:
- apparatus, instrument, device, or equipment used to replace or substitute for any missing part of the body, to alleviate the malfunction of any part of the body, or to assist any disabled person in leading a normal life by facilitating such person's mobility. Such apparatus, instrument, device, or equipment shall be exempted according to an individual prescription or prescriptions written by a physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter 466, or according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, which list shall be certified to the Department of Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue.
- 2. "Cosmetics" means articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance and also means articles intended for use as a

compound of any such articles, including, but not limited to, cold creams, suntan lotions, makeup, and body lotions.

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- 3. "Toilet articles" means any article advertised or held out for sale for grooming purposes and those articles that are customarily used for grooming purposes, regardless of the name by which they may be known, including, but not limited to, soap, toothpaste, hair spray, shaving products, colognes, perfumes, shampoo, deodorant, and mouthwash.
- 4. "Prescription" includes any order for drugs or medicinal supplies written or transmitted by any means of communication by a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of this state to prescribe such drugs or medicinal supplies and intended to be dispensed by a pharmacist. The term also includes an orally transmitted order by the lawfully designated agent of such practitioner. The term also includes an order written or transmitted by a practitioner licensed to practice in a jurisdiction other than this state, but only if the pharmacist called upon to dispense such order determines, in the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that the order is valid and necessary for the treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness. The term also includes a pharmacist's order for a product selected from the formulary created pursuant to s. 465.186. A prescription may be retained in written form, or the pharmacist may cause it to be recorded in a data-processing system, provided that such order can be produced in printed form upon lawful request.
- (c) Chlorine shall not be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter when used for the treatment of water in swimming pools.
  - (d) Lithotripters are exempt.
  - (e) Human organs are exempt.

(f) Sales of drugs to or by physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and hospitals in connection with medical treatment are exempt.

- (g) Medical products and supplies used in the cure, mitigation, alleviation, prevention, or treatment of injury, disease, or incapacity which are temporarily or permanently incorporated into a patient or client by a practitioner of the healing arts licensed in this state are exempt.
- (h) The purchase by a veterinarian of commonly recognized substances possessing curative or remedial properties which are ordered and dispensed as treatment for a diagnosed health disorder by or on the prescription of a duly licensed veterinarian, and which are applied to or consumed by animals for alleviation of pain or the cure or prevention of sickness, disease, or suffering are exempt. Also exempt are the purchase by a veterinarian of antiseptics, absorbent cotton, gauze for bandages, lotions, vitamins, and worm remedies.
- (i) X-ray opaques, also known as opaque drugs and radiopaque, such as the various opaque dyes and barium sulphate, when used in connection with medical x-rays for treatment of bodies of humans and animals, are exempt.
- (j) Parts, special attachments, special lettering, and other like items that are added to or attached to tangible personal property so that a handicapped person can use them are exempt when such items are purchased by a person pursuant to an individual prescription.
- $\underline{(k)}$  (d) This subsection shall be strictly construed and enforced.
- (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 farm equipment used exclusively by a farmer on a farm owned, leased, or sharecropped by the farmer in plowing, planting, cultivating, or harvesting crops, or for fire prevention and suppression work. The rental of self-propelled or power-drawn farm equipment shall be taxed at the rate of 6 percent. The 3 percent tax rate provided for machines and farm equipment shall be disallowed when such machines and equipment are used by the farmer for activities other than plowing, planting, cultivating, harvesting crops, or fire prevention and suppression work within 6 months after the date of purchase.

- (4) EXEMPTIONS; ITEMS BEARING OTHER EXCISE TAXES, ETC.--
  - (a) Also exempt are:

- 1. Water <u>delivered to the purchaser through pipes or</u> conduits or delivered for irrigation purposes. The sale of drinking water in bottles, cans, or other containers, including water that contains minerals or carbonation in its natural state or water to which minerals have been added at a water treatment facility regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection, is exempt. This exemption does not apply to the sale of drinking water in bottles, cans, or other containers if carbonation, minerals, or flavorings, except those added at a water treatment facility, have been added. (not exempting mineral water or carbonated water).
- 2. All fuels used by a public or private utility, including any municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, in the generation of electric power or energy for sale. Fuel other than motor fuel and diesel fuel is taxable as provided in this chapter with the exception

of fuel expressly exempt herein. Motor fuels and diesel fuels are taxable as provided in chapter 206, with the exception of those motor fuels and diesel fuels used by railroad locomotives or vessels to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, which are taxable under this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's railroad locomotives or vessels that were used in interstate or foreign commerce and that had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year of the carrier, such ratio to be determined at the close of the fiscal year of the carrier. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total Florida purchases made in this state of motor and diesel fuels to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax shall be set forth in s. 212.054. Fuels used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax.

- 3. The transmission or wheeling of electricity.
- (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE. --

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(a) Items in agricultural use and certain nets.--There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter nets designed and used exclusively by commercial fisheries; disinfectants, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides, and weed killers used for application on crops or groves, including commercial nurseries and home vegetable gardens, used in dairy barns or on poultry farms for the purpose of protecting poultry or livestock, or used directly on poultry or livestock; portable containers used for processing farm products; field and garden seeds, including

flower seeds; nursery stock, seedlings, cuttings, or other propagative material purchased for growing stock; seeds, seedlings, cuttings, and plants used to produce food for human consumption; cloth, plastic, and other similar materials used for shade, mulch, or protection from frost or insects on a farm; and liquefied petroleum gas or other fuel used to heat a structure in which started pullets or broilers are raised; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser or lessee signs a certificate stating that the item to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein.

- (k) Paint color cards and other samples.--Paint color cards, flooring and wallpaper samples, laminate chips, fabric swatches, window covering samples, and other similar samples, which serve no useful purpose other than for comparing color, texture, or design, and which are available at no charge, are exempt.
- also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter sales made to the United States Government, a state, or any county, municipality, or political subdivision of a state when payment is made directly to the dealer by the governmental entity. This exemption shall not inure to any transaction otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a government employee by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card when that employee is subsequently reimbursed by the governmental entity. This exemption does not include sales of tangible personal property made to contractors employed either directly or as agents of any such government or political subdivision thereof when such tangible personal property goes into or becomes a part of public works owned by such government or political subdivision

thereof. A determination whether a particular transaction is 2 properly characterized as an exempt sale to a government 3 entity or a taxable sale to a contractor shall be based on the 4 substance of the transaction rather than the form in which the 5 transaction is cast. The department shall adopt rules that 6 give special consideration to factors that govern the status 7 of the tangible personal property before its affixation to 8 real property. In developing these rules, assumption of the <u>risk of damage or loss</u> is of paramount consideration in the 9 determination. This exemption does not include sales, rental, 10 use, consumption, or storage for use in any political 11 12 subdivision or municipality in this state of machines and equipment and parts and accessories therefor used in the 13 14 generation, transmission, or distribution of electrical energy 15 by systems owned and operated by a political subdivision in this state for transmission or distribution expansion. 16 17 Likewise exempt are charges for services rendered by radio and television stations, including line charges, talent fees, or 18 19 license fees and charges for films, videotapes, and transcriptions used in producing radio or television 20 broadcasts. The exemption provided in this subsection does not 21 22 include sales, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in 23 any political subdivision or municipality in this state of machines and equipment and parts and accessories therefor used 24 in providing two-way telecommunications services to the public 25 26 for hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as defined in s. 364.02(13), and for which a certificate is 27 required under chapter 364, which facility is owned and 28 29 operated by any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. Any immunity of any political 30 subdivision of the state or other entity of local government 31

from taxation of the property used to provide telecommunication services that is taxed as a result of this section is hereby waived. However, the exemption provided in this subsection includes transactions taxable under this part which are for use by the operator of a public-use airport, as defined in s. 322.004, in providing such telecommunications services for the airport or its tenants, concessionaires, or licensees, or which are for use by a public hospital for the provision of such telecommunications services.

- (7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. --
- (a) Artificial commemorative flowers.--Exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the sale of artificial commemorative flowers by bona fide nationally chartered veterans' organizations.
- (b) Boiler fuels. -- When purchased for use as a combustible fuel, purchases of natural gas, residual oil, recycled oil, waste oil, solid waste material, coal, sulfur, wood, wood residues or wood bark used in an industrial manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production process at a fixed location in this state are exempt from the taxes imposed by this chapter; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser signs a certificate stating that the fuel to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein. This exemption does not apply to the use of boiler fuels that are not used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing items of tangible personal property for sale, or to the use of boiler fuels used by any firm subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

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- (c) Crustacea bait.--Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the purchase by commercial fishers of bait intended solely for use in the entrapment of Callinectes sapidus and Menippe mercenaria.
- (d) Feeds.--Feeds for poultry, ostriches, and livestock, including racehorses and dairy cows, are exempt.
- (e) Film rentals. -- Film rentals are exempt when an admission is charged for viewing such film, and license fees and direct charges for films, videotapes, and transcriptions used by television or radio stations or networks are exempt.
- (f) Flags.--Also exempt are sales of the flag of the United States and the official state flag of Florida.
- (g) Florida Retired Educators Association and its local chapters. -- Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are purchases of office supplies, equipment, and publications made by the Florida Retired Educators Association and its local chapters.
- (h) Guide dogs for the blind. -- Also exempt are the sale or rental of guide dogs for the blind, commonly referred to as "seeing-eye dogs," and the sale of food or other items for such guide dogs.
- The department shall issue a consumer's certificate of exemption to any blind person who holds an identification card as provided for in s. 413.091 and who either owns or rents, or contemplates the ownership or rental of, a guide dog for the blind. The consumer's certificate of exemption shall be issued without charge and shall be of such size as to be capable of being carried in a wallet or billfold.
- The department shall make such rules concerning items exempt from tax under the provisions of this paragraph as may be necessary to provide that any person authorized to

have a consumer's certificate of exemption need only present such a certificate at the time of paying for exempt goods and shall not be required to pay any tax thereon.

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- (i) Hospital meals and rooms. -- Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter on rentals and meals are patients and inmates of any hospital or other physical plant or facility designed and operated primarily for the care of persons who are ill, aged, infirm, mentally or physically incapacitated, or otherwise dependent on special care or attention. Residents of a home for the aged are exempt from payment of taxes on meals provided through the facility. A home for the aged is defined as a facility that is licensed or certified in part or in whole under chapter 400 or chapter 651, or that is financed by a mortgage loan made or insured by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under s. 202, s. 202 with a s. 8 subsidy, s. 221(d)(3) or (4), s. 232, or s. 236 of the National Housing Act, or other such similar facility designed and operated primarily for the care of the aged.
- (j) Household fuels.--Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are sales of utilities to residential households or owners of residential models in this state by utility companies who pay the gross receipts tax imposed under s. 203.01, and sales of fuel to residential households or owners of residential models, including oil, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, coal, wood, and other fuel products used in the household or residential model for the purposes of heating, cooking, lighting, and refrigeration, regardless of whether such sales of utilities and fuels are separately metered and billed direct to the residents or are metered and billed to the landlord. If any part of the utility

or fuel is used for a nonexempt purpose, the entire sale is taxable. The landlord shall provide a separate meter for nonexempt utility or fuel consumption. For the purposes of this paragraph, licensed family day care homes shall also be exempt.

- (k) Meals provided by certain nonprofit organizations.—There is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter the sale of prepared meals by a nonprofit volunteer organization to handicapped, elderly, or indigent persons when such meals are delivered as a charitable function by the organization to such persons at their places of residence.
- (1) Military museums.--Also exempt are sales to nonprofit corporations which hold current exemptions from federal corporate income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and whose primary purpose is to raise money for military museums.
- (m) Nonprofit corporations; homes for the aged, nursing homes, or hospices.—Nonprofit corporations which hold current exemptions from federal corporate income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and which either qualify as homes for the aged pursuant to s. 196.1975(2) or are licensed as a nursing home or hospice under the provisions of chapter 400, are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (n) Organizations providing special educational, cultural, recreational, and social benefits to minors.—There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter nonprofit organizations which are incorporated pursuant to chapter 617 or which hold a current exemption from federal corporate income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code the primary purpose of which is providing activities that

contribute to the development of good character or good sportsmanship, or to the educational or cultural development, of minors. This exemption is extended only to that level of the organization that has a salaried executive officer or an elected nonsalaried executive officer.

- (o) Religious, charitable, scientific, educational, and veterans' institutions and organizations.--
- 1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter 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 chapter.
- 2. The provisions of this section authorizing exemptions from tax shall be strictly defined, limited, and applied in each category as follows:
- a. "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 2 3 institutions" includes nonprofit corporations the sole purpose 4 of which is to provide free transportation services to church 5 members, their families, and other church attendees. The term "religious institutions" also includes state, district, or 6 7 other governing or administrative offices the function of which is to assist or regulate the customary activities of 8 9 religious organizations or members. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation which is 10 qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), Internal 11 12 Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which owns and operates a Florida television station, at least 90 percent of the 13 14 programming of which station consists of programs of a 15 religious nature, and the financial support for which, exclusive of receipts for broadcasting from other nonprofit 16 17 organizations, is predominantly from contributions from the general public. The term "religious institutions" also 18 19 includes any nonprofit corporation which is qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code of 20 1986, as amended, which provides regular religious services to 21 Florida state prisoners and which from its own established 22 23 physical place of worship, operates a ministry providing worship and services of a charitable nature to the community 24 25 on a weekly basis.

b. "Charitable institutions" means only nonprofit corporations qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), 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

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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 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 chapter. Sales to a health system, qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which filed an application for exemption with the department prior to April 5, 1997, and which application is subsequently approved, shall be exempt as to any unpaid taxes on purchases made from January 1, 1994, to June 1, 1997.

- 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.
- d. "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 2 3 Professional Regulation or which conduct regular classes and 4 courses of study accepted for continuing education credit by 5 the American Medical Association. Nonprofit libraries, art galleries, performing arts centers that provide educational 6 7 programs to school children, which programs involve 8 performances or other educational activities at the performing 9 arts center and serve a minimum of 50,000 school children a year, and museums open to the public are defined as 10 educational institutions and are eligible for exemption. The 11 12 term "educational institutions" includes private nonprofit organizations the purpose of which is to raise funds for 13 14 schools teaching grades kindergarten through high school, 15 colleges, and universities. The term "educational institutions" includes any nonprofit newspaper of free or paid 16 17 circulation primarily on university or college campuses which holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 18 19 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and any educational television or radio network or system established pursuant to 20 s. 229.805 or s. 229.8051 and any nonprofit television or 21 radio station which is a part of such network or system and 22 23 which holds a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The term 24 "educational institutions" also includes state, district, or 25 26 other governing or administrative offices the function of which is to assist or regulate the customary activities of 27 educational organizations or members. The term "educational 28 29 institutions" also includes a nonprofit educational cable consortium which holds a current exemption from federal income 30 tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 31

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.
- (p) Resource recovery equipment.--Also exempt is resource recovery equipment which is owned and operated by or on behalf of any county or municipality, certified by the Department of Environmental Protection under the provisions of s. 403.715.
- (q) School books and school lunches.—This exemption applies to school books used in regularly prescribed courses of study, and to school lunches served to students, in public, parochial, or nonprofit schools operated for and attended by pupils of kindergarten through grade grades 1 though 12.

  Yearbooks, magazines, newspapers, directories, bulletins, and similar publications distributed by such educational institutions to their students are also exempt. School books and food sold or served at community colleges and other institutions of higher learning are taxable.

(r) State theater contract organizations.--Nonprofit organizations incorporated in accordance with chapter 617 which have qualified under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and which have been designated as state theater contract organizations as provided in s. 265.289 are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

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- (s) Tasting beverages.--Vinous and alcoholic beverages provided by distributors or vendors for the purpose of "wine tasting" and "spirituous beverage tasting" as contemplated under the provisions of ss. 564.06 and 565.12, respectively, are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
  - (t) Boats temporarily docked in state. --
- 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapters 327 and 328, pertaining to the registration of vessels, a boat upon which the state sales or use tax has not been paid is exempt from the use tax under this chapter if it enters and remains in this state for a period not to exceed a total of 20 days in any calendar year calculated from the date of first dockage or slippage at a facility, registered with the department, that rents dockage or slippage space in this state. brought into this state for use under this paragraph is placed in a facility, registered with the department, for repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications and such repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications are supported by written documentation, the 20-day period shall be tolled during the time the boat is physically in the care, custody, and control of the repair facility, including the time spent on sea trials conducted by the facility. The 20-day time period may be tolled only once within a calendar year when a boat is placed for the first time that year in the physical care, custody, and control of a registered repair facility;

however, the owner may request and the department may grant an additional tolling of the 20-day period for purposes of 3 repairs that arise from a written guarantee given by the 4 registered repair facility, which guarantee covers only those 5 repairs or modifications made during the first tolled period. Within 72 hours after the date upon which the registered 6 7 repair facility took possession of the boat, the facility must 8 have in its possession, on forms prescribed by the department, 9 an affidavit which states that the boat is under its care, custody, and control and that the owner does not use the boat 10 while in the facility. Upon completion of the repairs, 11 12 alterations, refitting, or modifications, the registered repair facility must, within 72 hours after the date of 13 14 release, have in its possession a copy of the release form 15 which shows the date of release and any other information the department requires. The repair facility shall maintain a log 16 17 that documents all alterations, additions, repairs, and sea 18 trials during the time the boat is under the care, custody, 19 and control of the facility. The affidavit shall be maintained by the registered repair facility as part of its 20 records for as long as required by s. 213.35. When, within 6 21 months after the date of its purchase, a boat is brought into 22 23 this state under this paragraph, the 6-month period provided in s. 212.05(1)(a)2. or s. 212.06(8) shall be tolled. 24

2. During the period of repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications and during the 20-day period referred to in subparagraph 1., the boat may be listed for sale, contracted for sale, or sold exclusively by a broker or dealer registered with the department without incurring a use tax under this chapter; however, the sales tax levied under this chapter applies to such sale.

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- 3. The mere storage of a boat at a registered repair facility does not qualify as a tax-exempt use in this state.
- 4. As used in this paragraph, "registered repair facility" means:
  - a. A full-service facility that:
  - (I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
- (II) Has haulout capability such as a dry dock, travel lift, railway, or similar equipment to service craft under the care, custody, and control of the facility;
- (III) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and
- (IV) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repair or warranty work on vessels under the care, custody, and control of the facility;
  - b. A marina that:

- (I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
- (II) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and
- (III) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repairs or warranty work on vessels; or
  - c. A shoreside facility that:
  - (I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
- (II) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and
- (III) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repairs or warranty work.
- (u) Volunteer fire departments.--Also exempt are firefighting and rescue service equipment and supplies

purchased by volunteer fire departments, duly chartered under the Florida Statutes as corporations not for profit.

(v) Professional services.--

- 1. Also exempted are professional, insurance, or personal service transactions that involve sales as inconsequential elements for which no separate charges are made.
- 2. The personal service transactions exempted pursuant to subparagraph 1. do not exempt the sale of information services involving the furnishing of printed, mimeographed, or multigraphed matter, or matter duplicating written or printed matter in any other manner, other than professional services and services of employees, agents, or other persons acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity or information services furnished to newspapers and radio and television stations. As used in this subparagraph, the term "information services" includes the services of collecting, compiling, or analyzing information of any kind or nature and furnishing reports thereof to other persons.
- 3. This exemption does not apply to any service warranty transaction taxable under s. 212.0506.
- 4. This exemption does not apply to any service transaction taxable under s. 212.05(1)(k).
- (w) Certain newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions, shoppers, and community newspapers.—Likewise exempt are newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions in which the product is delivered to the customer by mail. Also exempt are free, circulated publications that are published on a regular basis, the content of which is primarily advertising, and that are distributed through the mail, home delivery, or newsstands. The exemption for

newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions which is provided in this paragraph applies only to subscriptions entered into after March 1, 1997.

- (x) Sporting equipment brought into the state.—Sporting equipment brought into Florida, for a period of not more than 4 months in any calendar year, used by an athletic team or an individual athlete in a sporting event is exempt from the use tax if such equipment is removed from the state within 7 days after the completion of the event.
- (y) Charter fishing vessels.—The charge for chartering any boat or vessel, with the crew furnished, solely for the purpose of fishing is exempt from the tax imposed under s. 212.04 or s. 212.05. This exemption does not apply to any charge to enter or stay upon any "head-boat," party boat, or other boat or vessel. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to exempt any boat from sales or use tax upon the purchase thereof except as provided in paragraph (t) and s. 212.05.
- (z) Vending machines sponsored by nonprofit or charitable organizations.—Also exempt are food or drinks for human consumption sold for 25 cents or less through a coin-operated vending machine sponsored by a nonprofit corporation qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) or (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- (aa) Certain commercial vehicles.—Also exempt is the sale, lease, or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 207.002(2), when the following conditions are met:
- 1. The sale, lease, or rental occurs between two commonly owned and controlled corporations;

- 2. Such vehicle was titled and registered in this state at the time of the sale, lease, or rental; and
- 3. Florida sales tax was paid on the acquisition of such vehicle by the seller, lessor, or renter.
- (bb) Community cemeteries.—Also exempt are purchases by any nonprofit corporation that has qualified under s. 501(c)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and is operated for the purpose of maintaining a cemetery that was donated to the community by deed.
- (cc) Coast Guard auxiliaries.--A nonprofit organization that is affiliated with the Coast Guard, that is exempt from federal income tax pursuant to s. 501(a) and (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the primary purpose of which is to promote safe boating and to conduct free public education classes in basic seamanship is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
  - (dd) Works of art.--

- Also exempt are works of art sold to or used by an educational institution, as defined in sub-subparagraph (o)2.d.
- 2. This exemption also applies to the sale to or use in this state of any work of art by any person if it was purchased or imported exclusively for the purpose of being loaned to and made available for display by any educational institution, provided that the term of the loan agreement is for at least 10 years.
- 3. A work of art is presumed to have been purchased in or imported into this state exclusively for loan as provided in subparagraph 2., if it is so loaned or placed in storage in preparation for such a loan within 90 days after purchase or importation, whichever is later; but a work of art is not

deemed to be placed in storage for purposes of this exemption if it is displayed at any place other than an educational institution.

- 4. The exemptions provided by this paragraph are allowed only if the person who purchased the work of art gives to the vendor an affidavit meeting the requirements, established by rule, to document entitlement to the exemption. The person who purchased the work of art shall forward a copy of such affidavit to the Department of Revenue at the time it is issued to the vendor.
- 5. The exemption provided by subparagraph 2. applies only for the period during which a work of art is in the possession of the educational institution or is in storage before transfer of possession to that institution; and when it ceases to be so possessed or held, tax based upon the sales price paid by the owner is payable, and the statute of limitations provided in s. 95.091 shall begin to run at that time. Any educational institution which has received a work of art pursuant to this paragraph shall make available to the department information relating to the work of art. Any educational institution that transfers from its possession a work of art as defined by this paragraph must notify the Department of Revenue within 60 days after the transfer.
- 6. For purposes of the exemptions provided by this paragraph, the term "work of art" includes pictorial representations, sculpture, jewelry, antiques, stamp collections and coin collections, and other tangible personal property, the value of which is attributable predominantly to its artistic, historical, political, cultural, or social importance.

7. This paragraph is a remedial clarification of legislative intent and applies to all taxes that remain open to assessment or contest on July 1, 1992.

- (ee) Taxicab leases.--The lease of or license to use a taxicab or taxicab-related equipment and services provided by a taxicab company to an independent taxicab operator are exempt, provided, however, the exemptions provided under this paragraph only apply if sales or use tax has been paid on the acquisition of the taxicab and its related equipment.
- (ff) Aircraft repair and maintenance labor charges.—There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter all labor charges for the repair and maintenance of aircraft of more than 20,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight. Charges for parts and equipment furnished in connection with such labor charges are taxable.
- (gg) Athletic event sponsors.--There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter sales or leases to those organizations which:
  - 1.a. Are incorporated pursuant to chapter 617; and
- b. Hold a current exemption from federal corporate income tax liability pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; and
- 2. Sponsor golf tournaments sanctioned by the PGA Tour, PGA of America, or the LPGA.
- (hh) Electric vehicles.--Effective July 1, 1995, through June 30, 2000, the sale of an electric vehicle, as defined in s. 320.01, is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (ii) Certain electricity uses.--Charges for electricity used directly and exclusively at a fixed location in this state to operate machinery and equipment that is used

to manufacture, process, compound, or produce items of 2 tangible personal property for sale, or to operate pollution 3 control equipment, recycling equipment, maintenance equipment, 4 or monitoring or control equipment used in such operations are 5 exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter as provided in 6 subparagraph 2. The exemption provided for herein is 7 applicable if the electricity that is used for the exempt 8 purposes is separately metered, or if it is not separately 9 metered, it is irrevocably presumed that 50 percent of the charge for electricity is for nonexempt purposes. 10 exemption only applies to industries classified under SIC 11 12 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, 13 14 and 39. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those 15 classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of 16 17 Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. 18 Possession by a seller of a written certification by the 19 purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection, relieves the seller 20 from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the 21 nontaxable amounts, and the department shall look solely to 22 23 the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption. Such 24 exemption shall be applied as follows: 25

1. Beginning July 1, 1996, 20 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.

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- 2. Beginning July 1, 1997, 40 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- 30 3. Beginning July 1, 1998, 60 percent of the charges 31 for such electricity shall be exempt.

- 4. Beginning July 1, 1999, 80 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- 5. Beginning July 1, 2000, 100 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.

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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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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(jj) Fair associations. -- Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the sale, use, lease, rental, or grant of a license to use, made directly to or by a fair association, of real or tangible personal property; any charge made by a fair association, or its agents, for parking, admissions, or for temporary parking of vehicles used for sleeping quarters; rentals, subleases, and sublicenses of real or tangible personal property between the owner of the central amusement attraction and any owner of amusement devices and amusement attractions, as those terms are used in ss. 616.15(1)(b) and 616.242(3)(a) and (i), for the furnishing of amusement devices and amusement attractions at a public fair or exposition; and other transactions of a fair association which are incurred directly by the fair association in the financing, construction, and operation of a fair, exposition, or other event or facility that is authorized by s. 616.08. As used in this paragraph, the terms "fair association" and "public fair or exposition" have the same meaning as those terms are defined in s. 616.001. This exemption does not apply to the sale of tangible personal property made by a fair association through an agent or independent contractor; sales of admissions and tangible personal property by a concessionaire, vendor, exhibitor, or licensee; or rentals and subleases of tangible personal property or real property between the owner of the central amusement attraction and a concessionaire, vendor, exhibitor, or licensee, except for the furnishing of amusement devices or amusement attractions, which transactions are exempt.

- (kk) Citizen support organizations.--Beginning July 1, 1996, nonprofit organizations that are incorporated under chapter 617 or hold a current exemption from federal corporate income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and that have been designated citizen support organizations in support of state-funded environmental programs or the management of state-owned lands in accordance with s. 370.0205, or to support one or more state parks in accordance with s. 258.015 are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (11) Florida Folk Festival.--There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter income of a revenue nature received from admissions to the Florida Folk Festival held pursuant to s. 267.16 at the Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center, a unit of the state park system.
- (mm) Solar energy systems.—Also exempt are solar energy systems or any component thereof. The Florida Solar Energy Center shall from time to time certify to the department a list of equipment and requisite hardware considered to be a solar energy system or a component thereof. This exemption is repealed July 1, 2002.
- (nn) Nonprofit cooperative hospital laundries.--Nonprofit organizations that 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 their 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.

- imposed by this part are food or drinks that are 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, if a separate charge or specific amount for the food or drinks is not shown. Such food or drinks are considered to be sold at retail as part of the total charge for the transient living accommodations. Moreover, the person offering the accommodations is not considered to be the consumer of items purchased in furnishing such food or drinks and may purchase those items under conditions of a sale for resale.
- (pp) Nonprofit corporation conducting the correctional work programs.--Products sold pursuant to s. 946.515 by the corporation organized pursuant to part II of chapter 946 are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption applies retroactively to July 1, 1983.
- associations, and schools having kindergarten through grade 12.--Parent-teacher organizations and associations qualified as educational institutions under paragraph (o) associated with schools having kindergarten through grade 12, and schools having kindergarten through grade 12, may pay tax to their suppliers on the cost price of school materials and supplies purchased, rented, or leased for resale or rental to students in kindergarten through grade 12, of items sold for

fundraising purposes, and of items sold through vending machines located on the school premises, in lieu of collecting the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser. This paragraph also applies to food or beverages sold through vending machines located in the student lunchroom or dining room of a school having kindergarten through grade 12.

- (rr) Mobile home lot improvements.--Items purchased by developers for use in making improvements to a mobile home lot owned by the developer may be purchased tax-exempt as a sale for resale if made pursuant to a contract that requires the developer to sell a mobile home to a purchaser, place the mobile home on the lot, and make the improvements to the lot for a single lump-sum price. The developer must collect and remit sales tax on the entire lump-sum price.
- Armed Forces purchases an aircraft, boat, mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle from a dealer pursuant to the provisions of s. 3902(a), Title 38, U.S.C., or any successor provision of the United States Code, the amount that is paid directly to the dealer by the Veterans Administration is not taxable. However, any portion of the purchase price which is paid directly to the dealer by the veteran is taxable.
- (tt) 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.

The exemptions in this paragraph do not apply to businesses with the primary activity of serving prepared meals or alcoholic beverages for immediate consumption.

(uu) Donated foods or beverages.--Any food or beverage donated by a dealer that sells food products at retail to a food bank or an organization that holds a 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.

 (vv) Racing dogs.--The sale of a racing dog by its owner is exempt if the owner is also the breeder of the animal.

 Exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection shall not inure to any transaction otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of such entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by such entity.

- (8) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; VESSELS ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.--

(a) The sale or use of vessels and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, including commercial fishing vessels, is subject to the taxes imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's vessels which were used in interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year. The ratio would be determined at

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

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- (9) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; RAILROADS AND MOTOR VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.--
- (a) Railroads which are licensed as common carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total purchases of the railroad which are used in this state to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax under this chapter.

The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax is set forth in s. 212.054. Railroads which are licensed as common carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter.

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(b) Motor vehicles which are engaged in interstate commerce as common carriers, and parts thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's motor vehicles which were used in interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total purchases of such motor vehicles and parts thereof which are used in this state to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax is set forth in s. 212.054.Motor vehicles which are engaged in interstate commerce, and parts thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter. Motor vehicles and parts thereof used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax. For purposes of this paragraph, parts of a motor vehicle engaged in interstate commerce

include a separate tank not connected to the fuel supply system of the motor vehicle into which diesel fuel is placed to operate a refrigeration unit or other equipment.

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- (11) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; FLYABLE AIRCRAFT. --
- (d) The purchaser shall execute a sworn affidavit attesting that he or she is not a resident of this state and stating where the aircraft will be domiciled. If the aircraft is subsequently used in this state within 6 months of the time of purchase, in violation of the intent of this subsection, the purchaser shall be liable for payment of the full use tax imposed by this chapter and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by s. 212.12(2), which penalty shall be mandatory. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the owner of an aircraft purchased pursuant to this subsection may permit the aircraft to be returned to this state for repairs within 6 months after the date of sale without the aircraft being in violation of the law and without incurring liability for payment of tax or penalty on the purchase price of the aircraft, so long as the aircraft is removed from this state within 20 days after the completion of the repairs and such removal can be proven by invoices for fuel, tie-down, or hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers or similar documentation.
- (14) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.--The department shall establish a technical 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 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.

Section 29. Section 212.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.09 Trade-ins deducted.--

- (1) Where used articles, accepted and intended for resale, are taken in trade, or a series of trades, as a credit or part payment on the sale of new articles, the tax levied by this chapter shall be paid on the sales price of the new article, less the credit for the used article taken in trade.
- (2) Where used articles, accepted and intended for resale, are taken in trade, or a series of trades, as a credit or part payment on the sale of used articles, the tax levied by this chapter shall be paid on the sales price of the used article less the credit for the used article taken in trade.
- (3) A person who is not registered with the department as a seller of aircraft, boats, mobile homes, or motor vehicles who is selling an aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle and who takes in trade an item other than an aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle may not use the item as a credit against sales price.

Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 212.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.17 Credits for returned goods, rentals, or admissions; goods acquired for dealer's own use and subsequently sold; additional powers of department.--
- $(1)\underline{(a)}$  In the event purchases are returned to  $\underline{a}$  the dealer by the purchaser or consumer after the tax imposed by this chapter has been collected from or charged to the account

of the consumer or user, the dealer shall be entitled to reimbursement of the amount of tax collected or charged by the dealer, in the manner prescribed by the department.  $\div$  and in case

- (b) A registered dealer that purchases property for the dealer's own use, pays tax on acquisition, and sells the property subsequent to acquisition without ever having used the property is entitled to reimbursement, in the manner prescribed by the department, of the amount of tax paid on the property's acquisition.
- (c) If the tax has not been remitted by a the dealer to the department, the dealer may deduct the same in submitting his or her return upon receipt of a signed statement of the dealer as to the gross amount of such refunds during the period covered by said signed statement, which period shall not be longer than 90 days. The department shall issue to the dealer an official credit memorandum equal to the net amount remitted by the dealer for such tax collected or paid. Such memorandum shall be accepted by the department at full face value from the dealer to whom it is issued, in the remittance for subsequent taxes accrued under the provisions of this chapter. If; provided, in cases where a dealer has retired from business and has filed a final return, a refund of tax may be made if it can be established to the satisfaction of the department that the tax was not due.

Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 212.18, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to said section, to read:

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

(3)(a) Every person desiring to engage in or conduct 1 2 business in this state as a dealer, as defined in this 3 chapter, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in living 4 quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, 5 apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps 6 that are subject to tax under s. 212.03, or to lease, rent, or 7 let or grant licenses in real property, as defined in this 8 chapter, and every person who sells or receives anything of 9 value by way of admissions, must file with the department an application for a certificate of registration for each place 10 of business, showing the names of the persons who have 11 12 interests in such business and their residences, the address of the business, and such other data as the department may 13 14 reasonably require. Owners and operators of vending machines 15 or newspaper rack machines are required to obtain only one certificate of registration for each county in which such 16 17 machines are located. The department, by rule, may authorize a dealer that uses independent sellers to sell its merchandise 18 19 to remit tax on the retail sales price charged to the ultimate 20 consumer in lieu of having the independent seller register as 21 a dealer and remit the tax. Itinerant merchants selling 22 exclusively at flea markets may in lieu of registration remit 23 tax on their sales to the registered flea market operator in the manner provided for in subsection (6) if they fall below 24 25 the threshold requirement for individual registration 26 specified in that subsection. The department may appoint the 27 county tax collector as the department's agent to accept 28 applications for registrations. The application must be made 29 to the department before the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation may engage in such business, and it must be 30 accompanied by a registration fee of \$5. However, a 31 98

registration fee is not required to accompany an application to engage in or conduct business to make mail order sales. The department, upon receipt of such application, will grant to the applicant a separate certificate of registration for each place of business, which certificate may be canceled by the department or its designated assistants for any failure by the certificateholder to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter. The certificate is not assignable and is valid only for the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation to which issued. The certificate must be placed in a conspicuous place in the business or businesses for which it is issued and must be displayed at all times. Except as provided in this paragraph, no person shall engage in business as a dealer or in leasing, renting, or letting of or granting licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, or real property as hereinbefore defined, nor shall any person sell or receive anything of value by way of admissions, without first having obtained such a certificate or after such certificate has been canceled; no person shall receive any 20 license from any authority within the state to engage in any 21 22 such business without first having obtained such a certificate 23 or after such certificate has been canceled. The engaging in the business of selling or leasing tangible personal property 24 or services or as a dealer, as defined in this chapter, or the engaging in leasing, renting, or letting of or granting licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or 28 29 tourist or trailer camps that are taxable under this chapter, or real property, or the engaging in the business of selling 30 or receiving anything of value by way of admissions, without

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such certificate first being obtained or after such certificate has been canceled by the department, is prohibited. The failure or refusal of any person, firm, copartnership, or corporation to so qualify when required hereunder is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, or subject to injunctive proceedings as provided by law. Such failure or refusal also subjects the offender to a \$100 initial registration fee in lieu of the \$5 registration fee authorized in this paragraph. However, the department may waive the increase in the registration fee if it is determined by the department that the failure to register was due to reasonable cause and not to willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud.

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(b) The department may revoke any dealer's certificate of registration when the dealer fails to comply with this chapter. Prior to revocation of a dealer's certificate of registration, the department must schedule an informal conference at which the dealer may present evidence regarding the department's intended revocation or enter into a compliance agreement with the department. The department must notify the dealer of its intended action and the time, place, and date of the scheduled informal conference by written notification sent by United States mail to the dealer's last known address of record furnished by the dealer on a form prescribed by the department. The dealer is required to attend the informal conference and present evidence refuting the department's intended revocation or enter into a compliance agreement with the department which resolves the dealer's failure to comply with this chapter. The department shall issue an administrative complaint under s. 120.60 if the dealer fails to attend the department's informal conference,

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30 31 fails to enter into a compliance agreement with the department resolving the dealer's noncompliance with this chapter, or fails to comply with the executed compliance agreement.

(c) (b) As used in this paragraph, the term "exhibitor" means a person who enters into an agreement authorizing the display of tangible personal property or services at a convention or a trade show. The following provisions apply to the registration of exhibitors as dealers under this chapter:

- 1. An exhibitor whose agreement prohibits the sale of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter is not required to register as a dealer.
- An exhibitor whose agreement provides for the sale at wholesale only of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter must obtain a resale certificate from the purchasing dealer but is not required to register as a dealer.
- 3. An exhibitor whose agreement authorizes the retail sale of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter must register as a dealer and collect the tax imposed under this chapter on such sales.
- 4. Any exhibitor who makes a mail order sale pursuant to s. 212.0596 must register as a dealer.

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

- (6)(a) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (3), a flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner shall:
- 1. Register with the Department of Revenue. Only one tax number is required for each flea market business location.

The flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner shall remit the tax collected on the space rentals and the tax collected from unregistered flea market vendors under this number monthly, unless otherwise notified.

- 2. Collect tax on all space rentals from flea market vendors and remit it to the department. The amount of tax shall be separately stated from the rental charge and must be shown as Florida tax on any rental agreement, invoice, or other tangible evidence that authorizes the use of the rental space.
- 3.a. Obtain from each unregistered flea market vendor a signed statement declaring that the unregistered flea market vendor agrees to collect the applicable tax on his or her sales and remit it to the flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner at the close of each business day. The statement shall include both the permanent business address, if applicable, and the residence address of the flea market vendor. These documents shall be retained for a period of 5 years. Records of taxes collected and remitted shall be retained for the period specified in s. 213.35. The flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner is not responsible for the failure of the flea market vendor to properly collect, remit, and account for the sales tax.
- b. Provide each unregistered flea market vendor with a sign no smaller than 8 inches by 10 inches with lettering at least 1 inch high, which must be displayed in a conspicuous place at the stall or other place of sale by the vendor and which reads:

(Name of vendor) is duly authorized to collect

Florida sales tax for remittance by the flea

market operator to the Department of Revenue.

c. Furnish unregistered flea market vendors with tax envelopes so that the unregistered vendor can record the daily sales transactions and remit the taxes collected and due to the flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner. The department may adopt necessary rules to prescribe the format for the tax envelopes.

- 4.a. Obtain from each registered flea market vendor a photocopy of the vendor's certificate of registration or, in lieu thereof, a statement from the registered vendor attesting that the vendor has a valid certificate of registration. The statement shall contain the registration number and the effective date the number was issued and shall be signed by the vendor. These documents shall be retained for a period of 5 years.
- b. Provide each registered flea market vendor with a sign no smaller than 8 inches by 10 inches with lettering at least 1 inch high, which must be displayed in a conspicuous place at the stall or other place of sale by the vendor and which reads:

(Name of vendor) is duly authorized to collect and remit Florida sales tax to the Department of Revenue.

- (b) A flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner may refuse to lease space to any flea market vendor who fails to provide the documents required under subparagraph (a)3. or subparagraph (a)4.
- (c) A flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner is required to remit the sales tax collected from each unregistered flea market vendor when the vendor has collected and remitted the tax to the flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner at the same time and on the same tax return

as required for the space rentals. Flea market vendors with an estimated monthly sales tax liability of \$50 or greater must register with the department and report their own taxes. Flea market vendors with an estimated monthly sales tax liability of less than \$50 must elect to either remit the tax to the flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner or to register, report, and remit their own taxes. Taxes collected become state funds at the moment of collection. Any person who, with intent to unlawfully deprive or defraud the state of its moneys or the use or benefit thereof, fails to remit taxes collected pursuant to this chapter commits theft of state funds, as provided in s. 212.15(2).

(d) A flea market operator, manager, lessor, or owner shall furnish and post signs at each entrance of the flea market and in other conspicuous places throughout the flea market area. Such signs must state: "Florida Law Requires Sales Tax To Be Collected On All Taxable Sales." The signs shall have lettering at least 3 inches high.

Section 32. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 213.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

213.21 Informal conferences; compromises.--

- (1)(a) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules for establishing informal conference procedures within the department for resolution of disputes relating to assessment of taxes, interest, and penalties <u>and the denial of refunds</u>, and for informal hearings under ss. 120.569 and 120.57(2).
- (2)(a) The executive director of the department or his or her designee is authorized to enter into a written closing agreements agreement with any taxpayer settling or compromising the taxpayer's liability for any tax, interest,

or penalty assessed under any of the chapters specified in s. 72.011(1). Such agreements shall be in writing when the amount of tax, penalty, or interest compromised exceeds \$30,000, or for lesser amounts when the department deems it appropriate or when requested by the taxpayer. When a written such a closing agreement has been approved by the department and signed by the executive director or his or her designee and the taxpayer, it shall be final and conclusive; and, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation of material fact or except as to adjustments pursuant to ss. 198.16 and 220.23, no additional assessment may be made by the department against the taxpayer for the tax, interest, or penalty specified in the closing agreement for the time period specified in the closing agreement, and the taxpayer shall not be entitled to institute any judicial or administrative proceeding to recover any tax, interest, or penalty paid pursuant to the closing agreement. The department is authorized to delegate to the executive director the authority to approve any such closing agreement resulting in a tax reduction of \$100,000 or less.

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Section 33. Subsection (1) of section 213.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.22 Technical assistance advisements.--

assistance advisements to persons, upon written request, as to the position of the department on the tax consequences of a stated transaction or event, under existing statutes, rules, or policies. After the issuance of an assessment, a technical assistance advisement may not be issued to a taxpayer who requests an advisement relating to the tax or liability for tax in respect to which the assessment has been made, except that a technical assistance advisement may be issued to a

taxpayer who requests an advisement relating to the exemptions in s. 212.08(1) or (2) at any time. Technical assistance advisements shall have no precedential value except to the taxpayer who requests the advisement and then only for the specific transaction addressed in the technical assistance advisement, unless specifically stated otherwise in the advisement. Any modification of an advisement shall be prospective only. A technical assistance advisement is not an order issued pursuant to s. 120.565 or s. 120.569 or a rule or policy of general applicability under s. 120.54. The provisions of s. 120.53(1) are not applicable to technical assistance advisements.

Section 34. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (2) of section 220.222, Florida Statutes, to read:

220.222 Returns; time and place for filing.--

(2)

(c) For purposes of this subsection, a taxpayer is not in compliance with the requirements of s. 220.32 if the taxpayer underpays the required payment by more than the greater of \$500 or 10 percent of the tax shown on the return when filed.

Section 35. Subsection (1) of section 624.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.515 State Fire Marshal regulatory assessment and surcharge; levy and amount.--

(1) In addition to any other license or excise tax now or hereafter imposed, and such taxes as may be imposed under other statutes, there is hereby assessed and imposed upon every domestic, foreign, and alien insurer authorized to engage in this state in the business of issuing policies of fire insurance, a regulatory assessment in an amount equal to

1 percent of the gross amount of premiums collected by each such insurer on policies of fire insurance issued by it and insuring property in this state. The assessment shall be payable annually on or before March 1 to the Department of Revenue by the insurer on such premiums collected by it during the preceding calendar year.

(b) When it is impractical, due to the nature of the business practices within the insurance industry, to determine the percentage of fire insurance contained within a line of insurance written by an insurer on risks located or resident in Florida, the Department of Revenue may establish by rule such percentages for the industry. The Department of Revenue may also amend the percentages as the insurance industry changes its practices concerning the portion of fire insurance within a line of insurance.

Section 36. Subsection (3) is added to section 896.102, Florida Statutes, to read:

896.102 Currency more than \$10,000 received in trade or business; report required; noncompliance penalties.--

(3) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules and guidelines to administer and enforce these reporting requirements.

Section 37. This act shall take effect July 1 of the year in which enacted.