By the Committee on Fiscal Resource and Senator Horne

## 314-1648-99

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

2122

23

2425

26

2728

29

30

31

A bill to be entitled An act relating to tax administration; repealing s. 198.12, F.S., and amending ss. 198.13, 198.23, 198.26, 198.32, 198.33, 198.39, F.S.; discontinuing the use of unnecessary estate tax returns for small estates that owe no tax; amending s. 199.106, F.S.; granting a credit against the intangibles tax to natural persons for an identical tax paid in another state; creating s. 201.165, F.S.; granting a credit against the documentary stamp tax for an identical tax paid in another state; amending s. 212.02, F.S.; amending the definition of the term "retail sale" with respect to materials that are incorporated into repaired motor vehicles, airplanes, or boats; amending ss. 212.04, 212.12, 212.13, F.S., and creating s. 213.757, F.S.; increasing the criminal penalties for willful violations of certain tax provisions; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; amending the exemption for electricity and steam used for manufacturing; amending s. 213.27, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to enter into contracts with private vendors to develop an automated case-tracking system; amending s. 213.67, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to reduce the amount of an administrative garnishment which is subject to a freeze to the amount equal to the delinquent amount; amending ss. 220.151, 220.21, 220.221, 220.222, F.S.; authorizing the Department of

Revenue to accept electronic or telephonic corporate income tax returns in lieu of written paper returns; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. <u>Section 198.12</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed effective January 1, 2000.

Section 2. Effective January 1, 2000, section 198.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

198.13 Tax return to be made in certain cases.--

 required by the laws of the United States to file a federal estate tax return shall file with the department, on or before the last day prescribed by law for filing the initial federal estate tax return for such estate, a return consisting of an executed copy of the federal estate tax return and shall file with such return all supplemental data, if any, as may be necessary to determine and establish the correct tax under this chapter. Such return shall be made in the case of every decedent who at the time of death was not a resident of the United States and whose gross estate includes any real property situate in the state, tangible personal property

 (2) Whenever it is made to appear to the department that an estate that has filed a return owes no taxes provided in this chapter, the department will issue to the personal representative a certificate in writing to that effect, which certificate will have the same force and effect as a receipt showing payment. The certificate will be subject to record and

having an actual situs in the state, and intangible personal

property physically present within the state.

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

29

30

admissible in evidence in like manner as receipts showing payment of taxes. A fee of \$5 will be paid to the department for each certificate so issued.

(3) (3) Every person required to file a return reporting a generation-skipping transfer under applicable federal statutes and regulations shall file with the Department of Revenue, on or before the last day prescribed for filing the federal return, a return consisting of a duplicate copy of the federal return.

Section 3. Effective January 1, 2000, section 198.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

198.23 Personal liability of personal representative .-- If any personal representative shall make distribution either in whole or in part of any of the property of an estate to the heirs, next of kin, distributees, legatees, or devisees without having paid or secured the tax due the state under this chapter, or having obtained the release of such property from the lien of such tax, either by the department or pursuant to s. 198.32(2), he or she shall become personally liable for the tax so due the state, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid, to the full extent of the full value of any property belonging to such person or estate which may come into the personal representative's hands, custody, or control.

Section 4. Effective January 1, 2000, section 198.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

198.26 No discharge of personal representative until tax is paid. -- No final account of a personal representative of the estate of a nonresident, nor of the estate of a resident when the value of the gross estate wherever situate exceeds 31 \$60,000 shall be allowed by any court unless and until such

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

1415

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30 31 account shows, and the judge of said court finds, that the tax imposed by the provisions of this chapter upon the personal representative, which has become payable, has been paid. The certificate of the department of nonliability for the tax or its receipt for the amount of tax therein certified shall be conclusive in such proceedings as to the liability or the payment of the tax to the extent of said certificate. In the case of a nontaxable estate, the court may consider the affidavit prepared pursuant to s. 198.32(2) as evidence of the nonliability for tax.

Section 5. Effective January 1, 2000, section 198.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

198.32 Prima facie liability for tax.--

(1) The estate of each decedent whose property is subject to the laws of the state shall be deemed prima facie liable for estate taxes under this chapter and shall be subject to a lien therefor in such amount as may be later determined to be due and payable on the estate as provided in this chapter. This presumption of liability shall begin on the date of the death of the decedent and shall continue until the full settlement of all taxes which may be found to be due under this chapter, the settlement to be shown by receipts for all taxes due to be issued by the department as provided for in this chapter. Whenever it is made to appear to the department that an estate is not subject to any tax under this chapter, the department shall issue to the personal representative, administrator, or curator, or to the heirs, devisees, or legatees of the decedent, a certificate in writing to that effect, showing such nonliability to tax, which certificate of nonliability shall have the same force and effect as a receipt showing payment. The certificate of

4 5

 nonliability shall be subject to record and admissible in evidence in like manner as receipts showing payment of taxes. A fee of \$5 shall be paid to the department for each certificate so issued.

(2) Whenever an estate is not subject to tax under this chapter and is not required to file a return, the personal representative may execute an affidavit attesting that the estate is not taxable. The form of the affidavit will be prescribed by the department, and will include, but not be limited to, statements regarding the decedent's domicile, whether a federal estate tax return will be filed, and acknowledgment of the personal representative's personal liability under s. 198.23. Such affidavit shall be subject to record and admissible in evidence to show nonliability for tax.

Section 6. Effective January 1, 2000, subsection (1) of section 198.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

198.33 Discharge of estate, notice of lien, limitation on lien, etc.--

(1) Where no receipt for the payment of taxes, or no affidavit or certificate receipt of nonliability for taxes has been issued or recorded as provided for in this chapter, the property constituting the estate of the decedent in this state shall be deemed fully acquitted and discharged of all liability for estate and inheritance taxes under this chapter after a lapse of 10 years from the date of the filing with the department of notice of the decedent's death, or after a lapse of 10 years from the date of the filing with the department of an estate tax return, whichever date shall be earlier, unless the department shall make out and file and have recorded in the public records of the county wherein any part of the

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2728

29

30 31 estate of the decedent may be situated in this state, a notice of lien against the property of the estate, specifying the amount or approximate amount of taxes claimed to be due to the state under this chapter, which notice of lien shall continue said lien in force for an additional period of 5 years or until payment is made. Such notice of lien shall be filed and recorded in the book of deeds in the office of the clerk of the circuit court; provided, where no receipt for the payment of taxes, or no affidavit or certificate of nonliability for taxes, has been issued or recorded as provided for in this chapter, the property constituting the estate of the decedent in this state, if said decedent was a resident of this state at the time of death, shall be deemed fully acquitted and discharged of all liability for tax under this chapter after a lapse of 10 years from the date of the death of the decedent, unless the department shall make out and file and have recorded notice of lien as herein provided, which notice shall continue said lien in force against such property of the estate as is situate in the county wherein said notice of lien was recorded for an additional period of 5 years or until payment is made.

Section 7. Effective January 1, 2000, section 198.39, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

198.39 False statement in return; penalty.--Whoever knowingly makes any false statement in any notice, affidavit, or return required to be filed or made under this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 8. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 199.106, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

199.106 Credit for taxes imposed by other states.--

- (2) For intangible personal property that has a taxable situs in this state under s. 199.175(1) or any similar predecessor statute, a credit against the tax imposed by s. 199.032 is allowed to a taxpayer, other than a natural person, in an amount equal to a like tax lawfully imposed and paid by that taxpayer on the same property in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia when the other taxing authority is also claiming situs under provisions similar or identical to those in s. 199.175(1) or any similar predecessor statute. For purposes of this subsection, "like tax" means an ad valorem tax on intangible personal property which is also subject to tax under s. 199.032. The credit may not exceed the tax imposed on the property under s. 199.032. Proof of entitlement to such a credit must be made pursuant to rules and forms adopted by the department.
- (3) The credits provided by this section subsections (1) and (2)apply retroactively to December 31, 1979.

  However, notwithstanding the retroactivity of these credit provisions, this section does not reopen a closed period of nonclaim under s. 215.26 or any other statute or extend the period of nonclaim under s. 215.26 or any other statute.

Section 9. Section 201.165, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

201.165 Credit for tax paid to other states.--

(1) With respect to each tax imposed by any section of this chapter, a credit against the specific tax imposed by that section is allowed in an amount equal to the amount of a like tax lawfully imposed and paid on the same document or instrument in another state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia. As used in this subsection, the term "like tax" means an excise tax on documents which is

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14 15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27 28

29

30

in substance identical to the tax imposed by this chapter on the same document. The credit may not exceed the amount of the tax imposed on the document by this chapter. Proof of entitlement to the credit must be provided to the department. The department may adopt rules to implement this credit and designate forms that establish what proof is required.

The credit provided by this section applies retroactively. Notwithstanding the retroactivity of this credit provision, this section does not reopen a closed period of nonclaim under s. 215.26 or any other statute, nor does this section extend the period of nonclaim under s. 215.26 or any other statute.

Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (14) of section 212.02, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

212.02 Definitions.--The following terms and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(14)

"Retail sales," "sale at retail," "use," "storage," and "consumption" do not include materials, containers, labels, sacks, bags, or similar items intended to accompany a product sold to a customer without which delivery of the product would be impracticable because of the character of the contents and be 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 31 part of the sales price or rental charge for purposes of

determining the applicability of tax. The terms do term also does not include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of 2 3 industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, for future processing, manufacture, or 4 5 conversion into articles of tangible personal property for 6 resale when such industrial materials, including chemicals and 7 fuels except as provided herein, become a component or ingredient of the finished product and do not include the 8 9 sale, use, storage, or consumption of materials for use in 10 repairing a motor vehicle, airplane, or boat, when such 11 materials are incorporated into the repaired vehicle, airplane, or boat. However, the terms include the sale, use, 12 13 storage, or consumption of tangible personal property, 14 including machinery and equipment or parts thereof, purchased electricity, and fuels used to power machinery, when such 15 items are used and dissipated in fabricating, converting, or 16 17 processing tangible personal property for sale, even though they may become ingredients or components of the tangible 18 19 personal property for sale through accident, wear, tear, 20 erosion, corrosion, or similar means. The terms do not include the sale of materials to a registered repair facility for use 21 in repairing a motor vehicle, airplane, or boat when such 22 materials are incorporated into and sold as part of the 23 24 repair. Such a sale is to be considered a purchase for resale 25 by the repair facility even though every material is not separately stated or separately priced on the repair invoice. 26 27 Section 11. Effective January 1, 2000, subsections (4) 28 and (5) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, 29 are amended to read: 30 212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.--

2

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30 31

(4) Each person who exercises the privilege of charging admission taxes, as herein defined, shall apply for, and at that time shall furnish the information and comply with the provisions of s. 212.18 not inconsistent herewith and receive from the department, a certificate of right to exercise such privilege, which certificate shall apply to each place of business where such privilege is exercised and shall be in the manner and form prescribed by the department. certificate shall be issued upon payment to the department of a registration fee of \$5 by the applicant. Each person exercising the privilege of charging such admission taxes as herein defined shall cause to be kept records and accounts showing the admission which shall be in the form as the department may from time to time prescribe, inclusive of records of all tickets numbered and issued for a period of not less than the time within which the department may, as permitted by s. 95.091(3), make an assessment with respect to any admission evidenced by such records and accounts, and inclusive of all bills or checks of customers who are charged any of the taxes defined herein, showing the charge made to each for that period. The department is empowered to use each and every one of the powers granted herein to the department to discover the amount of tax to be paid by each such person and to enforce the payment thereof as are hereby granted the department for the discovery and enforcement of the payment of taxes hereinafter levied on the sales of tangible personal property. The failure of any person to pay such taxes before the 21st day of the succeeding month after the taxes are collected shall render such person liable to the same penalties that are hereafter imposed upon such person for being delinquent in the payment of taxes imposed upon the

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2728

29

30

sales of tangible personal property; the failure of any person to render returns and to pay taxes as prescribed herein shall render such person subject to the same penalties, by way of charges for delinquencies, at the rate of 10 percent per month for a total amount of tax delinquent up to a total of 50 percent of such tax and at the rate of 100-percent penalty for attempted evasion of payment of any such tax or for any attempt to file false or misleading returns that are required to be filed by the department.

(5) All of the provisions of this chapter relating to collection, investigation, discovery, and aids to collection of taxes upon sales of tangible personal property shall likewise apply to all privileges described or referred to in this section, and the obligations imposed in this chapter upon retailers are hereby imposed upon the seller of such admissions. All penalties applicable to a dealer of tangible personal property for failure to meet any such obligation, including, but not limited to, any failure related to the filing of returns, the payment of taxes, or the maintenance and production of records, are applicable to the seller of admissions. When tickets or admissions are sold and not used but returned and credited by the seller, the seller may apply to the department for a credit allowance for such returned tickets or admissions if advance payments have been made by the buyer and have been returned by the seller, upon such form and in such manner as the department may from time to time prescribe. The department may, upon obtaining satisfactory proof of the refunds on the part of the seller, credit the seller for taxes paid upon admissions that have been returned unused to the purchaser of those admissions. The seller of admissions, upon the payment of the taxes before they become

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27 28

29

30

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

Section 12. Paragraph (ii) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

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

- (7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. --
- (ii) Certain electricity or steam uses.--
- Subject to the phase-in provisions in subparagraph 4., charges for electricity or steam used to operate machinery and equipment at a fixed location in this state when such machinery and equipment is used to manufacture, process, compound, produce, or prepare for shipment items of tangible personal property for sale, or to operate pollution control equipment, recycling equipment, maintenance equipment, or monitoring or control equipment used in such operations are exempt to the extent provided in this paragraph. If In order to qualify for this exemption, 75 percent or more of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is must be 31 used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, 100 percent

of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location is exempt. If less than 75 percent but 50 percent or more of the electricity or steam is used at the a fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, then it is presumed that 50 percent of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location is exempt charge for electricity is for nonexempt purposes. If less than 50 percent of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery and equipment, none of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed the fixed location is exempt.

- 2. This exemption applies only to industries classified under SIC Industry Major Group Numbers 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
- 3. Possession by a seller of a written certification by the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection, relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the nontaxable amounts, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.
  - 4. Such exemption shall be applied as follows:
- a. Beginning July 1, 1996, 20 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.
- b. Beginning July 1, 1997, 40 percent of the charges for such electricity shall be exempt.

- c. Beginning July 1, 1998, 60 percent of the charges for such electricity or steam shall be exempt.
- d. Beginning July 1, 1999, 80 percent of the charges for such electricity or steam shall be exempt.
- e. Beginning July 1, 2000, 100 percent of the charges for such electricity or steam shall be exempt.
- 5. Notwithstanding any other provision in this paragraph to the contrary, in order to receive the exemption provided in this paragraph a taxpayer must first register with the WAGES Program Business Registry established by the local WAGES coalition for the area in which the taxpayer is located. Such registration establishes a commitment on the part of the taxpayer to hire WAGES program participants to the maximum extent possible consistent with the nature of their business.
- 6.a. In order to determine whether the exemption provided in this paragraph from the tax on charges for electricity or steam 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.
- b. The first report shall be submitted no later than January 1, 1997, and must be conducted in such a manner as to specifically determine the number of companies within each SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 1996, and the number of individuals employed by companies within each SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 1996.
- c. The second report shall be submitted no later than January 1, 2001, and must be comprehensive in scope, but, at a minimum, must be conducted in such a manner as to specifically determine the number of companies within each SIC Industry

Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 2000, the number of individuals employed by companies within each SIC Industry Major Group receiving the exemption as of September 1, 2000, whether the change, if any, in such number of companies or employees is attributable to the exemption provided in this paragraph, whether it would be sound public policy to continue or discontinue the exemption, and the consequences of doing so.

d. 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.

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.

Section 13. Effective January 1, 2000, subsections (2) and (13) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

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

(2)(a) When any person, firm, or corporation required hereunder to make any return or to pay any tax or fee imposed by this chapter fails to timely file such return or fails to pay the tax or fee due within the time required hereunder, in addition to all other penalties provided herein and by the laws of this state in respect to such taxes or fees, a

specific penalty shall be added to the tax or fee in the amount of 10 percent of any unpaid tax or fee if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 10 percent of any unpaid tax or fee for each additional 30 days, or fraction thereof, during the time which the failure continues, not to exceed a total penalty of 50 percent, in the aggregate, of any unpaid tax or fee. In no event may the penalty be less than \$10 for failure to timely file a tax return required by s. 212.11(1)(b) or \$5 for failure to timely file a tax return authorized by s. 212.11(1)(c) or (d).

- (b) Any person who knowingly and with a willful intent to evade any tax imposed under this chapter fails to file six consecutive returns as required by law commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) Any person who makes a false or fraudulent return with a willful intent to evade payment of any tax or fee imposed under this chapter is, in addition to the other penalties provided by law, liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of the tax bill or fee and for fine and punishment as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 1. If the total amount of unreported taxes or fees is less than \$300, the first offense is a misdemeanor of the second degree, the second offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and each subsequent offense is a felony of the third degree.
- 2. If the total amount of unreported taxes or fees is at least \$300 but less than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree.

- 3. If the total amount of unreported taxes or fees is at least \$20,000 but less than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree.
- 4. If the total amount of unreported taxes or fees is \$100,000 or more, the offense is a felony of the first degree.

  In the case of a false or fraudulent return or a willful intent to evade payment of any tax or fee imposed under this chapter, in addition to the other penalties provided by law, the person making such false or fraudulent return or willfully attempting to evade the payment of such a tax or fee shall be liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of the tax bill or fee and for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (d)(b) When any person, firm, or corporation fails to timely remit the proper estimated payment required under s. 212.11, a specific penalty shall be added in an amount equal to 10 percent of any unpaid estimated tax. Beginning with January 1, 1985, returns, The department, upon a showing of reasonable cause, is authorized to waive or compromise penalties imposed by this paragraph. However, other penalties and interest shall be due and payable if the return on which the estimated payment was due was not timely or properly filed.
- $\underline{(e)}$  (c) Dealers filing a consolidated return pursuant to  $\underline{s.\ 212.11(1)(e)}\underline{s.\ 212.11(1)(d)}$ shall be subject to the penalty established in paragraph (b) unless the dealer has paid the required estimated tax for his or her consolidated return as a whole without regard to each location. If the dealer fails to pay the required estimated tax for his or her consolidated return as a whole, each filing location shall

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2728

29

30 31 stand on its own with respect to calculating penalties pursuant to paragraph (b).

(13) In order to aid the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter with respect to the rentals and license fees, each lessor or person granting the use of any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, real property, or any interest therein, or any portion thereof, inclusive of owners; property managers; lessors; landlords; hotel, apartment house, and roominghouse operators; and all licensed real estate agents within the state leasing, granting the use of, or renting such property, shall be required to keep a record of each and every such lease, license, or rental transaction which is taxable under this chapter, in such a manner and upon such forms as the department may prescribe, and to report such transaction to the department or its designated agents, and to maintain such records as long as required by s. 213.35, subject to the inspection of the department and its agents. Upon the failure by such owner; property manager; lessor; landlord; hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp operator; or real estate agent to keep and maintain such records and to make such reports upon the forms and in the manner prescribed, such owner; property manager; lessor; landlord; hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp operator; receiver of rent or license fees; or real estate agent is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for the first offense; for subsequent offenses, they are each guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. However, any subsequent offense that involves intentional destruction of such records

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2728

29

30 31 with intent to evade payment of or deprive the state of any tax revenues is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 14. Effective January 1, 2000, subsection (1) and (2) of section 212.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.13 Records required to be kept; power to inspect; audit procedure.--

(1) For the purpose of enforcing the collection of the tax levied by this chapter, the department is hereby specifically authorized and empowered to examine at all reasonable hours the books, records, and other documents of all transportation companies, agencies, or firms that conduct their business by truck, rail, water, aircraft, or otherwise, in order to determine what dealers, or other persons charged with the duty to report or pay a tax under this chapter, are importing or are otherwise shipping in articles or tangible personal property which are liable for said tax. In the event said transportation company, agency, or firm refuses to permit such examination of its books, records, or other documents by the department as aforesaid, it is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. However, any subsequent offense that involves intentional destruction of such records with an intent to evade payment of or deprive the state of any tax revenues is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The department shall have the right to proceed in any chancery court to seek a mandatory injunction or other appropriate remedy to enforce its right against the offender, as granted by this section, to require an

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30

31

examination of the books and records of such transportation company or carrier.

(2) Each dealer, as defined in this chapter, shall secure, maintain, and keep as long as required by s. 213.35 a complete record of tangible personal property or services received, used, sold at retail, distributed or stored, leased or rented by said dealer, together with invoices, bills of lading, gross receipts from such sales, and other pertinent records and papers as may be required by the department for the reasonable administration of this chapter; all such records which are located or maintained in this state shall be open for inspection by the department at all reasonable hours at such dealer's store, sales office, general office, warehouse, or place of business located in this state. Any dealer who maintains such books and records at a point outside this state must make such books and records available for inspection by the department where the general records are kept. Any dealer subject to the provisions of this chapter who violates these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. However, any subsequent offense that involves intentional destruction of such records with an intent to evade payment of or deprive the state of any tax revenues is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Section 15. Subsection (8) is added to section 213.27,

Florida Statutes, to read:

213.27 Contracts with debt collection agencies.--

(8)(a) The executive director of the department may enter into contracts with private vendors to develop and implement systems for enhancing tax collections. The vendor's

4 5

6

7 8

9

10 11

12

13 14

15

16 17

18 19

20 21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

29

30

compensation under such a contract must be funded through increased tax collections. The amount of the compensation paid to a vendor must be a percentage of the increase in the amount of tax collected which is attributable to the system, after all administrative and judicial appeals are exhausted, and the total amount of compensation paid to a vendor may not exceed the maximum amount stated in the contract.

- (b) A person acting on behalf of the department under a contract authorized by this section does not exercise any of the powers of the department, except that the person is an agent of the department for the purposes of developing and implementing a system for enhancing tax collections.
- (c) Disclosure of information under this subsection must be governed by a written agreement between the executive director and the private vendor. The vendor is bound by the confidentiality requirements that apply to the Department of Revenue. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 213.67, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

213.67 Garnishment.--

(1) If a person is delinquent in the payment of any taxes, penalties, and interest owed to the department, the executive director or his or her designee may give notice of the amount of such delinquency by registered mail to all persons having in their possession or under their control any credits or personal property, exclusive of wages, belonging to the delinquent taxpayer, or owing any debts to such delinquent taxpayer at the time of receipt by them of such notice. 31 | Thereafter, any person who has been notified may not transfer

3

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30

31

or make any other disposition of such credits, other personal property, or debts until the executive director or his or her designee consents to a transfer or disposition or until 60 days after the receipt of such notice, except that the amount by which the value of the credits, other personal property, or debts, wherever held, exceeds the delinquent amount stipulated in the notice is exempt from this section if the dealer does not have a prior history of tax delinquencies. If during the effective period of the notice to withhold, any person so notified makes any transfer or disposition of the property or debts required to be withheld hereunder, he or she is liable to the state for any indebtedness owed to the department by the person with respect to whose obligation the notice was given to the extent of the value of the property or the amount of the debts thus transferred or paid if, solely by reason of such transfer or disposition, the state is unable to recover the indebtedness of the person with respect to whose obligation the notice was given. If the delinquent taxpayer contests the intended levy in circuit court or under chapter 120, the notice under this section remains effective until that final resolution of the contest. Any financial institution receiving such notice will maintain a right of setoff for any transaction involving a debit card occurring on or before the date of receipt of such notice. Section 17. Effective January 1, 2000, section 213.757, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 213.757 Willful failure to pay over funds or destruction of records by agent. -- Any person who accepts from a taxpayer money that is due to the department, for the

purpose of acting as the taxpayer's agent to make the payment

to the department, but who willfully fails to remit the

payment to the department when due, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 2 3 775.083, or s. 775.084. Any person who has possession as a 4 taxpayer's agent of the taxpayer's records that are required 5 to be maintained under the revenue laws of this state and who 6 intentionally destroys those records with the intent of depriving the state of tax revenues commits a felony of the 7 8 third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 9 10 Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 11 220.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 220.151 Apportionment; methods for special 12 13 industries.--14 (1)If the principal source of premiums written by an 15 insurance company consists of premiums for reinsurance 16 17 accepted by it, the tax base of such company shall be 18 apportioned to this state by multiplying such base by a 19 fraction the numerator of which is the sum of: 20 1. Direct premiums written for insurance upon 21 properties and risks in this state, plus 2. Premiums written for reinsurance, accepted in 22 respect to properties and risks in this state, 23 24 25 and the denominator of which is the sum of direct premiums written for insurance upon properties and risks everywhere 26 27 plus premiums written for reinsurance accepted in respect to 28 properties and risks everywhere. For purposes of this 29 paragraph, premiums written for reinsurance accepted in 30 respect to properties and risks in this state, whether or not

31 otherwise determinable, shall may, at the election of the

 company, either be determined on the basis of the proportion which premiums written for reinsurance accepted from companies resident in or having a regional home office in the state bears to premiums written for reinsurance accepted from all sources or, alternatively, on the basis of the proportion which the sum of the direct premiums written for insurance upon properties and risks in this state by each ceding company from which reinsurance is accepted bears to the sum of the total direct premiums written by each such ceding company for the taxable year.

Section 19. Section 220.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.21 Returns and records; regulations.--Every taxpayer liable for the tax imposed by this code shall keep such records, render such statements, make such returns and notices, and comply with such rules and regulations, as the department may from time to time prescribe. The director may require any taxpayer or class of taxpayers, by notice or by regulation, to make such returns and notices, render such statements, and keep such records as the director deems necessary to determine whether such taxpayer or taxpayers are liable for tax under this code. The department may prescribe standards for acceptance of electronic or telephonic returns; however, national standards for taxpayer authentication must be used in lieu of signature.

Section 20. Subsection (3) of section 220.221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.221 Returns; signing and verification .--

(3) Each return or notice required to be filed under this code shall be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, and if prepared by

 someone other than the taxpayer the return shall also contain a declaration by the preparer that it was prepared on the basis of all information of which the preparer had knowledge.

Section 21. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 220.222, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

220.222 Returns; time and place for filing.--

- (2)(a) When a taxpayer has been granted an extension or extensions of time within which to file its federal income tax return for any taxable year, and if the requirements of s. 220.32 are met, the filing of a written request for such extension or extensions with the department shall automatically extend the due date of the return required under this code until 15 days after the expiration of the federal extension or until the expiration of 6 months from the original due date, whichever first occurs.
- (b) The department may grant an extension or extensions of time for the filing of any return required under this code upon receiving a prior written request therefor if good cause for an extension is shown. However, the aggregate extensions of time under paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not exceed 6 months. No extension granted under this paragraph shall be valid unless the taxpayer complies with the requirements of s. 220.32.

Section 22. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 1999, except that the amendments made by this act to sections 198.12, 198.13, 198.23, 198.26, 198.32, 198.33, and 198.39, Florida Statutes, apply to taxes with respect to estates of decedents who have passed away after December 31, 1999, and the law in effect

before January 1, 2000, shall apply to estates of decedents who have passed away before such date. STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 888 The bill deletes the sales tax exemption for 501(c)(3) organizations. The bill deletes the annual issuance of resale certificates to active sales tax accounts. The bill repeals provisions requiring small estates to file a report when no estate tax is due along with a \$5.00 fee and allows the recording with the Clerk of the Court, of an affidavit stating that no tax is due.