By the Committees on Commerce and Economic Opportunities; Fiscal Resource; and Senator Horne

310-1705A-99

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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, 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; revising provisions which specify application of tax to the sale of a motor vehicle in this state to a resident of another state; revising the time within which the purchaser must license the vehicle in his or her home state; providing construction regarding removal of the vehicle from this state; amending s. 212.11, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 213.27, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to enter

1 into contracts with private vendors to develop 2 an automated case-tracking system; amending s. 3 213.67, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to reduce the amount of an 4 5 administrative garnishment which is subject to 6 a freeze to the amount equal to the delinquent 7 amount; amending ss. 220.151, 220.21, 220.221, 220.222, F.S.; authorizing the Department of 8 9 Revenue to accept electronic or telephonic 10 corporate income tax returns in lieu of written 11 paper returns; creating s. 166.235, F.S.; providing procedures for purchasers to obtain 12 refund of or credit for public service taxes 13 collected in error; providing transitional 14 15 provisions; providing an effective date.

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

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, is repealed effective January 1, 2000.

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

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

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(1) The personal representative of every estate 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

31 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 having an actual situs in the state, and intangible personal property physically present within the state.

(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 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)(2) 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 \$60,000 shall be allowed by any court unless and until such 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

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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
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
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(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 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 <u>affidavit</u> 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

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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 quilty 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 29 (1) and (2)apply retroactively to December 31, 1979. However, notwithstanding the retroactivity of these credit 31 provisions, this section does not reopen a closed period of

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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 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 31 different meaning:

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(c) "Retail sales," "sale at retail," "use," "storage," and "consumption" do not include materials, containers, labels, sacks, bags, or similar items intended to accompany a product sold to a customer without which delivery of the product would be impracticable because of the character of the contents and be used one time only for packaging tangible personal property for sale or for the convenience of the customer or for packaging in the process of providing a service taxable under this chapter. When a separate charge for packaging materials is made, the charge shall be considered part of the sales price or rental charge for purposes of determining the applicability of tax. The terms do term also does 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 and do not include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of materials for use in repairing a motor vehicle, airplane, or boat, when such materials are incorporated into the repaired vehicle, airplane, or boat. However, the terms include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property, including machinery and equipment or parts thereof, purchased electricity, and fuels used to power machinery, when such items are used and dissipated in fabricating, converting, or processing tangible personal property for sale, even though they may become ingredients or components of the tangible personal property for sale through accident, wear, tear,

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erosion, corrosion, or similar means. The terms do not include the sale of materials to a registered repair facility for use in repairing a motor vehicle, airplane, or boat when such materials are incorporated into and sold as part of the repair. Such a sale is to be considered a purchase for resale by the repair facility even though every material is not separately stated or separately priced on the repair invoice.

Section 11. Effective January 1, 2000, subsections (4) and (5) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.--

(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 31 any of the taxes defined herein, showing the charge made to

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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 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

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admissions. When tickets or admissions are sold and not used but returned and credited by the seller, the seller may apply to the department for a credit allowance for such returned tickets or admissions if advance payments have been made by the buyer and have been returned by the seller, upon such form and in such manner as the department may from time to time prescribe. The department may, upon obtaining satisfactory proof of the refunds on the part of the seller, credit the seller for taxes paid upon admissions that have been returned unused to the purchaser of those admissions. The seller of admissions, upon the payment of the taxes before they become delinquent and the rendering of the returns in accordance with the requirement of the department and as provided in this law, shall be entitled to a discount of 2.5 percent of the amount of taxes upon the payment thereof before such taxes become delinquent, in the same manner as permitted the sellers of tangible personal property in this chapter. However, if the amount of the tax due and remitted to the department for the reporting period exceeds \$1,200, no discount shall be allowed for all amounts in excess of \$1,200.

Section 12. Paragraph (ii) of subsection (7) and subsection (10) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

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

- (7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. --
- (ii) Certain electricity or steam uses.--

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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 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 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.

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- 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

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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.

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 31 employee is subsequently reimbursed by such entity.

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           (10) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; MOTOR VEHICLE SOLD TO RESIDENT
    OF ANOTHER STATE. -- The tax collected on the sale of a new or
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   used motor vehicle in this state to a resident of another
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    state shall be an amount equal to the sales tax which would be
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    imposed on such sale under the laws of the state of which the
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   purchaser is a resident, except that such tax shall not exceed
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    the tax that would otherwise be imposed under this chapter.
   At the time of the sale, the purchaser shall execute a
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   notarized statement of his or her intent to license the
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   vehicle in the state of which the purchaser is a resident
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   within 45 \ \frac{10}{10} days of the sale and of the fact of the payment
    to the State of Florida of a sales tax in an amount equivalent
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    to the sales tax of his or her state of residence and shall
    submit the statement to the appropriate sales tax collection
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    agency in his or her state of residence. Nothing in this
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    subsection shall be construed to require the removal of the
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    vehicle from this state following the filing of an intent to
    license the vehicle in the purchaser's home state if the
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   purchaser licenses the vehicle in his or her home state within
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    45 days after the date of sale.
           Section 13. Effective January 1, 2000, paragraph (e)
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    of subsection (4) of section 212.11, Florida Statutes, 1998
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    Supplement, is amended to read:
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           212.11 Tax returns and regulations.--
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           (4)
                The penalty provisions of this chapter, except s.
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    212.12(2)(e) s. 212.12(2)(c), apply to the provisions of this
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    subsection.
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           Section 14. Effective January 1, 2000, subsection (2)
    of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is
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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.

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- 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.
- 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 31 filed.

(e) (c) Dealers filing a consolidated return pursuant to <u>s. 212.11(1)(e)</u> <u>s. 212.11(1)(d)</u> 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 stand on its own with respect to calculating penalties pursuant to paragraph (b).

Section 15. Subsection (8) is added to section 213.27, Florida Statutes, to read:

213.27 Contracts with debt collection agencies.--

- enter into contracts with private vendors to develop and implement systems for enhancing tax collections. The vendor's 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

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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. Thereafter, any person who has been notified may not transfer 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 31 such transfer or disposition, the state is unable to recover

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the indebtedness of the person with respect to whose
    obligation the notice was given. If the delinquent taxpayer
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    contests the intended levy in circuit court or under chapter
    120, the notice under this section remains effective until
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    that final resolution of the contest. Any financial
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    institution receiving such notice will maintain a right of
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    setoff for any transaction involving a debit card occurring on
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    or before the date of receipt of such notice.
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           Section 17. Effective January 1, 2000, section
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    213.757, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
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           213.757 Willful failure to pay over funds or
    destruction of records by agent .-- Any person who accepts from
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    a taxpayer money that is due to the department, for the
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    purpose of acting as the taxpayer's agent to make the payment
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    to the department, but who willfully fails to remit the
   payment to the department when due, commits a felony of the
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    third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
    775.083, or s. 775.084. Any person who has possession as a
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    taxpayer's agent of the taxpayer's records that are required
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    to be maintained under the revenue laws of this state and who
    intentionally destroys those records with the intent of
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    depriving the state of tax revenues commits a felony of the
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    third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
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    775.083, or s. 775.084.
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           Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
    220.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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27
           220.151 Apportionment; methods for special
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    industries.--
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           (1)
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           (b) If the principal source of premiums written by an
31 | insurance company consists of premiums for reinsurance
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accepted by it, the tax base of such company shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying such base by a fraction the numerator of which is the sum of:

- 1. Direct premiums written for insurance upon properties and risks in this state, plus
- 2. Premiums written for reinsurance, accepted in respect to properties and risks in this state,

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and the denominator of which is the sum of direct premiums written for insurance upon properties and risks everywhere plus premiums written for reinsurance accepted in respect to properties and risks everywhere. For purposes of this paragraph, premiums written for reinsurance accepted in respect to properties and risks in this state, whether or not 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 31 notices, and comply with such rules and regulations, as the

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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 31 original due date, whichever first occurs.

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(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. Section 166.235, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

166.235 Procedure on purchaser's request for refund or credit.--

- (1) A purchaser seeking a refund of or credit for public service taxes shall submit a written request therefor to the seller within the time prescribed in s. 166.234(6) and in accordance with this section. A request may not be granted unless the amount claimed was collected from the purchaser and was not due to any municipality.
- (a) The request must be signed by the purchaser and is considered completed for purposes of this section and the limitations period if it states the purchaser's name, mailing address, and account number; the tax amounts claimed; the specific months during which those amounts were collected; and the reason for the purchaser's claim that such amounts were not due to any municipality. Upon receipt of a completed request, the seller shall ascertain whether it collected the tax claimed from the purchaser and whether the request is timely.
- (b) Within 30 days following receipt of a completed request, the seller shall determine whether lists available pursuant to s. 166.233(3) support the purchaser's claim and

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whether all or any portion of the tax timely claimed was not due to any municipality and was collected solely as a result of the seller's error. The seller shall refund or credit the purchaser's account for any such amount within 45 days following its determination thereof. (c) With respect to all amounts timely claimed which the seller collected from the purchaser and which the seller has not determined to be subject to refund or credit pursuant to paragraph (b), the seller shall within 30 days following receipt of the completed request provide a copy thereof to each municipality to which the taxes claimed were remitted and to each municipality that has asserted in writing the right to impose the tax in a geographic area that includes the purchaser's billing address or service address, as the case

Within 30 days following receipt of such information,

17 it approves the issuance of a refund or credit for all or a specified portion of the purchaser's claim. A municipality 18 19 shall approve the refund or credit except to the extent that

the tax was due to such municipality. Within 45 days 20

following receipt of notifications establishing that all of 21

each such municipality shall notify the seller in writing if

the municipalities receiving the request have approved a 22

refund or credit, the seller shall issue a refund or credit 23

the purchaser's account for the amount approved by all such 24

25 municipalities. The seller's obligation to refund or credit

the purchaser's account is limited to amounts approved in 26

27 accordance with this section. The seller is entitled to a

corresponding refund or credit from any municipality to which 28

29 the tax was remitted.

(d) The seller shall issue a written response advising 31 the purchaser of the disposition of the purchaser's request.

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The response shall specify any portion of the tax claimed that is being refunded or credited to the purchaser's account and the reason for denial of any portion of the request. Reasons for denial include untimely submission of the request, the failure of the seller to collect the tax claimed, the absence of municipal approval to issue a refund or credit, the previous receipt by the purchaser of a refund of or credit for the same tax, and the failure to provide information required to complete the request. A copy of each notification received from a municipality pursuant to paragraph (c) must accompany the response. If the seller submitted the request to a municipality but received no such notification, the response must so state. With respect to any portion of the request that is granted, the response must be issued at the time of refund or credit to the purchaser's account. With respect to any portion of the request which is denied, the response must be issued within 90 days following receipt of the purchaser's completed request.

- (e) The seller may deduct from any refund or credit under this section any amount owed by the purchaser to the seller which is delinquent.
- procedure and remedy for a purchaser who claims that a seller has collected municipal public service taxes that were not due. An action arising as a result of the claimed collection of municipal public service taxes that were not due may not be commenced or maintained by or on behalf of a purchaser against a seller or a municipality unless the purchaser pleads and proves that the purchaser has exhausted the procedures in subsection (1) and that the defendant has failed to comply with that subsection; however, no determination of a seller

under paragraph (1)(b) shall be deemed to be a failure to comply with subsection (1) if the seller has complied with 2 3 paragraphs (1)(c) and (d). In any such action it is a complete defense that the seller or municipality has refunded 4 5 the taxes claimed or has credited the purchaser's account therewith; and in such an action against a seller it is a 6 7 complete defense that the seller collected the tax in reliance 8 upon written information provided by a municipality pursuant to s. 166.233(3) or supplementing such information. Such an 9 10 action must be commenced within 180 days following the 11 purchaser's submission of a completed request, or it is barred. The relief available to a purchaser as a result of 12 collection of municipal public service taxes that were not due 13 is limited to a refund of or credit for such taxes. 14 Section 23. Section 166.235, Florida Statutes, as 15 created by this act, is remedial in nature, and applies to all 16 17 claims asserted by purchasers before, on, or after the effective date of this act based upon the alleged collection 18 19 of municipal public service taxes that were not due, except for claims that have been finally resolved by judgment, 20 settlement, or the issuance of refunds or credits before the 21 effective date of this act. With respect to any claim that 22 was properly asserted before the effective date of this act 23 24 and that is the subject of pending litigation in a trial or appellate court on or after the effective date of this act, 25 the court shall, upon motion, direct the parties to comply 26 with the procedures prescribed in section 166.235, Florida 27 Statutes, as created by this act, and allow such amendments of 28 29 the pleadings and enter such other orders as are appropriate to dispose of the cause in a manner consistent with section 30 166.235, Florida Statutes, as created by this act. 31

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Section 24. 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. The committee substitute for committee substitute for SB 888 adds language revising the statute governing sales tax on motor vehicles sold to a resident of another state to allow additional time to license the vehicle in the home state and provides language clarifying conditions regarding removal of such vehicles. The bill removes language from CS/SB 888 that provided for felony charges for persons found guilty of repeated and intentional destruction of tax records with an intent to evade tax payments. The bill adds a new section providing a standard procedure for purchasers, sellers, and municipalities to follow regarding requested refunds or credits of public service taxes paid in error. The bill explains the specific information purchasers need to provide when making a claim provides a timetable for sellers and when making a claim, provides a timetable for sellers and municipalities to follow when responding to refund or credit requests, and establishes defenses for sellers and municipalities. The bill also adds new language to conform a cross-reference regarding criminal tax penalties.