By the Committee on Fiscal Resource and Senator Horne

314-1852A-00

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to communications services; creating s. 202.10, F.S.; creating ch. 202, F.S., the Communications Services Tax Simplification Law; creating s. 202.11, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 202.12, F.S.; imposing a tax on sales of communications services; providing for the rate of the tax; creating s. 202.125, F.S.; providing certain exemptions; creating s. 202.13, F.S.; providing legislative intent if the tax is declared invalid, unconstitutional, or void; creating s. 202.14, F.S.; providing for a credit against the tax; creating s. 202.15, F.S.; providing special rules for users of substitute communications systems; creating s. 202.16, F.S.; providing for payment of the tax; creating s. 202.17, F.S.; requiring dealers of communications services to register with the Department of Revenue; providing registration requirements; providing for a fee; providing circumstances under which the department may revoke a dealer's certificate of registration; creating s. 202.18, F.S.; providing for allocation of the tax proceeds; creating s. 202.19, F.S.; authorizing counties and municipalities to levy a discretionary communications services tax; providing the rate of such tax; specifying authorized uses for the proceeds of the tax; creating s. 202.20, F.S.; providing for establishing the initial and

1 maximum rates of local communications services taxes; creating s. 202.21, F.S.; providing for 2 3 effective dates of such levies and notice to dealers of communications services; creating s. 4 5 202.22, F.S.; providing requirements for 6 determining local tax situs; requiring the 7 Department of Revenue to create an electronic 8 database for the purpose of determining local 9 taxing jurisdiction; creating s. 202.23, F.S.; 10 providing procedures by which a purchaser may 11 request a refund or credit of the 12 communications services tax; creating s. 202.24, F.S.; limiting the local fees and taxes 13 that may be imposed on dealers of 14 communications services; creating s. 202.25, 15 F.S.; providing for jurisdiction for the 16 17 purpose of collecting taxes due; creating s. 202.26, F.S.; authorizing the Department of 18 19 Revenue to adopt rules; creating s. 202.27, 20 F.S.; providing requirements for dealers with respect to filing returns and remitting taxes; 21 creating s. 202.28, F.S.; providing for a 22 credit for collecting taxes; providing 23 24 penalties for certain acts of tax evasion; creating s. 202.29, F.S.; providing for a 25 credit against unpaid balances due under 26 27 certain circumstances; creating s. 202.30, 28 F.S.; providing for payment of taxes by 29 electronic transfer; creating s. 202.31, F.S.; 30 providing for tax liabilities upon the sale of a business; creating s. 202.32, F.S.; providing 31

1 for local governmental agencies to cooperate in 2 administering the law; creating s. 202.33, 3 F.S.; providing penalties for failure to remit taxes due; creating s. 202.34, F.S.; requiring 4 dealers of communications services to maintain 5 6 certain records; providing penalties; providing 7 for audits upon written notification by the department; creating s. 202.35, F.S.; 8 9 specifying the powers of the department to 10 collect delinquent tax; creating s. 202.36, 11 F.S.; providing powers of the department with respect to hearings, writs of garnishment, tax 12 13 warrants, and subpoenas; creating s. 202.37, F.S.; providing special rules in administering 14 local communications services taxes; 15 establishing the Simplified Communications Tax 16 17 Advisory Council to advise the department with respect to administering ch. 202, F.S., as 18 19 created by the act; amending s. 203.01, F.S., 20 as amended; providing for the gross receipts tax on communications services to be paid 21 pursuant to ch. 202, F.S., as created by the 22 act; deleting provisions imposing a gross 23 24 receipts tax on telephone and telecommunication systems and services; redefining the term 25 "gross receipts" for purposes of s. 203.01; 26 27 amending s. 203.012, F.S., as amended; revising 28 definitions; repealing ss. 203.013, 203.60, 29 203.61, 203.62, 203.63, F.S., relating to the gross receipts tax on interstate 30 31 telecommunication services and other taxes on

1 interstate and international telecommunications 2 services imposed under part II of ch. 203, 3 F.S.; amending s. 337.401, F.S.; providing for use of right-of-way for communications services 4 5 lines; providing requirements for 6 municipalities and counties in imposing rules, fees, taxes, and other requirements on dealers 7 of communications services placing or 8 maintaining communications facilities in roads 9 10 or rights-of-way; authorizing a municipality or 11 county to impose permit fees and inspection fees; providing notice requirements for certain 12 13 ordinances; deleting certain limitations on 14 fees that a municipality may impose on a telecommunications company; amending ss. 15 72.011, 213.05, F.S.; providing for the 16 17 authority of the Department of Revenue and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts with respect 18 19 to tax matters arising under ch. 202, F.S, as 20 created by the act; amending s. 213.0535, F.S.; extending the Registration Information Sharing 21 22 and Exchange Program to the taxes on communications services; amending s. 166.231, 23 24 F.S., as amended, relating to the remittance of 25 taxes; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; deleting provisions authorizing a 26 municipality to levy a tax on the purchase of 27 28 telecommunication services; amending s. 29 166.233, F.S., relating to the public service tax; conforming provisions to changes made by 30 31 the act; amending s. 212.20, F.S.; providing

1 for the distribution of certain taxes collected under ch. 202, F.S., as created by the act; 2 3 amending s. 125.42, F.S.; deleting provisions authorizing a board of county commissioners to 4 5 grant certain licenses to construct and 6 maintain telephone lines; amending s. 166.231, 7 F.S.; excluding from the public service tax charges for telecommunications services which 8 are paid for through a prepaid calling 9 10 arrangement; providing applicability of the 11 amendment to s. 166.231(9), F.S.; amending ss. 203.01, 203.012, F.S.; revising the definition 12 of the term "gross receipts" for purposes of 13 the tax on utility services; amending s. 14 212.054, F.S.; providing that the local option 15 sales tax applies to prepaid calling 16 17 arrangements; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; requiring the payment of a sales tax on prepaid 18 19 calling arrangements; providing the rate of the 20 tax; providing for such sale to be a sale of tangible personal property; deleting provisions 21 governing the payment of sales tax on prepaid 22 telephone calling cards; providing 23 24 applicability of the amendment to s. 212.05(1), F.S.; amending ss. 212.05, 212.054, F.S., as 25 amended; deleting the sales tax and the 26 27 discretionary sales surtax imposed on telegraph 28 messages, long-distance telephone calls, 29 certain other telecommunication services, and television system program services; amending s. 30 31 212.031, F.S.; revising certain tax exemptions

1 provided for the lease or rental of property 2 used in the provision of certain communications 3 services and applying such changes retroactively; providing applicability; 4 5 providing an appropriation; providing effective 6 dates. 7 8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 9 Section 1. Section 202.10, Florida Statutes, is 10 11 created to read: 202.10 Short title.--This chapter may be cited as the 12 "Communications Services Tax Simplification Law." 13 Section 2. Section 202.11, Florida Statutes, is 14 15 created to read: 202.11 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the 16 17 term: "Actual cost of operating a substitute 18 19 communications system" includes, but is not limited to, depreciation, interest, maintenance, repair, and other 20 expenses directly attributable to the operation of such 21 22 system. For purposes of this chapter, the depreciation expense included in actual cost is the depreciation expense claimed 23 24 for federal income tax purposes. The total amount of any 25 payment required by a lease or rental contract or agreement must be included within the actual cost of operating the 26 27 substitute communications system. 28 "Cable service" means the transmission of video, 29 audio, or other programming service to purchasers, and the purchaser interaction, if any, required for the selection or 30 use of any such programming service, regardless of whether the 31

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programming is transmitted over facilities owned or operated by the cable service provider or over facilities owned or 2 3 operated by one or more other dealers of communications services. The term includes point-to-multipoint distribution 4 5 services by which programming is transmitted or broadcast by microwave or other equipment directly to the purchaser's 6 premises, but does not include direct-to-home-satellite 7 8 service. The term includes, but is not limited to, basic, extended, premium, pay-per-view, digital, music, and two-way 9 10 cable services.

- (3) "Communications services" means the transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals, including cable services, to a point, or between or among points, by or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, optical, microwave, or other medium or method now in existence or hereafter devised and regardless of the protocol used for such transmission or conveyance. The term does not include:
 - (a) Information services.
- (b) Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises.
 - (c) The sale or rental of tangible personal property.
- (d) The sale of advertising, including, but not limited to, directory advertising.
 - (e) Bad-check charges.
 - (f) Late-payment charges.
 - (g) Billing and collection services.
- (4) "Dealer" means a person registered with the department as a provider of communications services in this state.
 - (5) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.

(6) "Direct-to-home-satellite service" has the meaning ascribed in the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. s. 602(b)(2).

- capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, using, or making available information via communications services, including, but not limited to, electronic publishing, Web-hosting service, and end-user 900-number service. The term does not include any video, audio, or other programming service that uses point-to-multipoint distribution by which programming is delivered, transmitted, or broadcast by any means, including any interaction that may be necessary for selecting and using the service, regardless of whether the programming is delivered, transmitted, or broadcast over facilities owned or operated by the seller or another, or whether denominated as cable service or as basic, extended, premium, pay-per-view, digital, music, or two-way cable service.
- (8) "Mobile communications service" means any one-way or two-way radio communications service carried between mobile stations or receivers and land stations, or by mobile stations communicating among themselves, and includes, but is not limited to, cellular communications services, personal communications services, paging services, specialized mobile radio services, and any other form of mobile one-way or two-way communications service.
 - (9) "Person" has the meaning ascribed in s. 212.02.
- (10) "Prepaid calling arrangement" means the separately stated retail sale by advance payment of communications services that consist exclusively of telephone calls originated by using an access number, authorization

code, or other means that may be manually, electronically, or otherwise entered, and that are sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount.

- (11) "Purchaser" means the person paying for or obligated to pay for communications services.
- (12) "Retail sale" means the sale of communications services for any purpose other than for resale or to be used as a component part of or integrated into communications services to be resold in the ordinary course of business.

 However, any sale for resale must comply with s. 202.16(2) and the rules adopted thereunder.
- $\underline{\mbox{(13)}}$ "Sale" means the provision of communications services for a consideration.
- (14) "Sales price" means the total amount charged in money or other consideration by a dealer for the sale of communications services in this state, including any property or other services that are part of the sale.
- (a) The sales price of communications services may not be reduced by charges for any of the following:
- 1. Separately identified components of the charge or expenses of the dealer, including, but not limited to, sales taxes on goods or services purchased by the dealer, property taxes, taxes measured by net income, and federal universal-service fund fees;
- 2. The connection, movement, change, or termination of communications services;
 - 3. The detailed billing of communications services; or
- 4. The sale of directory listings in connection with a communications service.

	(b)	The	sales	pri	Lce	of	communio	catio	ons	serv	rices	does
not	include	se <u>r</u>	parate	ly s	stat	ed	charges	for	any	of	the	
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- 1. Any excise tax, sales tax, or similar tax levied by the United States or any state or local government on the purchase, sale, use, or consumption of any communications service, including, but not limited to, any tax imposed under this chapter or chapter 203 which is permitted or required to be added to the sales price of such service, if the tax is stated separately;
- 2. Any fee or assessment levied by the United States or any state or local government, including, but not limited to, regulatory fees and emergency telephone surcharges, which is required to be added to the price of such service if the fee or assessment is separately stated;
- 3. Local telephone service paid for by inserting coins into coin-operated communications devices available to the public;
- 4. The sale or recharge of a prepaid calling arrangement;
- 5. The provision of air-to-ground communications services, defined as a radio service provided to purchasers while on board an aircraft;
- 6. A dealer's internal use of communications services in connection with its business of providing communications services that are not for resale; or
- 7. Charges for property or other services that are not part of the sale of communications services, if such charges are stated separately from the charges for communications services.
 - (15) "Service address" means:

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30 31 (a) In the case of cable services and direct-to-home-satellite services, the location where the customer receives the services in this state.

(b) In the case of all other communications services, the location of the communications equipment from which communications services originate or at which communications services are received by the customer. If the location of such equipment cannot be determined as part of the billing process, as in the case of mobile communications services, paging systems, maritime systems, third-number and calling-card calls, and similar services, the term means the location determined by the dealer based on the customer's telephone number, the customer's mailing address to which bills are sent by the dealer, or another street address provided by the customer. However, such address must be within the licensed service area of the dealer. In the case of a communications service paid through a credit or payment mechanism that does not relate to a service address, such as a bank, travel, debit, or credit card, the service address is the address of the central office, as determined by the area code and the first three digits of the seven-digit originating telephone number.

(16) "Substitute communications system" means any telephone system, or other system capable of providing communications services, which a person purchases, installs, rents, or leases for his or her own use to provide himself or herself with services used as a substitute for communications services provided by a dealer of communications services.

(17) "Unbundled network element" means a network element, as defined in 47 U.S.C. s. 153(29), to which access

is provided on an unbundled basis pursuant to 47 U.S.C. s. 2 251(c)(3). 3 Section 3. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.12, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 4 5 202.12 Sales of communications services.--The Legislature finds that every person who engages in the 6 business of selling communications services at retail in this 7 8 state is exercising a taxable privilege. It is the intent of the Legislature that the tax imposed by chapter 203 be 9 10 administered as provided in this chapter. 11 (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction, and the tax is due and 12 13 payable as follows: (a) At the rate of 6.33 percent of the sales price of 14 the communication service, except for direct-to-home-satellite 15 service, which: 16 17 1. Originates and terminates in this state; or 2. Originates or terminates in this state and is 18 19 charged to a service address in this state, 20 21 when sold at retail and computed on each taxable sale for the purpose of remitting the tax due. The gross receipts tax 22 imposed by chapter 203 shall be collected on the same taxable 23 24 transactions and remitted with the tax imposed by this 25 paragraph. (b) At the rate set forth in paragraph (a) on the 26 actual cost of operating a substitute communications system, 27 28 to be paid in accordance with s. 202.15. This paragraph does 29 not apply to the use by any dealer of its own communications system to conduct a business of providing communications 30

municipality, the state, or any political subdivision of the state. The gross receipts tax imposed by chapter 203 shall be applied to the same costs, and remitted with the tax imposed by this paragraph.

- Estimating Conference on the sales price of any direct-to-home-satellite service received in this state. The proceeds of the tax imposed under this paragraph shall be accounted for and distributed in accordance with s. 202.18(2). The gross recepts tax imposed by chapter 203 shall be collected on the same taxable transactions, and remitted with the tax imposed by this paragraph.
- (2) A dealer of taxable communications services shall bill, collect, and remit the taxes on communications services imposed pursuant to chapter 203 and this section at a combined rate that is the sum of the rate of tax on communications services prescribed in chapter 203 and the applicable rate of tax prescribed in this section. Each dealer subject to the tax provided in paragraph (1)(b) shall also remit the taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 203 and this section on a combined basis.
- imposed under this section may not exceed \$100,000 per calendar year on charges to any person for interstate communications services that originate outside this state and terminate within this state. This paragraph applies only to holders of a direct-pay permit issued under this paragraph. A refund may not be given for taxes paid before receiving a direct-pay permit. Upon application, the department may issue a direct-pay permit to the purchaser of communications services authorizing such purchaser to pay tax on such

services directly to the department. Any dealer of communications services furnishing communications services to the holder of a valid direct-pay permit is relieved of the obligation to collect and remit the tax on such service. Tax payments and returns pursuant to a direct-pay permit shall be monthly. As used in this paragraph, the term "person" means a single legal entity and does not mean a group or combination of affiliated entities or entities controlled by one person or group of persons.

Section 4. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.125, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

202.125 Sales of communications services; specified exemptions.--

- (1) The separately stated sales price of certain communications services sold to residential households is exempt from the tax imposed or administered pursuant to s.

 202.12. This exemption applies only to the price of local telephone service and toll telephone service. This exemption does not apply to any residence that constitutes all or part of a public lodging establishment as defined in chapter 509 or to any mobile communications service.
- (2) The sale of communications services provided to the Federal Government, any agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government, or any entity that is exempt from state taxes under federal law is exempt from the taxes imposed or administered pursuant to ss. 202.12 and 202.19.
- or any county, municipality, or political subdivision of the state when payment is made directly to the dealer by the governmental entity is exempt from the taxes imposed or administered pursuant to ss. 202.12 and 202.19. This exemption

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does not inure to any transaction otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a government employee by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card when that employee is subsequently reimbursed by the governmental entity.

(4) The sale of communications services to a religious or educational organization that is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is exempt from the taxes imposed or administered pursuant to ss. 202.12 and 202.19.

Section 5. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.13, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

202.13 Intent.--

- (1) If the operation or imposition of the taxes imposed or administered under this chapter are declared invalid, ineffective, inapplicable, unconstitutional, or void for any reason, chapters 166, 203, 212, and 337, as such chapters existed before January 1, 2002, shall fully apply to the sale, use, or consumption of communications services. If any exemption from the tax is declared invalid, ineffective, inapplicable, unconstitutional, or void for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the taxes imposed under this chapter, but such sale, use, or consumption shall be subject to the taxes imposed under this section to the same extent as if such exemption never existed.
- It is the intent of the Legislature to exempt from the taxes imposed or administered pursuant to this chapter only the communications services set forth in this chapter as exempt from such taxes, to the extent that such exemptions are in accordance with the constitutions of this state and of the United States.

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1 Section 6. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.14, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 2 3 202.14 Credit against tax imposed.--To prevent actual multistate taxation of communications services subject to tax 4 5 under this chapter, any taxpayer, upon proof that such 6 taxpayer has paid a tax legally imposed by another state or local jurisdiction in such other state with respect to such 7 8 services, shall be allowed a credit against the taxes imposed under this chapter to the extent of the amount of tax paid in 9 10 the other state or local jurisdiction. 11 Section 7. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.15, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 12 202.15 Special rule for users of substitute 13 communications systems. -- Any person who purchases, installs, 14 rents, or leases a substitute communications system must 15 register with the department and pay the tax imposed or 16 17 administered by s. 202.12 annually pursuant to rules prescribed by the department. 18 19 Section 8. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.16, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 20 21 202.16 Payment. -- The taxes imposed or administered under this chapter and chapter 203 shall be collected from all 22 dealers of taxable communications services on the sale at 23 24 retail in this state of communications services taxable under 25 this chapter and chapter 203. The full amount of the taxes on a credit sale, installment sale, or sale made on any kind of 26 27 deferred payment plan is due at the moment of the transaction 28 in the same manner as a cash sale. 29 (1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 30 202.12(1)(b) and 202.15, the taxes collected under this chapter and chapter 203, including any penalties or interest 31

attributable to the nonpayment of such taxes or for noncompliance with this chapter or chapter 203, shall be paid by the purchaser of the communications service and shall be collected from such person by the dealer of communications services.

- (b) Each dealer of communications services selling communications services in this state shall collect the taxes imposed under this chapter and chapter 203 from the purchaser of such services, and such taxes must be stated separately from all other charges on the bill or invoice.
- a component part of or integrated into a communications service or prepaid calling arrangement for resale, including, but not limited to, carrier-access charges, interconnection charges paid by providers of mobile communication services or other communication services, charges paid by cable service providers for the transmission of video or other programming by another dealer of communications services, charges for the sale of unbundled network elements, and any other intercompany charges for the use of facilities for providing communications services for resale, must be made in compliance with the rules of the department. Any person who makes a sale for resale which is not in compliance with these rules is liable for any tax, penalty, and interest due for failing to comply, to be calculated pursuant to s. 202.28(2)(a).
- (3) Notwithstanding the rate of tax on the sale of communications services imposed pursuant to this chapter and chapter 203, the department shall prescribe by rule the tax amounts and brackets applicable to each taxable sale such that the tax collected results in a tax rate no less than the tax rate imposed pursuant to this chapter and chapter 203.

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1 (4) Each purchaser of a communications service is liable for the taxes imposed under this chapter and chapter 2 3 203. The purchaser's liability is not extinguished until the tax has been paid to the department, except that proof of 4 5 payment of the tax to a dealer of communications services 6 engaged in business in this state is sufficient to relieve the 7 purchaser from further liability for the tax. 8 Section 9. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.17, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 9 10 202.17 Registration.--11 (1) Each person seeking to engage in business as a dealer of communications services must file with the 12 department an application for a certificate of registration. 13 (2) A person may not engage in the business of 14 providing communications services without first obtaining a 15 certificate of registration. The failure or refusal to submit 16 17 an application by any person required to register, as required by this section, is a misdemeanor of the first degree, 18 19 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Any person who fails or refuses to register shall pay an initial 20 21 registration fee of \$100 in lieu of the \$5 registration fee prescribed under paragraphs (3)(a) and (4)(a). However, this 22 fee increase may be waived by the department if the failure is 23 24 due to reasonable cause. (3)(a) An application for a certificate of 25 registration must be completed by the dealer of communications 26 27 services before engaging in business. The application for a certificate of registration must contain the information 28

required by rule of the department.

- (b) The department, upon receipt of a completed application, shall grant to the applicant a certificate of registration.
- (4)(a) Any person who exclusively resells communications services to a dealer of communications services must submit an application for registration before engaging in business in this state.
- (b) The department, upon receipt of a completed application, shall grant to the applicant a certificate of registration which states that the applicant is a reseller of communications services.
- (5) Each application required by paragraph (3)(a) or paragraph (4)(a) must be accompanied by a registration fee of \$5, to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund, and must set forth:
- (a) The name under which the person will transact business within this state.
- (b) The street address of his or her principal office or place of business within this state and of the location where records are available for inspection.
- owner or the names and residence addresses of the partners, if the applicant is a partnership, or of the principal officers, if the applicant is a corporation or association. If the applicant is a corporation organized under the laws of another state, territory, or country, he or she must also file with the application a certified copy of the certificate or license issued by the Department of State showing that the corporation is authorized to transact business in this state.
 - (d) Any other data required by the department.

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(6) Certificates of registration issued by the department are not assignable.

- (7) In addition to the certificate of registration, the department shall provide to each newly registered dealer an annual resale certificate that is valid for the remaining portion of the year. The department shall provide to each active dealer an annual resale certificate. As used in this section, the term "active dealer" means a person who is registered with the department and who is required to file at least once during each applicable reporting period.
- (8) A certificate of registration issued by the department may be revoked by the department or its designated agent when a dealer fails to comply with this chapter or chapter 203. Before revoking a dealer's certificate of registration, the department must schedule an informal conference at which the dealer may present evidence regarding the department's intended revocation or enter into a compliance agreement with the department. The department must notify the dealer of its intended action and of the time, place, and date of the scheduled informal conference by written notification sent by United States mail to the dealer's last-known address of record furnished by the dealer on a form prescribed by the department. The dealer must attend the informal conference and present evidence refuting the department's intended revocation or enter into a compliance agreement with the department which resolves the dealer's failure to comply with this chapter or chapter 203. The department shall issue an administrative complaint under s. 120.60 if the dealer fails to attend the department's informal conference, fails to enter into a compliance agreement with the department resolving the dealer's noncompliance with this

1 chapter, or fails to comply with the executed compliance 2 agreement. Section 10. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.18, 3 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 4 5 202.18 Allocation and disposition of tax 6 proceeds. -- The proceeds of the communications services taxes 7 remitted under this chapter shall be treated as follows: 8 The proceeds of the taxes remitted under s. 202.12(1)(a) and (b) shall be divided as follows: 9 10 The portion of such proceeds which constitutes 11 gross receipts taxes, imposed at the rate prescribed in chapter 203, shall be deposited as provided by law and in 12 accordance with s. 9 of Art. XII of the State Constitution. 13 14 The remaining portion shall be distributed according to s. 212.20(6). 15 The proceeds of the taxes remitted under s. 16 (2) 17 202.12(1)(c) shall be divided as follows: The portion of such proceeds which constitutes 18 19 gross receipts taxes, imposed at the rate prescribed in chapter 203, shall be deposited as provided by law and in 20 accordance with s. 9 of Art. XII of the State Constitution. 21 22 (b) An additional _ percent of such proceeds shall be allocated to the state and distributed pursuant to s. 23 24 212.20(6). (c) The remaining portion of the tax collected under 25 this subsection shall be allocated to the municipalities and 26 27 counties in proportion to the allocation of receipts from the half-cent sales tax under s. 318.61 and the emergency 28 29 distribution of such tax under s. 218.65. The department shall 30 distribute the appropriate amount to each municipality and

county each month at the same time that local communications services taxes are distributed pursuant to subsection (3). 2 3 (3)(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the proceeds of each local communications services tax levied by a 4 5 municipality or county pursuant to s. 202.19, less the 6 department's costs of administration, shall be transferred to 7 the Local Communications Services Clearing Tax Trust Fund and 8 held there to be distributed to such municipality or county. However, the proceeds of any communications services tax 9 imposed pursuant to s. 202.19(5) shall be deposited and 10 11 disbursed in accordance with ss. 212.054 and 212.055. For purposes of this section, the proceeds of any tax levied by a 12 municipality, county, or school board under s. 202.19 are all 13 funds collected and received by the department pursuant to a 14 specific levy authorized by such section, including any 15 interest and penalties attributable to the tax levy. 16 17 (b) The amount deducted for the costs of administration may not exceed ____ percent of the total revenue 18 19 generated for all municipalities, counties, and school boards levying a tax pursuant to s. 202.19. The amount deducted for 20 the costs of administration shall be used only for those costs 21 that are attributable to the taxes imposed pursuant to s. 22 202.19. The total cost of administration shall be prorated 23 24 among those jurisdictions levying the tax on the basis of the amount collected for a particular jurisdiction to the total 25 26 amount collected for all such jurisdictions. 27 (c)1. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, proceeds of the taxes levied pursuant to s. 202.19, less 28 29 amounts deducted for costs of administration in accordance 30 with paragraph (b), shall be distributed monthly to the

appropriate jurisdictions. The proceeds of taxes imposed

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pursuant to s. 202.19(5) shall be distributed in the same manner as discretionary surtaxes are distributed, in 2 3 accordance with ss. 212.054 and 212.055. 4 The department shall make any adjustments to the distributions pursuant to this paragraph which are necessary 5 6 to reflect the proper amounts due to individual jurisdictions. 7 Section 11. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.19, 8 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 9 202.19 Authorization to impose local communications services tax.--10 11 (1) The governing authority of each county and municipality may, by ordinance, levy a discretionary 12 communications services tax. 13 (2) The rate of such tax shall be as follows: 14 (a) For municipalities and charter counties, the rate 15 shall be up to the maximum rate determined for municipalities 16 17 and charter counties in accordance with s. 202.20(2). (b) For all other counties, the rate shall be up to 18 19 the maximum rate determined for other counties in accordance with s. 202.20(2). 20 21 The rate imposed by any municipality or county shall be 22 expressed in increments of one-tenth of a percent and rounded 23 24 up to the nearest one-tenth percent. 25 (3)(a) The maximum rates established under subsection (2) reflect the rates for communications services taxes 26 27 imposed under this chapter which are necessary for each 28 municipality or county to raise the maximum amount of revenues 29 which it was authorized to raise prior to July 1, 2000,

through the imposition of taxes, charges, and fees, but that

it is prohibited from imposing under s. 202.24, other than the discretionary surtax authorized under s. 212.055.

- (b) The tax authorized under this section includes any fee or other consideration to which the municipality or county is otherwise entitled for granting permission to dealers of communications services or providers of cable television services, as authorized in 47 U.S.C. s. 542, to use or occupy its roads or rights-of-way for the placement, construction, and maintenance of poles, wires, and other fixtures used in the provision of communications services.
- (c) This subsection does not supersede or impair the right, if any, of a municipality or county to require the payment of consideration by persons using or occupying its roads or rights-of-way in a capacity other than that of a dealer of communications services or to require the payment of regulatory fees or assessments pursuant to s. 337.401.
- (4)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the tax imposed by any municipality shall be on all communications services subject to tax under s. 202.12 which:
 - 1. Originate or terminate in this state; and
- 2. Are charged to a service address in the municipality.
- (b) The tax imposed by any county under subsection (1) shall be on all communications services subject to tax under s. 202.12 which:
 - 1. Originate or terminate in this state; and
- 2. Are charged to a service address in the unincorporated area of the county.
- 29 (5)(a) In addition to the communications services
 30 taxes authorized by subsection (1), a discretionary surtax
 31 that a county or school board has levied under s. 212.055 is

imposed as a local communications services tax under this section, except that the rate shall be determined in accordance with s. 202.20. Each such tax rate shall be applied, in addition to the other tax rates applied under this chapter, to communications services subject to tax under s. 202.12 which:

- 1. Originate or terminate in this state; and
- 2. Are charged to a service address in the county.
- (b) The maximum rate established under paragraph (a) reflects the rate for communications services tax imposed under paragraph (a) which is necessary for the county to raise the maximum amount of revenues which it was authorized to raise prior to July 1, 2000, through the imposition of the discretionary surtax on telecommunications services authorized under s. 212.055.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a tax imposed under this section does not apply to any direct-to-home-satellite service.
- (7) Any tax imposed by a municipality or county under this section also applies to the actual cost of operating a substitute communications system, to be paid in accordance with s. 202.15. This paragraph does not apply to the use by any provider of its own communications system to conduct a business of providing communications services or to the use of any communication system operated by a county, a municipality, the state, or any political subdivision of the state.
- (8) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a tax imposed under this section may not exceed \$100,000 per calendar year on charges to any person for interstate communications services that originate outside this state and terminate within this state. This subsection applies only to

holders of a direct-pay permit issued under this paragraph. A refund may not be given for taxes paid before receiving a direct-pay permit. Upon application, the department may issue a direct-pay permit to the purchaser of communications services authorizing such purchaser to pay tax on such services directly to the department. Any dealer of communications services furnishing communications services to the holder of a valid direct-pay permit is relieved of the obligation to collect and remit the tax on such service. Tax payments and returns pursuant to a direct-pay permit shall be monthly. As used in this paragraph, the term "person" means a single legal entity and does not mean a group or combination of affiliated entities or entities controlled by one person or group of persons.

(9) A municipality or county that imposes a tax under this section may use the revenues raised by such tax for any public purpose, including, but not limited to, pledging such revenues for the repayment of current or future bonded indebtedness.

Section 12. Section 202.20, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

202.20 Establishment of initial and maximum rates of local communications services taxes.—The initial rates and maximum rates for the local communications services taxes imposed under this chapter shall be determined in accordance with this section.

(1)(a) On or before December 31, 2000, the Revenue

Estimating Conference shall compute for each municipality and county the rate of local communications services tax which would be required to be levied in order for such local taxing

jurisdiction to raise, through the imposition of a local communications services tax, revenues equal to the sum of:

- 1. The amount of revenues that were actually received from the replaced revenue sources in the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000;
- 2. An amount representing the reasonably anticipated growth in such revenues over a period of 1 year, based on the average growth of such revenues over the 5-year period immediately preceding 1999; and
- 3. An amount representing the revenues from the replaced revenue sources for the 1-month period which local taxing jurisdictions will be required to forego as a result of the repeal of the public service tax.
- (b) For each county or school board that levies the discretionary surtax authorized in s. 212.055, the Revenue Estimating Conference shall, in accordance with this subsection, compute a rate for the tax authorized in s. 202.19(1) and a separate rate for each discretionary surtax.
- (c) The rates computed by the Revenue Estimating
 Conference shall be presented to the Legislature for review
 and approval during the 2001 regular session. The rates
 approved by the Legislature under this section shall be
 effective in the respective local taxing jurisdictions on
 January 1, 2002, without any action being taken by the
 governing authority or voters of such local taxing
 jurisdictions.
- (d) With respect to any local taxing jurisdiction, if, for the calendar quarter ending December 31, 2002, the revenues raised by a local communications services tax imposed under this section are less than the revenues raised by the jurisdiction for the calendar quarter ending December 31,

2001, from the replaced revenue sources, the governing authority of the jurisdiction may adjust the rate of the local communications services tax upward to the extent necessary to generate such difference in revenues. The adjustment must be made by emergency ordinance and is authorized notwithstanding the maximum rate established under subsection (2).

- (2)(a) On or before December 31, 2001, the Revenue

 Estimating Conference shall compute, in accordance with this paragraph, the maximum rates at which local taxing jurisdictions shall be permitted to impose local communications services taxes.
- 1. For the taxes authorized under s. 202.19(1), a single maximum rate shall apply to all municipalities and charter counties and another single maximum rate shall apply to all other counties.
- 2. Each respective maximum rate shall reflect the greatest possible amount of revenues which could have been generated from the replaced revenue sources, assuming that each local taxing jurisdiction had imposed every replaced revenue source in the manner and at the rate that would have produced the greatest amount of revenues.
- (b) The rates computed by the Revenue Estimating
 Conference shall be presented to the Legislature for review
 and approval during the 2001 regular session. The rates
 approved by the Legislature pursuant to this subsection shall
 be the maximum rates for purposes of s. 202.19.
- (3) Each dealer of communications services shall furnish to the Revenue Estimating Conference the information necessary for the Revenue Estimating Conference to make the computations required by subsections (1) and (2). All information furnished to the Revenue Estimating Conference

under this subsection shall be available to all local taxing jurisdictions.

- (4) As used in this section, the term "replaced revenue sources" means the following taxes, charges, fees, or other impositions that the respective local taxing jurisdictions were authorized to impose prior to January 1, 2002.
- (a) With respect to municipalities and charter counties and the taxes authorized in s. 202.19(1):
- 1. The public service tax on telecommunications authorized by s. 166.231(9);
- 2. Franchise fees on cable service providers as authorized by 47 U.S.C. s. 542;
- 3. The public service tax on prepaid calling arrangements;
- 4. Franchise fees on dealers of communications services which use the public roads or rights-of-way, up to the limit set forth in s. 337.401; and
- 5. Permit fees on long-distance telephone service providers, as provided in s. 203.012(7), and cable service providers.
- (b) With respect to all other counties and the taxes authorized in s. 202.19(1) franchise fees on cable service providers as authorized by 47 U.S.C. s. 542.
- (c) With respect to all counties and the taxes imposed under s. 202.19(5), the term "replaced revenue sources" means the discretionary surtax levied on telecommunications services under s. 212.055.
- Section 13. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.21, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1 202.21 Effective dates; procedures for informing dealers of communications services of tax levies and rate 2 3 changes. -- Any adoption, repeal, or change in the rate of a local communications services tax imposed under s. 202.19 is 4 5 effective with respect to taxable services included on bills 6 that are dated on or after the January 1 subsequent to such 7 adoption, repeal, or change. A municipality or county 8 adopting, repealing, or changing the rate of such tax must notify the department of the adoption, repeal, or change by 9 September 1 immediately preceding such January 1. Notification 10 11 must be furnished on a form prescribed by the department and must specify the rate of tax; the effective date of the 12 adoption, repeal, or change thereof; and the name, mailing 13 address, and telephone number of a person designated by the 14 municipality or county to respond to inquiries concerning the 15 tax. The department shall provide notice of such adoption, 16 17 repeal, or change to all affected dealers of communications services at least 90 days before the effective date of the 18 19 tax. The department is not liable for any loss of or decrease in revenue by reason of any error, omission, or untimely 20 21 action that results in the nonpayment of a tax imposed under 22 s. 202.19. Section 14. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.22, 23 24 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 202.22 Determination of local tax situs.--25 (1) A dealer of communications services who is 26 27 obligated to collect and remit a local communications services tax imposed under s. 202.19 shall be held harmless from any 28 29 liability, including tax, interest, and penalties, which would 30 otherwise be due solely as a result of an assignment of a 31 service address to an incorrect local taxing jurisdiction, if

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States Postal Service; and

the dealer of communications services exercises due diligence in applying one or more of the following methods for 2 3 determining the local taxing jurisdiction in which a service address is located: 4 5 Employing an electronic database provided by the (a) 6 department under subsection (2); 7 Employing a database developed by the dealer or 8 supplied by a vendor which has been certified by the department under subsection (3); or 9 10 (c) Employing an enhanced zip code to assign each 11 street address, address range, or post office box in the state to a specific local taxing jurisdiction, and exercises due 12 diligence to ensure that each such street address, address 13 range, post office box, or post office box range is assigned 14 to the correct local taxing jurisdiction. If an enhanced zip 15 code overlaps boundaries of municipalities or counties, or if 16 17 an enhanced zip code cannot be assigned to the service address because it is a rural area or a location without postal 18 19 delivery, the dealer of communications services must designate one specific local taxing jurisdiction within such enhanced 20 21 zip code based on a reasonable methodology. A methodology 22 satisfies this paragraph if: The information used to identify the proper local 23 24 taxing jurisdictions is obtained from: 25 a. A database certified by the department under subsection (3); 26 27 Responsible representatives of the relevant local 28 taxing jurisdictions; or

The United States Census Bureau or the United

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Weekly.

2. The methodology is applied timely and consistently 2 so as to correct inaccurate assignments within 120 days after 3 discovery. (2)(a) The department shall, subject to legislative 4 5 appropriation, create as soon as practical and feasible, and 6 thereafter maintain, an electronic database that gives due and 7 proper regard to any format that is approved by the American 8 National Standards Institute's Accredited Standards Committee X12 and that designates for each street address, address 9 range, post office box, or post office box range in the state, 10 11 including any multiple postal street addresses applicable to one street location, the local taxing jurisdiction in which 12 the street address, address range, post office box, or post 13 office box range is located and the appropriate code for each 14 such local taxing jurisdiction, identified by one nationwide 15 standard numeric code. The nationwide standard numeric code 16 17 must contain the same number of numeric digits, and each digit, or combination of digits, must refer to the same level 18 19 of taxing jurisdiction throughout the United States using a format similar to FIPS 55-3 or other appropriate standard 20 21 approved by the Federation of Tax Administrators and the Multistate Tax Commission. Each address or address range or 22 post office box or post office box range must be provided in 23 standard postal format, including the street number, street 24 25 number range, street name, post office box number, post office box range, and zip code. The department shall provide notice 26 27 of the availability of the database, and any subsequent

revision thereof, by publication in the Florida Administrative

(b)1. Each local taxing jurisdiction shall furnish to

electronic database, including changes in service addresses, annexations, incorporations, reorganizations, and any other changes in jurisdictional boundaries. The information furnished to the department must specify an effective date, which must be the next ensuing January 1 or July 1, and such information must be furnished to the department at least 120 days prior to the effective date.

- 2. The department shall update the electronic database in accordance with the information furnished by local taxing jurisdictions under subparagraph 1. Each update must specify the effective date as the next ensuing January 1 or July 1 and must be posted by the department on a Web site not less than 90 days prior to the effective date. The department shall also furnish the update on magnetic or electronic media to any dealer of communications services or vendor who requests the update on such media. However, the department may collect a fee from the dealer of communications services which does not exceed the actual cost of furnishing the update on magnetic or electronic media.
- 3. Each update must identify the additions, deletions, and other changes to the preceding version of the database.

 Each dealer of communications services shall collect and remit local communications services taxes imposed under this chapter only for those service addresses that are contained in the database and for which all of the elements required by this subsection are included in the database.
- (3) For purposes of this section, a database must be certified by the department pursuant to rules adopted in accordance with the following criteria:
- (a) The database must assign street addresses, address ranges, post office boxes, or post office box ranges to the

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proper jurisdiction with an overall accuracy rate of 95
percent at the 95th percent level of confidence, as determined through a statistically reliable sample. The accuracy must be measured based on the entire state or, if the service area of the respective dealer of communications services does not encompass the entire state, based on the dealer's entire service area.

- (b) Upon receipt of an application for certification of a database, the department shall examine the application and, within 90 days after receipt, notify the applicant of any apparent errors or omissions and request any additional information, conduct any inspection, or perform any testing determined necessary. The applicant shall designate an individual responsible for providing access to all records, facilities, and processes the department determines are reasonably necessary to review and make a determination regarding the application. Such access must be provided promptly, consistent with the time requirements contained in this paragraph, but at least within 10 working days after notification. Each application for certificate must be approved or denied upon written notice within 120 days after the receipt of a completed application. The notice must specify the grounds for a denial, inform the applicant of any remedy that is available, and indicate the procedure that must be followed. Certification of a database is valid for 3 or 4 years, as determined by the department.
- (c) The application must be in the form prescribed by rule and must include the applicant's name, federal employment identification number, mailing address, business address, and any other information required by the department. The application must identify, among other elements required by

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the department, the applicant's proposal for testing the database.

- (d) An application for recertification of a database must be received by the department not more than 3 years after the date of any prior certification. The application must comply with this section. The department shall complete its review of the application for certification within 180 days following receipt.
- (4)(a) As used in this section, the term "due diligence" means the care and attention that is expected from, and ordinarily exercised by, a reasonable and prudent person under the circumstances.
- (b) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a dealer of communications services is exercising due diligence in applying one or more of the methods set forth in subsection (1) if the dealer:
- 1. Expends reasonable resources to accurately and reliably implement such method. However, the employment of enhanced zip codes pursuant to paragraph (1)(c) satisfies the requirements of this subparagraph; and
- 2. Maintains adequate internal controls in assigning street addresses, address ranges, or post offices boxes to taxing jurisdictions. Internal controls are adequate if the dealer of communications services:
- <u>a. Maintains and follows procedures to obtain and</u> implement periodic and consistent updates to the database; and
- b. Corrects all exceptions, including inaccurate addresses, incorrect assignments of addresses or taxing jurisdictions, or other errors or omissions of taxing jurisdictions associated with certain addresses, within 120 days after discovery.

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1 (5) If a dealer of communications services does not use one or more of the methods specified in subsection (1) for 2 3 determining the local taxing jurisdiction in which a service address is located, the dealer of communications services may 4 5 be held liable to the department for any tax, including interest and penalties, which is due as a result of assigning 6 7 the service address to an incorrect local taxing jurisdiction. 8 However, the dealer of communications services is not liable for any tax, interest, or penalty to the extent that such 9 10 amount was collected and remitted by the dealer of 11 communications services with respect to a tax imposed by another local taxing jurisdiction. Dealers of communications 12 services and local taxing jurisdictions shall be required to 13 report to the department discovery of any taxes that were not 14 correctly collected and remitted. Upon determining that an 15 amount was collected and remitted by a dealer of 16 17 communications services with respect to a tax imposed by another local taxing jurisdiction, the department shall adjust 18 19 the respective amounts of the proceeds paid to each such taxing jurisdiction under s. 202.20 in the month immediately 20 following such determination. 21 (6)(a) Pursuant to rules adopted by the department, 22 each dealer of communications services must notify the 23 24 department of the methods it intends to employ for determining 25 the local taxing jurisdiction in which service addresses are located. 26 27 (b) Notwithstanding s. 202.28, if a dealer of

communications services employs a database that has not been

certified by the department pursuant to subsection (3), the

deduction allowed to the dealer of communications services as

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202.19.

compensation under s. 202.28 shall be 0.25 percent of the tax due and accounted for and remitted to the department. 2 3 (7) As used in this section, the term "enhanced zip code" means a United States postal zip code of 9 or more 4 5 digits. 6 Section 15. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.23, 7 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 8 202.23 Procedure on purchaser's request for refund or 9 credit of communications services taxes. --10 (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a purchaser seeking 11 a refund of or credit for a tax collected by a dealer under this chapter must, within 3 years following collection of the 12 tax from the purchaser, submit a written request for the 13 refund or credit to the dealer in accordance with this 14 section. A request may not be granted unless the amount 15 claimed was collected from the purchaser and was not due to 16 the state or to any local taxing jurisdiction. 17 (a) A request for a refund or credit may be submitted 18 19 under this section if: 1. The dealer charged and collected the tax with 20 respect to a transaction or charge that was not subject to the 21 22 communications services taxes imposed by this chapter or chapter 203, or applied a tax rate in excess of the lawful 23 24 rate. 25 2. The purchaser or the transaction was exempt or 26 immune from such taxes. 27 The purchaser was assigned to the incorrect local taxing jurisdiction for purposes of the taxes authorized in s. 28

The purchaser paid the tax in error.

1 (b) A purchaser's request for a refund or credit must be signed by the purchaser and is complete for purposes of 2 3 this section and the limitation period if it states the purchaser's name, mailing address, account number, the tax 4 5 amounts claimed, the specific months during which those amounts were collected, and the reason for the purchaser's 6 7 claim that such amounts were not due to the state or to any 8 local taxing jurisdiction. If the reason for the request is an exemption or immunity or a claim that the purchaser was 9 assigned to the incorrect local taxing jurisdiction for 10 11 purposes of a tax imposed under s. 202.19, a completed request must also include any additional information the department 12 prescribes by rule to facilitate verification of the 13 purchaser's eligibility for exemption or immunity or to 14 facilitate verification of the purchaser's service address. 15 Upon receipt of a completed request, the dealer shall 16 17 ascertain whether it collected the tax claimed from the purchaser and whether the request is timely. 18 19 (c) Within 30 days following receipt of a completed request, the dealer shall determine whether any portion of the 20 21 tax was collected solely as the result of an error of the dealer or the purchaser or solely as the result of a 22 combination of errors of the dealer and the purchaser. The 23 24 dealer shall refund any such amount or credit the purchaser's account for such amount within 45 days following such 25 determination. 26 27 With respect to all amounts timely claimed which the dealer collected from the purchaser and which the dealer 28 29 has not determined to be subject to refund or credit pursuant 30 to paragraph (c), the dealer shall, within 30 days following 31 receipt of the purchaser's completed request for refund or

credit, provide a copy of the request to the department. If the reason for the purchaser's request is described in 2 3 subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)3., the dealer shall contemporaneously furnish to the department an identification 4 5 of the charges included in the taxable measure and the tax 6 rates applied to the charges, or a written identification of 7 each local jurisdiction to which the purchaser was assigned 8 and the amounts collected from the purchaser and reported for each such jurisdiction, as the case may be. If a purchaser's 9 10 request submitted to the department under this section sets 11 forth another reason for claiming a refund or credit, the dealer shall furnish to the department information to 12 facilitate the department's evaluation of the request. 13 (e) Within 90 days following receipt of the 14 purchaser's request from the dealer, the department shall 15 determine whether the tax was correctly applied and notify the 16 17 dealer in writing of its determination. If the department determines that the tax was incorrectly applied, its 18 19 notification to the dealer must inform the dealer how the tax should have been applied, including, in the case of an 20 incorrect assignment of the purchaser to a local taxing 21 jurisdiction, an identification of the correct local taxing 22 jurisdiction and the applicable rates of tax levied by the 23 24 local jurisdiction. The department's notification must also inform the dealer of any portion of the amount claimed which 25 was not due to the state or to any local taxing jurisdiction 26 27 and approve the refund or credit of such amount to the 28 purchaser. Within 45 days following receipt of notification from the department, the dealer shall issue a refund or credit 29 30 the purchaser's account for any such amount. The dealer's 31 obligation to issue a refund or credit the purchaser's account

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is limited to amounts approved in accordance with this section.

- (f) The dealer shall issue a written response advising the purchaser of the disposition of the purchaser's request. The response must specify any portion of the tax claimed which is being refunded or credited to the purchaser's account and the reason for denial of any portion of the request. The request may be denied if the request was untimely or incomplete, the dealer did not collect the tax claimed, the purchaser previously received a refund of or credit for the same tax, the tax collected was due, or the department failed to furnish the notification required by paragraph (e). With respect to any portion of the request which is granted, the response must be issued at the time of the 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 45 days following the dealer's receipt of the request if the request was not submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (d), within 45 days following the dealer's receipt of the department's notification pursuant to paragraph (e) if the denial is based on the department's notification, or within 135 days following submission of the request to the department if the dealer has not received the department's notification.
- (g) The dealer may deduct from any refund or credit under this section any amount owed by the purchaser to the dealer which is delinquent.
- (2) This section provides the sole and exclusive procedure and remedy for a purchaser who claims that a dealer has collected communications services taxes imposed or administered under this chapter which were not due. An action

that arises as a result of the claimed collection of taxes that were not due may not be commenced or maintained by or on 2 3 behalf of a purchaser against a dealer, a municipality, a county, or the state unless the purchaser pleads and proves 4 5 that the purchaser has exhausted the procedures in subsection 6 1) and that the defendant has failed to comply with 7 subsection (1). However, no determination by a dealer under 8 paragraph (1)(c) shall be deemed a failure to comply with subsection (1) if the dealer has complied with the obligations 9 10 imposed on it by paragraphs (1)(d), (e), and (f). In any such 11 action, it is a complete defense that the dealer, a municipality, a county, or the state has refunded the taxes 12 claimed or credited the purchaser's account. In such an action 13 against a dealer, it is also a complete defense that, in 14 collecting the tax, the dealer used one or more of the methods 15 set forth in s. 202.22 for assigning the purchaser to a local 16 taxing jurisdiction. Such action is barred unless it is 17 commenced within 180 days following the date of the dealer's 18 19 written response under paragraph (1)(f), or within 1 year following submission of the purchaser's request to the dealer 20 if the dealer failed to issue a timely written response. The 21 relief available to a purchaser as a result of collection of 22 communications services taxes that were not due is limited to 23 24 a refund of or credit for such taxes. 25 (3) A dealer who remitted a tax amount to the department for which the dealer subsequently issued a refund 26 27 or credit to the purchaser pursuant to this section, and a dealer who has otherwise remitted to the department a tax 28 29 amount with respect to communications services which was not due under this chapter or chapter 203, is entitled to a refund 30 or credit of such amount from the department. The dealer may

apply for a refund within the period prescribed in s. 215.26, or may take a credit against a tax remittance otherwise required under this chapter, within 3 years after the date that the amount for which credit is claimed was remitted to the department, or within 60 days following such provider's issuance of a refund or credit to the purchaser for such amount, whichever occurs later. In addition, s. 213.34 applies to the offset of overpayments against deficiencies in audits of dealers and purchasers.

- (4) A dealer who takes a credit on a subsequent return, as provided in subsection (3), for a tax imposed pursuant to s. 202.19 which has been collected and remitted by the dealer must indicate such credit in the portion of the return applicable to the local taxing jurisdiction for which the tax was originally reported.
- (5) A dealer who has collected and remitted amounts that were not due, as determined by the department under paragraph (1)(e), who has issued a refund or credit to the purchaser for such amounts, and who takes a credit or receives a refund from the department for such amounts as provided in subsection (3) is not subject to assessment for any of the tax that was refunded or credited or for any interest or penalty with respect to the tax. In addition, a dealer who modifies its tax compliance practices to conform to a department determination under paragraph (1)(e) is not subject to assessment as a result of such modification, absent a subsequent change in law or update to a database pursuant to s. 202.22.
- (6) A purchaser who seeks a refund of communications services taxes that the purchaser paid directly to the

department must apply to the department for such refund in accordance with s. 215.26 and may not apply to the dealer. 2 3 (7) The rights to a refund or credit provided in this section for purchasers and dealers may be assigned. 4 5 Section 16. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.24, 6 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 7 202.24 Limitations on local taxes and fees imposed on 8 dealers of communications services .--9 The authority of a public body to require taxes, (1)fees, charges, or other impositions from dealers of 10 11 communications services for occupying its roads and rights-of-way is specifically preempted by the state because 12 of unique circumstances applicable to communications services 13 dealers. Communications services may be provided by certain 14 dealers of communications services in a manner that requires 15 the use of public roads or rights-of-way while similar 16 17 communications services may be provided by other dealers of communications services in a manner that does not require the 18 19 use of public roads or rights-of-way. Although similar communications services may be provided by different means, 20 the state seeks to treat dealers of communications services in 21 a nondiscriminatory and competitively neutral manner. 22 23 (2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), each 24 public body is prohibited from: 1. Levying on or collecting from dealers or purchasers 25 of communications services any tax, charge, fee, or other 26 27 imposition on or with respect to the provision or purchase of 28 communications services; 29 Except as otherwise provided in 47 U.S.C. s. 541 30 with respect to providers of cable services, requiring any

term of a franchise or other agreement that requires the payment of a tax, charge, fee, or other imposition; or

- 3. Except as otherwise provided in 47 U.S.C. s. 541 with respect to dealers of cable services, adopting or enforcing any provision of any ordinance or agreement to the extent that such provision obligates a dealer of communications services to charge, collect, or pay to the public body a tax, charge, fee, or other imposition.
- (b) For purposes of this subsection, a tax, charge, fee, or other imposition includes any amount or in-kind payment of property or services which is required by ordinance or agreement to be paid or furnished to a public body by or through a dealer of communications services in its capacity as a dealer of communications services, regardless of whether such amount or in-kind payment of property or services is:
- 1. Designated as a sales tax, excise tax, subscriber charge, franchise fee, user fee, privilege fee, occupancy fee, rental fee, license fee, pole fee, tower fee, base-station fee, or other tax or fee;
- 2. Measured by the amounts charged or received for services, regardless of whether such amount is permitted or required to be separately stated on the customer's bill, by the type or amount of equipment or facilities deployed, or by other means; or
- 3. Intended as compensation for the use of public roads or rights-of-way, for the right to conduct business, or for other purposes.
 - (c) This subsection does not apply to:
- $\underline{\mbox{1. Local communications-services taxes levied under}}$ this chapter
 - 2. Ad valorem taxes levied under chapter 200;

	3. Occupational license taxes levied under chapter
2	<u>205;</u>
3	4. "911" service charges levied under chapter 365;
4	5. Amounts charged for the rental or other use of
5	property owned by a public body which is not in the public
6	rights-of-way to a dealer of communications services for any
7	purpose, including but not limited to the placement or
8	attachment of equipment used in the provision of
9	communications services;
10	6. Permit fees of general applicability which are not
11	related to placing or maintaining facilities in or on public
12	roads or rights-of-way;
13	7. Permit fees related to placing or maintaining
14	facilities in or on public roads or rights-of-way;
15	8. Any in-kind payment of property or service required
16	to be made by a dealer of cable services under s. 337.401;
17	however, this subparagraph does not apply to any extensions of
18	such agreement and is not intended to impair the rights and
19	powers of local governments to negotiate for in-kind services
20	for or in support of public, educational, or governmental
21	access, as provided under federal law, including the ability
22	of cable operators to recover such expenses as are allowed
23	under 47 U.S.C. s. 542;
24	9. Special assessments and impact fees;
25	10. Pole attachment fees;
26	11. Utility service fees or other similar user fees
27	for utility services; or
28	12. Any other generally applicable tax, fee, charge,
29	or imposition authorized by general law on the effective date
30	of this chapter.
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1 (3) As used in this section, the term "public body" has the meaning ascribed in s. 1.01(8), and includes, without 2 3 limitation, every division, agency, and instrumentality thereof; however, the term does not include the state or any 4 5 branch of state government. 6 Section 17. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.25, 7 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 8 202.25 Jurisdiction; dealers not qualified to do 9 business in this state. --10 (1) All suits brought by the department against any 11 dealer for any violation of this chapter for the purpose of collecting any tax due from the dealer, including garnishment 12 proceedings regardless of the amount, must be brought in the 13 circuit court of this state having jurisdiction of the subject 14 15 matter. (2) Each dealer who is not qualified to do business in 16 17 this state shall designate with the department an agent within this state for service of process to enforce this chapter. If 18 19 a dealer fails to designate such an agent, the Secretary of State or any agent or employee of the dealer within this state 20 constitutes the agent for the service of such process. 21 Section 18. Section 202.26, Florida Statutes, is 22 created to read: 23 24 202.26 Department powers.--25 (1) The department shall administer and enforce the assessment and collection of the taxes, interest, and 26 27 penalties collected under or imposed by this chapter. The use 28 of tokens is expressly forbidden. 29 To administer the tax imposed by this chapter, the (2)

Department of Revenue may adopt rules relating to:

1	(a) The filing of returns and remittance of tax,
2	including provisions concerning electronic funds transfer and
3	electronic data interchange;
4	(b) The compilation and submission to the department
5	of information necessary to determine the specific location of
6	taxable transactions and the location of the ultimate
7	consumers of such transactions;
8	(c) The interpretation or definition of any exemptions
9	or exclusions from taxation granted by law;
10	(d) Procedures for handling sales for resale and for
11	determining the taxable status of discounts and rebates; and
12	(e) Methods for granting self-accrual authority to
13	taxpayers.
14	(3) Notwithstanding s. $120.54(4)$, the department may
15	adopt emergency rules that are valid for 180 days after
16	certification pursuant to chapter 120.
17	Section 19. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.27,
18	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
19	202.27 Return filing; rules for self-accrual
20	(1) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax
21	payable under this chapter, every dealer has the duty to file
22	a return and remit the tax to the department, on or before the
23	20th day of the month, upon forms prepared and furnished by
24	the department or in a format prescribed by it. The department
25	shall, by rule, prescribe the information to be furnished by
26	taxpayers on such returns.
27	(2) The department may require:
28	(a) A quarterly return and payment when the tax
29	remitted by the dealer for the preceding four calendar
30	quarters did not exceed \$1,000.

- (b) A semiannual return and payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed \$500.
- (c) An annual return and payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed \$100.
- (d) A quarterly return and monthly payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding four calendar quarters exceeded \$1,000 but did not exceed \$12,000.
- required to be initiated through an electronic data interchange, as timely if postmarked on or before the 20th day of the month; if the 20th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal or state legal holiday, returns are timely if postmarked on the next succeeding workday. Any dealer who makes sales of any nature in two or more locations for which returns are required to be filed with the department and who maintains records for such locations in a central office or place may, on each reporting date, file one return for all such places of business in lieu of separate returns for each location; however, the return must clearly indicate the amounts collected within each location. Each dealer shall file a return for each tax period even though no tax is due for such period.
- (4) Whenever returns are required to be made to the department, the full amount of the taxes required to be paid as shown by the return must be paid and accompany the return, and the failure to remit the full amount of taxes at the time of making the return shall cause the taxes to become delinquent. All taxes and all interest and penalties imposed or administered under this chapter must be remitted, to the

department at Tallahassee or at another office designated by the department, in the form required by the department. 2 3 (5) The department may require all returns of taxes under this chapter to be accompanied by a written statement, 4 5 by the person or by an officer of any firm or corporation 6 required to pay such taxes, setting forth the facts that the 7 department requires in order to ascertain the amount of taxes 8 that are due and payable with the return. The filing of a return that is not accompanied by payment is prima facie 9 10 evidence of the wrongful conversion of the money due. Any 11 person or any duly authorized corporation officer or agent, or members of any firm or incorporated society or organization, 12 who refuses to make a return and pay the taxes due, as 13 required by the department and in the manner and in the form 14 that the department requires, or to state in writing that the 15 return is correct to the best of his or her knowledge and 16 17 belief, as required by the department, is subject to a penalty of 6 percent per annum of the amount due and commits a 18 19 misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The signing of a written return has the 20 same legal effect as if made under oath without the necessity 21 of appending an oath thereto. 22 The department may provide by rule for 23 24 self-accrual of the communications services tax when: 25 (a) Authorized by law for holders of direct-pay 26 permits; or 27 The taxable status of sales of communications 28 services will be known only upon use. 29 Section 20. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.28, 30 Florida Statutes, is created to read:

202.28 Credit for collecting tax.--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 202.22, for the purpose of compensating persons providing communications services for the keeping of prescribed records, the filing of timely tax returns, and the proper accounting and remitting of taxes, persons collecting taxes imposed under this chapter shall be allowed to deduct 0.75 percent of the amount of the tax due and accounted for and remitted to the department.
- (a) The collection allowance may not be granted, nor may any deduction be permitted, if the required tax return or tax is delinquent at the time of payment.
- (b) The department may deny the collection allowance if a taxpayer files an incomplete return.
- 1. For the purposes of this chapter a return is incomplete if it is lacking such uniformity, completeness, and arrangement that the physical handling, verification, review of the return, or determination of other taxes and fees reported on the return can not be readily accomplished.
- 2. The department shall adopt rules requiring the information that it considers necessary to ensure that the taxes levied or administered under this chapter are properly collected, reviewed, compiled, reported, and enforced, including, but not limited to, rules requiring the reporting of the amount of gross sales; the amount of taxable sales; the amount of tax collected or due; the amount of lawful refunds, deductions, or credits claimed; the amount claimed as the dealer's collection allowance; the amount of penalty and interest; and the amount due with the return.
- (c) The collection allowance and other credits or deductions provided in this chapter shall be applied to the taxes reported for the jurisdiction previously credited with the tax paid.

(2)(a) Any person who is required to make a return or pay the taxes imposed by this chapter who fails to timely file such return or fails to pay the taxes due within the time required, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, is subject to a specific penalty in the amount of 10 percent of any unpaid tax if the failure is for not more than 30 days, and an additional 10 percent of any unpaid tax for each additional 30 days, or fraction thereof, during which the failure continues, not to exceed a total penalty of 50 percent, in the aggregate, of any unpaid tax.

(b) Any person who knowingly and with a willful intent to evade any tax imposed under this chapter fails to file six

- (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 liable, in addition to the other penalties provided by law, for a specific penalty of 100 percent of the tax bill or fee, and:
- 1. If the total amount of unreported taxes or fees is less than \$300:
- <u>a. Such person commits, for the first offense, a</u>
 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- b. Such person commits, for the second offense, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 29 <u>c. Such person commits, for the third and subsequent</u>
 30 <u>offenses, a felonies of the third degree, punishable as</u>
 31 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

1	2. If the total amount of unreported taxes or fees is
2	\$300 or more but less than \$20,000, such person commits a
3	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
4	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
5	3. If the total amount of unreported taxes or fees is
6	\$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000, such person commits a
7	felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
8	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
9	4. If the total amount of unreported taxes or fees is
10	\$100,000 or more, such person commits a felony of the first
11	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or
12	<u>s. 775.084.</u>
13	Section 21. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.29,
14	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
15	202.29 Bad debts
16	(1) A dealer who has paid the tax imposed by this
17	chapter may take a credit or obtain a refund for tax paid by
18	the dealer on unpaid balances due on worthless accounts within
19	12 months following the last day of the calendar year for
20	which the bad debt was charged off on the taxpayer's federal
21	income tax return.
22	(2) If any accounts for which a credit or refund has
23	been received are then in whole or in part paid to the dealer,
24	the amount paid must be included in the first return filed
25	after such receipt and the tax paid accordingly.
26	(3) Bad debts that have been assigned or sold to a
27	third party are not eligible for inclusion in the credit or
28	refund authorized by this section.
29	Section 22. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.30,

30 Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1 202.30 Payment of taxes by electronic funds transfers; 2 filing of returns by electronic data interchange .--3 (1) A dealer of communications services is required to remit taxes by electronic funds transfer, in the manner 4 5 prescribed by the department, when the amount of tax paid by 6 the dealer under this chapter, chapter 203, or chapter 212 in the previous state fiscal year was \$50,000 or more. 7 8 (2)(a) A dealer who is required to remit taxes by 9 electronic funds transfer shall make a return in a manner that is initiated through an electronic data interchange. The 10 11 department shall prescribe the acceptable method of transfer; the method, form, and content of the electronic data 12 interchange, giving due regard to developing uniform standards 13 for formats as adopted by the American National Standards 14 Institute; the circumstances under which an electronic data 15 interchange will serve as a substitute for the filing of 16 17 another form of return; and the means, if any, by which taxpayers will be provided with acknowledgments. The 18 19 department must accept such returns as timely if initiated and accepted on or before the 20th day of the month. If the 20th 20 day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal or state legal 21 holiday, returns are timely if initiated and accepted on the 22 next succeeding workday. 23 24 The department may waive the requirement to make a return through an electronic data interchange when problems 25 arise with respect to the taxpayer's computer capabilities, 26 27 data systems changes, or operating procedures. To obtain a 28 waiver, the taxpayer must prove to the department that such 29 problems exist. 30 (3)(a) The department shall design, prepare, print, and furnish to all dealers, except dealers filing through

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electronic data interchange, or make available or prescribe to the dealers all necessary forms for filing returns and 2 3 instructions to ensure a full collection from dealers and an accounting for the taxes due, but failure of any dealer to 4 5 secure such forms does not relieve the dealer of the 6 obligation to pay the tax at the time and in the manner 7 required. 8 (b) The department shall prescribe the format and instructions necessary for filing returns in a manner that is 9 10 initiated through an electronic data interchange to ensure a 11 full collection from dealers and an accounting for the taxes due. The failure of any dealer to use such format does not 12 relieve the dealer of the obligation to pay the tax at the 13 14 time and in the manner required. Section 23. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.31, 15 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 16 17 202.31 Sale of business; liability for tax; 18 procedures; penalty for violations. --19 (1) If any dealer of communications services who is liable for any tax, interest, or penalty under this chapter 20 21 sells his or her business or substantially all of his or her assets, the dealer shall make a final return and payment 22 within 15 days thereafter. The dealer's successors or assigns 23 24 shall withhold a sufficient portion of the purchase money to 25 safely cover the amount of such taxes, interest, and penalties due and unpaid until the former owner produces a receipt from

certificate stating that no taxes, interest, or penalty are

due. If the purchaser of a business or the purchaser of

substantially all of the assets of a business fails to

the department showing that they have been paid or a

by this subsection, he or she is personally liable for the payment of the taxes, interest, and penalties accruing and unpaid on account of the operation of the business by any former owners or assigns. Any receipt or certificate from the department does not, without an audit of the selling dealer's books and records by the department, guarantee that there is not a tax deficiency owed the state from operation of the seller's business. To secure protection from the transferee's liability under this section, the seller or purchaser may request an audit of the seller's books and records. The department may contract with private auditors pursuant to s. 213.28 to perform the audit. The department may charge the cost of the audit to the person requesting the audit.

- (2) If any dealer who is liable for any tax, interest, or penalty quits the business without the benefit of a purchaser and there are no successors or assigns, he or she shall make a final return and payment within 15 days. Any person who fails to file such final return and make payment is prohibited from engaging in any business in this state until the person has filed such final return and paid any moneys due. The Department of Legal Affairs may seek an injunction, at the request of the department, to prevent any activity in the performance of further business activity until such tax is paid. A temporary injunction enjoining further business activity may be granted by a court without notice.
- (3) If a dealer is delinquent in the payment of the taxes imposed or administered by this chapter, the department 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 other personal property belonging to such dealer or owing any debts to such dealer at

the time of receipt by them of such notice. All persons so notified shall within 5 days after receipt of the notice 2 3 advise the department of all such credits, other personal property, or debts in their possession, under their control, 4 5 or owing by them. After receiving the notice, the persons so notified may not transfer or make any other disposition of the 6 7 credits, other personal property, or debts in their possession 8 or under their control at the time they receive the notice until the department consents to a transfer or disposition or 9 10 until 60 days elapse after the receipt of the notice, 11 whichever occurs first, except that the credits, other personal property, or debts that exceed the delinquent amount 12 stipulated in the notice are not subject to the provisions of 13 this section, wherever held, if such dealer does not have a 14 prior history of sales tax delinquencies. All persons notified 15 must, within 5 days, advise the department of any credits or 16 17 other personal property belonging to such dealer or any debts incurred and owing to such dealer which subsequently come into 18 19 their possession or under their control during the time prescribed by the notice or until the department consents to a 20 transfer or disposition, whichever occurs first. If the notice 21 seeks to prevent the transfer or other disposition of a 22 deposit in a bank or other credits or personal property in the 23 24 possession or under the control of a bank, the notice is ineffective unless it is delivered or mailed to the office of 25 the bank at which the deposit is carried or at which the 26 27 credits or personal property are held. If, during the effective period of the notice to withhold, any person so 28 29 notified makes any transfer or disposition of the property or debts required to be withheld, he or she is liable to the 30 31 state for any indebtedness due under this chapter from the

person with respect to whose obligation the notice was given to the extent of the value of the property or the amount of 2 3 the debts thus transferred or paid if, solely by reason of such transfer or disposition, the state is unable to recover 4 5 the indebtedness of the person with respect to whose 6 obligation the notice was given. All such credits or other 7 personal property or debts are subject to garnishment by the 8 department for satisfaction of the delinquent taxes due. 9 (4) After notice by the department of a transferee's liability under this section, the dealer shall have 60 days 10 11 within which to file an action as provided in chapter 72. (5) Any violation of this section is a misdemeanor of 12 the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 13 14 775.083. Section 24. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.32, 15 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 16 17 202.32 State and local agencies to cooperate in administration of law.--The department may request from any 18 19 state, county, municipal, or local governmental agency any 20 information that the department considers necessary in 21 administering this chapter, and such agency shall furnish such 22 information. Section 25. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.33, 23 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 24 202.33 Taxes declared to be government funds; 25 26 penalties for failure to remit taxes; due and delinquent 27 dates; judicial review .--The taxes collected under this chapter become 28 29 government funds from the moment of collection by the dealer. 30 (2) Any person who with intent to unlawfully deprive

or defraud the state or a local government of its moneys or

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the use or benefit thereof fails to remit taxes collected
   under this chapter is quilty of the theft of government funds,
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   punishable as follows:
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- (a) If the total amount of stolen revenue is less than \$300, the offense is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. For a second offense, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. For a third or subsequent offense, the offender is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) If the total amount of stolen revenue is \$300 or more, but less than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) If the total amount of stolen revenue is \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (d) If the total amount of stolen revenue is \$100,000 or more, the offense is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (3) All taxes collected under this chapter must be remitted to the department. In addition to criminal sanctions, the department shall, when any tax becomes delinquent or is otherwise in jeopardy under this chapter, issue a warrant for the full amount of the tax due or estimated to be due, with the interest, penalties, and cost of collection, directed to the sheriffs of the state, and mail the warrant to the clerk of the circuit court of the county where any property of the

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taxpayer is located. Upon receipt of the warrant, the clerk of
    the circuit court shall record it, and thereupon the amount of
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    the warrant becomes a lien on any real or personal property of
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    the taxpayer in the same manner as a recorded judgment. The
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    department may issue a tax execution to enforce the collection
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    of taxes imposed by this chapter and deliver it to any
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    sheriff. The sheriff shall thereupon proceed in the same
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    manner as prescribed by law for executions and shall be
    entitled to the same fees for his or her services in executing
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    the warrant to be collected. The department may also have a
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    writ of garnishment with respect to any indebtedness due to
    the delinquent dealer by a third person in any goods, money,
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    chattels, or effects of the delinquent dealer in the hands,
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    possession, or control of the third person. Upon payment of
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    the execution, warrant, judgment, or garnishment, the
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    department shall satisfy the lien of record within 30 days. If
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    there is jeopardy to the revenue and jeopardy is asserted in
    or with an assessment, the department shall proceed in the
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    manner specified for jeopardy assessments in s. 213.732.
           Section 26. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.34,
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    Florida Statutes, is created to read:
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           202.34 Records required to be kept; power to inspect;
    audit procedure.--
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          (1)(a) Each dealer shall secure, maintain, and keep as
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    long as required by s. 213.35 a complete record of
    communications services sold at retail by the dealer, together
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    with invoices, records of gross receipts from such sales, and
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    other pertinent records and papers required by the department
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    for the reasonable administration of this chapter; all such
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    records that are located or maintained in this state must be
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   made available for inspection by the department at all
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reasonable hours at the dealer's office or other place of business located in this state. Any dealer who maintains such books and records outside this state must make such books and records available for inspection by the department wherever the dealer's general records are kept. Any dealer subject to the provisions of this chapter who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If, however, any subsequent offense involves intentional destruction of such records with an intent to evade payment of or deprive the government of any tax revenues, such subsequent offense constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- does not have adequate records of its sales of communications services, the department may, upon the basis of a test or sampling of the dealer's available records or other information relating to the sales made by such dealer for a representative period, determine the proper basis for assessing tax. This subsection does not affect the duty of the dealer to collect, or the liability of any consumer to pay, any tax imposed or administered under this chapter.
- voluminous, the department may reasonably sample such records and project the audit findings derived therefrom over the entire audit period to determine the proper basis for assessing tax. In order to conduct such a sample, the department must first make a good-faith effort to reach an agreement with the dealer which provides for the means and methods to be used in the sampling process. If an agreement is not reached, the dealer is entitled to a review by the

executive director or the executive director's designee of the sampling method to be used by the auditor.

- (2) For the purpose of enforcement of this chapter, each dealer must allow the department to examine its books and records at all reasonable hours; and, if the dealer refuses, the department may petition the circuit court to order the dealer to permit such examination, subject to the right of removal of the cause to the judicial circuit wherein such person's business is located or wherein such person's books and records are kept.
- (3) Each wholesaler of communications services is required to permit the department to examine its books and records at all reasonable hours. The wholesaler must also maintain its books and records as long as required by s.

 213.35 in order to disclose the sales of all services sold, to whom sold, and also the amount sold, in such form and in such manner as the department requires, so that the department can determine the volume of services sold by wholesalers to dealers, as defined under this chapter, and the dates and amounts of sales made. The department may petition the circuit court to require any wholesaler who refuses to keep such records or to permit such inspection to submit to such inspection, subject to the right of removal of the cause to the judicial circuit wherein such person's business is located or wherein such person's books and records are kept.
- (4)(a) The department shall send written notification, at least 60 days prior to the date an auditor is scheduled to begin an audit, informing the taxpayer of the audit. The department is not required to give 60 days' prior notification of a forthcoming audit whenever the taxpayer requests an

31 emergency audit.

1	(b) The written notification must specify:
2	1. The approximate date on which the auditor is
3	scheduled to begin the audit.
4	2. A reminder that all of the records, receipts,
5	invoices, resale certificates, and related documentation of
6	the taxpayer must be made available to the auditor.
7	3. Any other requests or suggestions that the
8	department considers necessary.
9	(c) Only records, receipts, invoices, resale
10	certificates, and related documentation that are available to
11	the auditor when the audit begins are acceptable for the
12	purposes of the audit. A resale certificate containing a date
13	prior to the date the audit commences constitutes acceptable
14	documentation of the specific transactions that occurred in
15	the past.
16	(d) The provisions of this chapter concerning
17	fraudulent or improper records, receipts, invoices, resale
18	certificates, and related documentation apply with respect to
19	any audit.
20	(e) The requirement in paragraph (a) of 60 days'
21	written notification does not apply in cases of distress or
22	jeopardy as provided in s. 202.23 or s. 202.36.
23	Section 27. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.35,
24	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
25	202.35 Powers of department in dealing with
26	delinquents; tax to be separately stated
27	(1) If any dealer or other person fails to remit the
28	tax, or any portion thereof, on or before the day when the tax
29	is required by law to be paid, there will be added to the
30	amount due interest at the rate calculated pursuant to s.

31 213.235 of the amount due from the date due until paid.

Interest on the delinquent tax is to be calculated beginning on the 21st day of the month following the month for which the tax is due, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

- (2) All penalties and interest imposed by this chapter are payable to and collectible by the department in the same manner as if they were a part of the tax collected under this chapter. The department may settle or compromise any such interest or penalties pursuant to s. 213.21.
- (3) If a dealer or other person fails or refuses to make his or her records available for inspection so that an audit or examination of his or her books and records cannot be made, fails or refuses to register as a dealer, fails to make a report and pay the tax as provided by this chapter, makes a grossly incorrect report, or makes a report that is false or fraudulent, the department shall make an assessment from an estimate based upon the best information then available to it for the taxable period of retail sales of the dealer, together with any accrued interest and penalties. The department shall then proceed to collect the taxes, interest, and penalties on the basis of such assessment, which shall be considered prima facie correct; and the burden to show the contrary rests upon the dealer or other person.
- (4) Each dealer who makes retail sales of communications services shall add the amount of the taxes imposed or administered under this chapter to the price of the services sold by it and shall state the taxes separately from the price of the services on all invoices. The combined amount of taxes due under ss. 202.12 and 203.01 shall be stated and identified as the Florida communications tax, and the combined amount of taxes due under s. 202.19 shall be stated and identified as the local communications tax.

public, in any manner, directly or indirectly, that it will absorb all or any part of the tax; that it will relieve the purchaser of the payment of all or any part of the tax; that the tax will not be added to the selling price of the property or services sold or released; or, when added, that it or any part thereof will be refunded either directly or indirectly by any method. A person who violates this subsection with respect to advertising or refund is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

775.083. A second or subsequent offense constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.

775.082 or s. 775.083.

(6) Whenever in the construction, administration, or enforcement of this chapter there is any question respecting a

enforcement of this chapter there is any question respecting a duplication of the tax, the sale to the end consumer or last retail sale is the sale to be taxed, and, insofar as is practicable, there is to be no duplication or pyramiding of the tax.

Section 28. Effective January 1, 2002, section 202.36, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

202.36 Departmental powers; hearings; distress warrants; bonds; subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum.--

(1) Any person required to pay a tax imposed or administered under this chapter or to make a return who renders a return or makes a payment of a tax with intent to deceive or defraud the government and prevent the government from collecting the amount of taxes imposed or administered by this chapter, or who otherwise fails to comply with this chapter for the taxable period for which any return is made, any tax is paid, or any report is made to the department, may

be required by the department to show cause at a time and place to be set by the department, after 10 days' notice in 2 3 writing requiring the production of such books, records, or papers relating to the business of such person for such tax 4 5 period as the department requires. The department may require such person or their employees to give testimony under oath 6 7 and answer interrogatories respecting the sale of 8 communications services within this state, the failure to make a true report thereof, or failure to pay the true amount of 9 10 the tax required to be paid under this chapter. If such person 11 fails to produce such books, records, or papers or to appear and answer questions within the scope of investigation 12 relating to matters concerning taxes to be imposed or 13 administered under this chapter, or fails to allow his or her 14 agents or employees to give testimony, the department may 15 estimate any unpaid deficiencies in taxes to be assessed 16 17 against such person based on whatever information is available to it and may issue a distress warrant for the collection of 18 19 such taxes, interest, or penalties estimated by the department to be due and payable; and such assessment shall be deemed 20 prima facie correct. In such cases, the warrant shall be 21 issued to the sheriff of any county in the state where such 22 person owns or possesses any property; and the sheriff shall 23 24 seize such property as is required to satisfy any such taxes, 25 interest, or penalties and sell such property under the distress warrant in the same manner as property is permitted 26 27 to be seized and sold under distress warrants issued to secure the payment of delinquent taxes. The department shall also 28 29 have the right to writ of garnishment to subject any indebtedness due to the delinquent dealer by a third person in 30 31 any goods, money, chattels, or effects of the delinquent

dealer in the hands, possession, or control of the third person in the manner provided by law. The person whose tax 2 3 return or report is being investigated may by written request to the department require that the hearing be set at a place 4 5 within the judicial circuit wherein the person's business is 6 located or wherein such person's books and records are kept. If there is jeopardy to the revenue and jeopardy is asserted 7 8 in or with an assessment, the department shall proceed in the manner specified for jeopardy assessment in s. 213.732. 9 10 Whenever it is necessary to ensure compliance with 11 this chapter, the department shall require a cash deposit, bond, or other security as a condition to a person's obtaining 12 or retaining a dealer's certificate of registration under this 13 chapter. The bond must be in such form and amount as the 14 department deems appropriate under the particular 15 circumstances. Any person who fails to produce such cash 16 17 deposit, bond, or other security may not obtain or retain a dealer's certificate of registration under this chapter. The 18 19 Department of Legal Affairs may seek an injunction, when requested by the department, to prevent such person from doing 20 21 business subject to the provisions of this chapter until the cash deposit, bond, or other security is posted with the 22 department. Any security required to be deposited may be sold 23 24 by the department at public sale if it becomes necessary to do 25 so in order to recover any tax, interest, or penalty due. Notice of such sale may be served personally or by mail upon 26 27 the person who deposited the security. Mailing the notice to the last known address appearing on the records of the 28 29 department constitutes adequate service. Any proceeds of the 30 sale exceeding the amount due under this chapter must be 31 returned to the person who deposited the security.

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(3) The department or any person authorized by it in writing is authorized to make and sign assessments, tax warrants, assignments of tax warrants, and satisfaction of tax warrants.

(4)(a) The department may issue subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, written materials, and electronically recorded information. Subpoenas must be issued with the written and signed approval of the executive director or his or her designee on written and sworn application by any employee of the department. The application must set forth the reason for the application, the name of the person subpoenaed, the time and place of appearance of the witness, and a description of any books, records, or electronically recorded information to be produced, together with a statement by the applicant that the department has unsuccessfully attempted other reasonable means of securing information and that the testimony of the witness or the written or electronically recorded materials sought in the subpoena are necessary for the collection of taxes, penalty, or interest or the enforcement of the taxes levied or administered under this chapter. A subpoena shall be served in the manner provided by law and by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and shall be returnable only during regular business hours and at least 20 calendar days after the date of service of the subpoena. Any subpoena to which this subsection applies must identify the taxpayer to whom the subpoena relates and to whom the records pertain and must provide other information to enable the person subpoenaed to locate the records required under the subpoena. The department shall give notice to the taxpayer to whom the subpoena relates within 3 days after the

day on which the service of the subpoena is made. Within 14 days after service of the subpoena, the person to whom the 2 3 subpoena is directed may serve written objection to the inspection or copying of any of the designated materials. If 4 5 objection is made, the department may not inspect or copy the 6 materials, except pursuant to an order of the circuit court. 7 If an objection is made, the department may petition any 8 circuit court for an order to comply with the subpoena. The subpoena must contain a written notice of the right to object 9 10 to the subpoena. Every subpoena served upon the witness or 11 custodian of records must be accompanied by a copy of the provisions of this subsection. If a person refuses to obey a 12 subpoena or subpoena duces tecum, the department may apply to 13 any circuit court of this state to enforce compliance with the 14 subpoena. Witnesses are entitled to be paid a mileage 15 allowance and witness fees as authorized for witnesses in 16 17 civil cases. (b)1. If any subpoena is served on any person who is a 18 19 third-party recordkeeper and the subpoena requires the production of any portion of the records made or kept of the 20 business transactions or affairs of any person other than the 21 person subpoenaed, notice of the subpoena must be given to any 22 person to whom the records pertain and to the taxpayer to whom 23 24 the subpoena relates. Such notice must be given within 3 days after the day on which the service on the third-party 25 recordkeeper is made, if the department can at that time 26 27 identify the person to whom the records pertain. If the person to whom the records pertain cannot be identified at the time 28 29 of issuance of the subpoena, the third-party recordkeeper 30 shall immediately inform the department of such person's 31 identity, and the department shall give notice to that person

within 3 days thereafter. The notice must be accompanied by a copy of the subpoena that has been served and must contain 2 3 directions for staying compliance with the subpoena under 4 subparagraph (c)2. 5 The notice is sufficient if, on or before the 3rd 6 day, the notice is delivered in hand to the person entitled to 7 notice or is mailed by certified or registered mail to the 8 last-known mailing address of the person, or, in the absence of a last known address, is left with the person subpoenaed. 9 10 As used in this subsection, the term "third-party 11 recordkeeper" means: a. Any mutual savings bank, cooperative bank, domestic 12 building and loan association, or other savings institution 13 chartered and supervised as a savings and loan association or 14 similar association under federal or state law; a bank as 15 defined in s. 581 of the Internal Revenue Code; or any credit 16 17 union within the meaning of s. 501(c)(14)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code; 18 19 b. Any consumer reporting agency as defined under s. 603(f) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. s. 20 21 1681a(f); c. Any person extending credit through the use of 22 credit cards or similar devices; 23 Any broker as defined in s. 3(a)(4) of the 24 25 Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. s. 78c(a)(4); 26 e. Any attorney; 27 f. Any accountant; 28 Any barter exchange as defined in s. 6045(c)(3) of 29 the Internal Revenue Code; or 30 h. Any regulated investment company as defined in s.

851 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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- 1 This paragraph does not apply to a subpoena served on the person with respect to whose liability the subpoena is 2 3 issued or an officer or employee of the person; or to a subpoena to determine whether or not records of the business 4 5 transactions or affairs of an identified person have been made 6 or kept; or to a subpoena described in paragraph (f). 7 (c)1. Notwithstanding any other law, a person who is 8 entitled to notice of a subpoena under paragraph (b) and the
 - (c)1. Notwithstanding any other law, a person who is entitled to notice of a subpoena under paragraph (b) and the taxpayer to whom the subpoena relates have the right to intervene in any proceeding with respect to the enforcement of the subpoena under paragraph (a).
 - 2. Notwithstanding any other law, a person who is entitled to notice of a subpoena under paragraph (b) and the taxpayer to whom the subpoena relates have the right to stay compliance with the subpoena if, not later than the 14th day after the day the notice is given in the manner provided in subparagraph (b)2.:
 - <u>a. Notice of intent to stay the subpoena is given in</u> writing to the person subpoenaed;
 - b. A copy of the notice of intent to stay the subpoena is mailed by registered or certified mail to the person and to the department; and
 - c. Suit is filed against the department in the circuit court to stay compliance with the subpoena.
 - (d) An examination of any records required to be produced under a subpoena as to which notice is required under paragraph (b) may not be made:
 - 1. Before the expiration of the 14-day period allowed for the notice of intent to stay under subparagraph (c)2.; or
 - 2. When the requirements of subparagraph (c)2. have been met, except in accordance with an order issued by the

circuit court authorizing examination of the records or with the consent of the person staying compliance.

- (e) Any subpoena issued under paragraph (a) which does not identify the person with respect to whose liability the subpoena is issued may be served only after a proceeding in any circuit court in which the department establishes that:
- 1. The subpoena relates to the investigation of a particular person or ascertainable group or class of persons.
- 2. There is reasonable basis for believing that the person or group or class of persons may fail or may have failed to comply with any provision of state law.
- 3. The information sought to be obtained from the examination of the records and the identity of the person or persons with respect to whose liability the subpoena is issued is not readily available from other sources.
- (f) In the case of a subpoena issued under paragraph (a), the provisions of subparagraph (b)1. and paragraph (c) do not apply if, upon petition by the department, a circuit court determines, on the basis of the facts and circumstances alleged, that there is reasonable cause to believe that the giving of notice may lead to attempts to conceal, destroy, or alter records relevant to the examination, may prevent the communication of information from other persons through intimidation, bribery, or collusion, or may result in flight to avoid prosecution, testifying, or production of records.
- (g)1. Any circuit court has jurisdiction to hear and determine proceedings brought under paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). The determinations required to be made under paragraphs (e) and (f) shall be ex parte and shall be made solely upon the petition and supporting affidavits. An order denying the petition shall be deemed a final order that may be appealed.

- 1 2. Except for cases that the court considers of great importance, any proceeding brought for the enforcement of any 2 3 subpoena or any proceeding under this subsection, and any appeal therefrom, takes precedence on the docket over all 4 5 cases and shall be assigned for hearing and decided at the 6 earliest practicable date. 7 (h) The department shall by rule establish the rates 8 and conditions for payments to reimburse reasonably necessary 9 costs directly incurred by third-party recordkeepers in searching for, reproducing, or transporting books, papers,
- searching for, reproducing, or transporting books, papers,
 records, or other data required to be produced by subpoena
 upon request of the department. The reimbursement shall be in
 addition to any mileage allowance and fees paid under
 paragraph (a).
 - (i)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., an action initiated in circuit court under this subsection must be filed in the circuit court in the county where:
 - a. The taxpayer to whom the subpoena relates resides or maintains his or her principal commercial domicile in this state;
 - b. The person subpoenaed resides or maintains his or her principal commercial domicile in this state; or
 - c. The person to whom the records pertain resides or maintains his or her principal commercial domicile in this state.
 - 2. Venue in an action initiated in circuit court under this subsection by a person who is not a resident of this state or does not maintain a commercial domicile in this state rests in Leon County.

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202.12.

1 3. Venue in an action initiated in circuit court pursuant to paragraph (e) rests in the Second Judicial Circuit 2 3 Court in and for Leon County. Section 29. Section 202.37, Florida Statutes, is 4 5 created to read: 6 202.37 Special rules for administration of local 7 communications services tax. --8 (1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all statutory provisions and administrative rules applicable 9 10 to the communications services tax imposed by s. 202.12 apply 11 to any local communications services tax imposed under s. 202.19, and the department shall administer, collect, and 12 enforce all taxes imposed under s. 202.19, including interest 13 and penalties attributable thereto, in accordance with the 14 same procedures used in the administration, collection, and 15

(b) The department may contract with one or more private entities to assist it in fulfilling its obligation of administering the local communications services taxes imposed under this chapter, including, but not limited to, the compilation, maintenance, and publication of data pursuant to ss. 202.21 and 202.22.

enforcement of the communications services tax imposed by s.

(2) Each dealer of communications services obligated to collect and remit one or more local communications services taxes imposed under s. 202.19 shall separately report and identify each such tax to the department, by jurisdiction, on a form prescribed by the department and shall pay such taxes to the department. However, taxes imposed under s. 202.19(5) may be added to and included in the amounts reported to the department as taxes imposed under s. 202.19(1) upon notice to

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the department in accordance with rules of the department. A
    dealer of communications services may include in a single
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    payment to the department:
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          (a) The total amount of all local communications
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    services taxes imposed pursuant to s. 202.19; and
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          (b) The amount of communications services tax imposed
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   by s. 202.12.
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           Section 30. The Executive Director of the Department
    of Revenue shall appoint an advisory council to be known as
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    the Simplified Communications Tax Advisory Council. The
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    members shall be appointed by August 1, 2000. Each member
    shall serve at the discretion of the executive director for a
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    term not to exceed 2 years. The council shall consist of
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    individuals representing consumers, counties, municipalities,
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    cable and telecommunications companies, and other
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    communications companies or interested parties that the
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    executive director deems appropriate. The council shall
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    consist of not less than 11 members but not more than 17
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    members. The executive director or his or her designee shall
    serve as the chair of the council. The council shall advise
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    the Department of Revenue in implementing a transition
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    strategy, developing internal controls and processes, adopting
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    rules, and identifying issues for further legislative
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    consideration.
           Section 31. Effective January 1, 2002, and applicable
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    to communications services reflected on bills dated on or
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    after that date, section 203.01, Florida Statutes, as amended
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   by this act, is amended to read:
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           203.01 Tax on gross receipts for utility and
   communications services. --
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 (1)(a)1. Every person that receives payment for any utility service shall report by the last day of each month to the Department of Revenue, under oath of the secretary or some other officer of such person, the total amount of gross receipts derived from business done within this state, or between points within this state, for the preceding month and, at the same time, shall pay into the State Treasury an amount equal to a percentage of such gross receipts at the rate set forth in paragraph (b). Such collections shall be certified by the Comptroller upon the request of the State Board of Education.

- 2. A tax is levied on communications services as defined in s. 202.11(3). Such tax shall be applied to the same services and transactions as are subject to taxation under chapter 202, and shall be administered and collected pursuant to the provisions of chapter 202.
- (b) Beginning July 1, 1992, and thereafter, The rate applied to utility services shall be 2.5 percent. The rate applied to communications services shall be 2.2 percent.
- (c) Any person who purchases, installs, rents, or leases a telephone system or telecommunication system for his or her own use to provide that person with telephone service or telecommunication service which is a substitute for any telephone company switched service or a substitute for any dedicated facility by which a telephone company provides a communication path shall register with the Department of Revenue and pay into the State Treasury a yearly amount equal to a percentage of the actual cost of operating such system at the rate set forth in paragraph (b). "Actual cost" includes, but is not limited to, depreciation, interest, maintenance, repair, and other expenses directly attributable to the

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operation of such system. For purposes of this paragraph, the depreciation expense to be included in actual cost shall be the depreciation expense claimed for federal income tax purposes. The total amount of any payment required by a lease or rental contract or agreement shall be included within the actual cost. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the use by any local telephone company or any telecommunication carrier of its own telephone system or telecommunication system to conduct a telecommunication service for hire or to the use of any radio system operated by any county or municipality or by the state or any political subdivision thereof. If a system described in this paragraph is located in more than one state, the actual cost of such system for purposes of this paragraph shall be the actual cost of the system's equipment located in Florida. The term telecommunications carrier" specifically includes cellular telephone carriers and other radio common carriers.

 $\frac{(c)(d)}{d}$ Electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers which is transmitted and distributed by a public utility between two locations of a customer of the utility pursuant to s. 366.051 is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of such electricity as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each month by the producer of such electricity.

 $\underline{(d)}$ (e) Electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers during the 12-month period ending June 30 of each year which is in excess of nontaxable electricity produced during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990, is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of such electricity as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each month, beginning with the

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month in which total production exceeds the production of nontaxable electricity for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990. For purposes of this paragraph, "nontaxable electricity" means electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers which is not subject to tax under paragraph (d). Taxes paid pursuant to paragraph (d) may be credited against taxes due under this paragraph. Electricity generated as part of an industrial manufacturing process which manufactures products from phosphate rock, raw wood fiber, paper, citrus or any agricultural product shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this paragraph. "Industrial manufacturing process" means the entire process conducted at the location where the process takes place.

(e)(f) Any person other than a cogenerator or small power producer described in paragraph (e) who produces for his or her own use electrical energy which is a substitute for electrical energy produced by an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02 is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of such electrical energy as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to any month. electrical energy produced and used by an electric utility.

(2)(a) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who fails to timely report and pay any tax imposed on gross receipts from utility service under this chapter shall pay a penalty equal to 10 percent of any unpaid tax, if the failure is for less than 31 days, plus an additional 10 percent of any unpaid tax for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof. However, such penalty may not be less than \$10 or exceed a total of 50 percent in the aggregate 31 of any unpaid tax.

s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(a) The sale of natural gas to a public or private utility, including a municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, either for resale or for use as fuel in the generation of electricity; or

In addition to any other penalty provided by law,

any person who falsely or fraudulently reports or unlawfully

misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided under

(3) The term "gross receipts" as used herein does not

attempts to evade paying any tax imposed on gross receipts from utility service under this chapter shall pay a penalty

equal to 100 percent of any tax due and is guilty of a

include gross receipts of any person derived from:

- (b) The sale of electricity to a public or private utility, including a municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, for resale within the state, or as part of an electrical interchange agreement or contract between such utilities for the purpose of transferring more economically generated power.
- (c) The sale of telecommunication services for resale of telecommunication services wholly or partially within this state, which includes, for purposes of this subsection, the sale of telecommunication services to a person reselling such telecommunication services by way of a prepaid calling arrangement as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a.;
- provided the person deriving gross receipts from such sale
 demonstrates that a resale in fact occurred and complies with
 the following requirements: A resale in this state must be in
 strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the
 Department of Revenue; and any person making a sale for resale

in this state which is not in strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Revenue shall be liable for and pay the tax. Any person making a sale for resale in this state may, through an informal protest provided for in s. 213.21 and the rules of the Department of Revenue, provide the department with evidence of the exempt status of a sale. The department shall adopt rules which provide that valid proof and documentation of the resale in this state by a person making the sale for resale in this state will be accepted by the department when submitted during the protest period but will not be accepted when submitted in any proceeding under chapter 120 or any circuit court action instituted under chapter 72.

(4) Gross receipts subject to the tax imposed by this section shall not include receipts from sales or leases of telecommunications service for use in the conduct of a telecommunications service for hire or otherwise for resale, including resale of telecommunication services paid by using a prepaid calling arrangement as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a.

(4)(5) The tax imposed pursuant to this part relating to the provision of any utility services at the option of the person supplying the taxable services may be separately stated as Florida gross receipts tax on the total amount of any bill, invoice, or other tangible evidence of the provision of such taxable services and may be added as a component part of the total charge. Whenever a provider of taxable services elects to separately state such tax as a component of the charge for the provision of such taxable services, every person, including all governmental units, shall remit the tax to the person who provides such taxable services as a part of the total bill, and the tax is a component part of the debt of the

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purchaser to the person who provides such taxable services until paid and, if unpaid, is recoverable at law in the same manner as any other part of the charge for such taxable services. For a utility, the decision to separately state any increase in the rate of tax imposed by this part which is effective after December 31, 1989, and the ability to recover the increased charge from the customer shall not be subject to regulatory approval.

(5) The tax is imposed upon every person for the privilege of conducting a utility or communications services business, and each provider of the taxable services remains fully and completely liable for the tax, even if the tax is separately stated as a line item or component of the total bill.

(6)(7) Any person who provides such services and who fails, neglects, or refuses to remit the tax imposed in this part, either by himself or herself, or through agents or employees, is liable for the tax and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(7) Gross receipts subject to the tax imposed by this section for the provision of electricity shall include receipts from monthly customer charges or monthly customer facility charges.

(9)(a) If the sale of a taxable telecommunication service also involves the sale of commercial or cable television service exempt under the provision of s. 203.012(2)(b)2., the tax shall be applied to the value of the taxable service when it is sold separately.

(b) If the company does not offer this service 31 separately, the consideration paid shall be separately

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identified and stated with respect to the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction as a condition of the exemption.

(c) The amounts identified as taxable in paragraph (b) shall not be less than the statewide average tariff rates set forth by the local exchange telecommunications companies in the tariffs filed with the Public Service Commission on January 1, 1995, and on January 1 of each year thereafter for the equivalent services subject to the provisions of this section. The Public Service Commission shall publish the statewide average tariff rates for commonly used services annually, beginning on January 1, 1996.

(8)(10) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4) $\frac{(5)}{(5)}$ and s. 212.07(2), sums that were charged or billed as taxes under this section and chapter 212 and that were remitted to the state in full as taxes shall not be subject to refund by the state or by the utility or other person that which remitted the sums, when the amount remitted was not in excess of the amount of tax imposed by chapter 212 and this section.

Section 32. Effective January 1, 2002, section 203.012, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

203.012 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

(1) The term "access charge" or "right of access" means any charge to any person for the right to use or for the use of a telephone system which includes equipment, facilities, or services to originate or terminate any of the services defined in subsection (4), subsection (5), subsection 29 (6), or subsection (7) and which specifically includes customer access line charges, which includes the gross amount 31 | paid by subscribers and users in this state for access into

the intrastate or interstate interexchange network as authorized by the Federal Communications Commission or the Florida Public Service Commission.(2)(a) Gross receipts from telecommunication services include the gross receipts for all telecommunication services of whatever nature, including, but not limited to, access charges and charges for right of access; residential and business 1-party, 2-party, and 4-party rotary charges; centrex charges; directory assistance charges; public telephone charges; touch-tone charges; emergency number charges; private branch exchange message charges; public announcement service charges; dial-it charges; local area data transport charges; key lines charges; private branch exchange trunk-flat rate charges; and directory listing charges other than yellow-page classified listing charges.

- (b) Gross receipts for telecommunication services do not include:
- 1. Charges for customer premises equipment, including such equipment that is leased or rented by the customer from any source;
- 2. Charges made to the public for commercial or cable television, unless it is used for two-way communication; however, if such two-way communication service is separately billed, only the charges made for two-way communication service will be subject to tax hereunder;
- 3. Charges made by hotels and motels, which are required under the provisions of s. 212.03 to collect transient rentals tax from tenants and lessees, for local telephone service or toll telephone service, when such charge occurs incidental to the right of occupancy in such hotel or motel;

1 4. Connection and disconnection charges; move or 2 change charges; suspension of service charges; and service 3 order, number change, and restoration charges; or 5. Charges for services or items of equipment supplied 4 5 by providers of the telecommunication services described in 6 paragraph (5)(b), such as maintenance charges, equipment 7 sales, or rental which are incidental to the provision of such telecommunication services, provided such charges are separately stated, itemized, or described on the bill, 9 10 invoice, or other tangible evidence of the provision of such 11 service; or 12 6. Charges for telecommunication services which are 13 paid by using a prepaid calling arrangement as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a. 14 (3) The term "local telephone service" means: 15 16 (a) The access to a local telephone system, and the 17 privilege of telephonic-quality communication with substantially all persons having telephone or radio telephone 18 19 stations constituting a part of such local telephone system/ 20 or 21 (b) Any facility or service provided in connection 22 with a service described in paragraph (a). 23 24 The term "local telephone service" does not include any service which is a toll telephone service; private 25 26 communication service; cellular mobile telephone or 27 telecommunication service; specialized mobile radio, or pagers and paging, service, including but not limited to "beepers" 28 and any other form of mobile and portable one-way or two-way 29 30 communication; or teletypewriter service.

(4) The term "private communication service" means:

1 (a) A communication service furnished to a subscriber or user that entitles the subscriber or user to exclusive or 2 3 priority use of a communication channel or groups of channels, or to the use of an intercommunication system for the 4 5 subscriber's stations, regardless of whether such channel, 6 groups of channels, or intercommunication system may be 7 connected through switching with a service described in 8 subsection (3), subsection (6), or subsection (7); 9 (b) Switching capacity, extension lines, and stations, 10 or other associated services which are provided in connection 11 with, and which are necessary or unique to the use of, channels or systems described in paragraph (a); or 12 (c) The channel mileage which connects a telephone 13 station located outside a local telephone system area with a 14 central office in such local telephone system. 15 (5) The term "telecommunication service" means: 16 17 (a) Local telephone service, toll telephone service, telegram or telegraph service, teletypewriter service, or 18 19 private communication service; or 20 (b) Cellular mobile telephone or telecommunication 21 service; or specialized mobile radio, and pagers and paging, service, including but not limited to "beepers" and any other 22 form of mobile and portable one-way or two-way communication; 23 24 but does not include services or equipment incidental to 25 telecommunication services enumerated in this paragraph such as maintenance of customer premises equipment, whether owned 26 27 by the customer or not, or equipment sales or rental for which 28 charges are separately stated, itemized, or described on the 29 bill, invoice, or other tangible evidence of the provision of 30 such service.

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The term "telecommunication service" does not include any Internet access service, electronic mail service, electronic bulletin board service, or similar on-line computer service.

(6) The term "teletypewriter service" means the access from a teletypewriter, telephone, or other data station of which such station is a part, and the privilege of intercommunication by such station with substantially all persons having teletypewriter, telephone, or other data stations constituting a part of the same teletypewriter system, to which the subscriber or user is entitled upon payment of a charge or charges, whether such charge or charges are determined as a flat periodic amount, on the basis of distance and elapsed transmission time, or some other method. The term "teletypewriter service" does not include local telephone service or toll telephone service.

(7) The term "toll telephone service" means:

(a) A telephonic-quality communication for which there is a toll charge which varies in amount with the distance and elapsed transmission time of each individual communication; or

(b) A service which entitles the subscriber or user, upon the payment of a periodic charge which is determined as a flat amount or upon the basis of total elapsed transmission time, to the privilege of an unlimited number of telephonic communications to or from all or a substantial portion of the persons having telephone or radio telephone stations in a specified area which is outside the local telephone system area in which the station provided with this service is located.

The term "toll telephone service" includes interstate and 31 | intrastate wide-area telephone service charges.

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1 (8) The term "interstate," as applied to 2 telecommunication services, means originating in this state 3 but not terminating in this state, or terminating in this 4 state but not originating in this state. 5

(1) (9) The term "utility service" means electricity for light, heat, or power; and natural or manufactured gas for light, heat, or power; or telecommunication services.

(2)(10) The term "person" means any person as defined in s. 212.02.

Section 33. Effective January 1, 2002, sections 203.013, 203.60, 203.61, 203.62, and 203.63, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 34. Effective January 1, 2001, section 337.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.401 Use of right-of-way for utilities subject to regulation; permit; fees .--

- (1) The department and local governmental entities, referred to in ss. 337.401-337.404 as the "authority," that have jurisdiction and control of public roads or publicly owned rail corridors are authorized to prescribe and enforce reasonable rules or regulations with reference to the placing and maintaining along, across, or on any road or publicly owned rail corridors under their respective jurisdictions any electric transmission, telephone, or telegraph lines; pole lines; poles; railways; ditches; sewers; water, heat, or gas mains; pipelines; fences; gasoline tanks and pumps; or other structures hereinafter referred to as the "utility."
- (2) The authority may grant to any person who is a resident of this state, or to any corporation which is organized under the laws of this state or licensed to do 31 business within this state, the use of a right-of-way for the

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utility in accordance with such rules or regulations as the authority may adopt. No utility shall be installed, located, or relocated unless authorized by a written permit issued by the authority. The permit shall require the permitholder to be responsible for any damage resulting from the issuance of such permit. The authority may initiate injunctive proceedings as provided in s. 120.69 to enforce provisions of this subsection or any rule or order issued or entered into pursuant thereto.

(3)(a) Because federal and state law require the nondiscriminatory treatment of dealers of telecommunications services and because of the desire to promote competition among dealers of telecommunications services, it is the intent of the Legislature that municipalities and counties treat telecommunications companies in a nondiscriminatory and competitively neutral manner when imposing rules governing the placement or maintenance of telecommunications facilities in the public roads or rights-of-way. Rules or regulations imposed by a municipality or county relating to telecommunications companies placing or maintaining telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way must be generally applicable to all telecommunications companies and may not require a telecommunications company to apply for or enter into an individual license, franchise, or other agreement with the municipality or county as a condition of placing or maintaining telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way. In addition to other reasonable rules that a municipality or county may adopt relating to the placement or maintenance of telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way under this subsection, a

municipality or county may require a telecommunications

company that places or seeks to place facilities in its roads or rights-of-way to register with the municipality or county and to provide the name of the registrant; the name, address, and telephone number of a contact person for the registrant; the number of the registrant's current certificate of authorization issued by the Florida Public Service Commission or the Federal Communications Commission; and proof of insurance or self-insuring status adequate to defend and cover claims.

- (b) Each municipality and county retains the authority to regulate and manage municipal and county roads or rights-of-way in exercising its police power. Any rules or regulations adopted by a municipality or county which govern the occupation of its roads or rights-of-way by telecommunications companies must be related to the placement or maintenance of facilities in such roads or rights-of-way, must be reasonable and nondiscriminatory, and may include only those matters necessary to manage the roads or rights-of-way of the municipality or county.
- (c) After January 1, 2001, in addition to any other notice requirements, a municipality must provide to the Secretary of State, at least 10 days prior to consideration on first reading, notice of a proposed ordinance governing a telecommunications company placing or maintaining telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way. After January 1, 2001, in addition to any other notice requirements, a county must provide to the Secretary of State, at least 15 days prior to consideration at a public hearing, notice of a proposed ordinance governing a telecommunications company placing or maintaining telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way. The notice required by this

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paragraph must be published by the Secretary of State on a designated Internet website. The failure of a municipality or county to provide such notice does not render the ordinance invalid.

(d) If any municipality requires any telecommunications company to pay a fee or other consideration as a condition for granting permission to occupy municipal streets and rights-of-way for poles, wires, and other fixtures, such fee or consideration may not exceed 1 percent of the gross receipts on recurring local service revenues for services provided within the corporate limits of the municipality by such telecommunications company. Included within such 1-percent maximum fee or consideration are all taxes, licenses, fees, in-kind contributions accepted pursuant to paragraph (f) subsection (5), and other impositions except ad valorem taxes and amounts for assessments for special benefits, such as sidewalks, street pavings, and similar improvements, and occupational license taxes levied or imposed by a municipality upon the telecommunications company. paragraph subsection shall not impair any franchise in existence on July 1, 1985.

(e) (4) A municipality may require by ordinance enter into an agreement with any person providing telecommunication services defined in s. 203.012(7) as a condition for granting permission to occupy or use any city street, alley, viaduct, elevated roadway, bridge, or other public way to pay. The agreement shall permit the telecommunication service provider to construct, operate, maintain, repair, rebuild, or replace a telecommunications route within a municipal right-of-way. The agreement shall provide for a fee or other consideration 31 payable annually based on actual linear feet of any cable,

fiber optic, or other pathway that makes physical use of the municipal right-of-way. In no event shall the fee or other consideration imposed pursuant to this subsection be less than \$500 per linear mile of any cable, fiber optic, or other pathway that makes physical use of the municipal right-of-way. Any fee or other consideration imposed by this subsection in excess of \$500 shall be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner and shall not exceed the sum of:

1. (a) Costs directly related to the inconvenience or impairment solely caused by the disturbance of the municipal right-of-way; and

2.(b) The reasonable cost of the regulatory activity of the municipality; and.

3.(c) The proportionate share of cost of land for such street, alley, or other public way attributable to utilization of the right-of-way by a telecommunication service provider.

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Furthermore, no telecommunication service provider shall be required to pay more than one such fee or other consideration annually for the construction, maintenance, operation, repair, rebuilding, or replacement of a parallel telecommunications route owned by it, or by a subsidiary under its direct control, which makes use of the right-of-way of any municipality enacting an ordinance pursuant to this paragraph subsection. The fee or other consideration imposed pursuant to this paragraph subsection shall not apply in any manner to any telecommunication service provider who provides telecommunication services as defined in s. 203.012(3) for any services provided by such service provider. Any agreement entered into pursuant to the authority of this paragraph 31 subsection prior to June 3, 1988, and into pursuant to the

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authority of this paragraph subsection prior to June 3, 1988, and the fees or fee schedule in effect on that date shall remain in full force and effect until such agreement expires. Any ordinance enacted pursuant to this paragraph subsection prior to June 3, 1988, and the fees or fee schedule in effect on that date shall remain in full force and effect unless the ordinance is repealed by the municipality. Notwithstanding the language contained herein a municipality may reenact any ordinance which has an automatic expiration date provided the ordinance does not increase the fees in effect in said ordinance in violation of this section.

(f) (f) Except as expressly allowed or authorized by general law and except for the rights-of-way permit fees subject to subsection (3), a municipality may not levy on a telecommunications company a tax, fee, or other charge for operating as a telecommunications company within the jurisdiction of the municipality or which is in any way related to using its roads or rights-of-way. A municipality may not allow a telecommunications company to pay a fee or provide compensation in excess of the limits prescribed in this section. A municipality may not require or solicit in-kind compensation in lieu of any fees imposed pursuant to this section. Nothing in this paragraph subsection shall impair any ordinance or agreement in effect on May 22, 1998, the effective date of this act which provides for or allows in-kind compensation by a telecommunications company.

(q)(6) A local governmental entity may not use its authority over the placement of facilities in its roads and rights-of-way as a basis for asserting or exercising regulatory control over a telecommunications company regarding 31 | matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Florida

 Public Service Commission or the Federal Communications Commission, including, but not limited to, the operations, systems, qualifications, services, service quality, service territory, and prices of a telecommunications company.

(h)(7) A telecommunications company that has obtained permission to occupy the roads and rights-of-way of an incorporated municipality pursuant to s. 362.01 city or town or that is otherwise lawfully occupying the roads or rights-of-way of a municipality on the effective date of this act shall not be required to obtain additional consent to continue such lawful occupation of those roads or rights-of-way; however, nothing in this paragraph subsection shall be interpreted to limit the power of a municipality to impose a fee or adopt or enforce reasonable rules or regulations as provided in this section.

(i)(8) Except as expressly provided in this <u>subsection</u> section, this <u>subsection</u> section does not modify the authority of local governmental entities to levy the tax authorized in s. 166.231 or the duties of telecommunications companies under ss. 337.402-337.404. This section does not apply to building permits, pole attachments, or private roads, private easements, and private rights-of-way. Except as expressly provided in this section, this section does not limit or expand whatever powers counties may have relating to roads and rights-of-way. Nothing in this section shall limit or expand whatever authority a local government may have to impose any fee pursuant to 47 U.S.C. ss. 542 and 573.

 $\underline{\text{(j)}}$ As used in this section, the term "telecommunications company" has the same meaning as defined in s. 364.02.

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(4) (10) This section, except subsections (1) and (2)and paragraph (3)(g)(6), does not apply to the provision of pay telephone service on public or municipal roads or rights-of-way.

Section 35. Effective January 1, 2002, section 337.401, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

337.401 Use of right-of-way for utilities subject to regulation; permit; fees .--

- The department and local governmental entities, referred to in ss. 337.401-337.404 as the "authority," that have jurisdiction and control of public roads or publicly owned rail corridors are authorized to prescribe and enforce reasonable rules or regulations with reference to the placing and maintaining along, across, or on any road or publicly owned rail corridors under their respective jurisdictions any electric transmission, telephone, or telegraph, or other communications services lines; pole lines; poles; railways; ditches; sewers; water, heat, or gas mains; pipelines; fences; gasoline tanks and pumps; or other structures hereinafter referred to as the "utility."
- (2) The authority may grant to any person who is a resident of this state, or to any corporation which is organized under the laws of this state or licensed to do business within this state, the use of a right-of-way for the utility in accordance with such rules or regulations as the authority may adopt. No utility shall be installed, located, or relocated unless authorized by a written permit issued by the authority. The permit shall require the permitholder to be responsible for any damage resulting from the issuance of 31 | such permit. The authority may initiate injunctive

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proceedings as provided in s. 120.69 to enforce provisions of this subsection or any rule or order issued or entered into pursuant thereto.

(3)(a) Because of the unique circumstances applicable to dealer of communications services, including, but not limited to, the circumstances described in paragraph (e) and the fact that federal and state law require the nondiscriminatory treatment of dealers of telecommunications services, and because of the desire to promote competition among dealers of communications telecommunications services, it is the intent of the Legislature that municipalities and counties treat dealer of communications services telecommunications companies in a nondiscriminatory and competitively neutral manner when imposing rules governing the placement or maintenance of communications telecommunications facilities in the public roads or rights-of-way. Rules or regulations imposed by a municipality or county relating to dealers of communications services telecommunications companies placing or maintaining communications telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way must be generally applicable to all dealers of communications services telecommunications companies and may not require a dealer of communications services telecommunications company to apply for or enter into an individual license, franchise, or other agreement with the municipality or county as a condition of placing or maintaining communications telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way. In addition to other reasonable rules that a municipality or county may adopt relating to the placement or maintenance of communications telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way under this subsection, a municipality or county

may require a <u>dealer of communications services</u>

telecommunications company that places or seeks to place
facilities in its roads or rights-of-way to register with the
municipality or county and to provide the name of the
registrant; the name, address, and telephone number of a
contact person for the registrant; the number of the
registrant's current certificate of authorization issued by
the Florida Public Service Commission or the Federal
Communications Commission; and proof of insurance or
self-insuring status adequate to defend and cover claims.

- (b) Each municipality and county retains the authority to regulate and manage municipal and county roads or rights-of-way in exercising its police power. Any rules or regulations adopted by a municipality or county which govern the occupation of its roads or rights-of-way by dealers of communications services telecommunications companies must be related to the placement or maintenance of facilities in such roads or rights-of-way, must be reasonable and nondiscriminatory, and may include only those matters necessary to manage the roads or rights-of-way of the municipality or county.
- (c)1. Each municipality and charter county shall make a selection under either sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. and must inform the Department of Revenue of the selection by certified mail by October 1, 2001.
- a.(I) Require and collect permit fees from any dealers of communications services that use or occupy municipal or county roads or rights-of-way. All fees permitted under this sub-subparagraph must be reasonable and commensurate with the direct and actual cost of the regulatory activity, including issuing and processing permits, plan reviews, physical

inspection, and direct administrative costs; must be demonstrable; and must be equitable among users of the roads or rights-of-way. A fee permitted under this sub-subparagraph may not be offset against the tax imposed under chapter 202; include the costs of roads or rights-of-way acquisition or roads or rights-of-way rental; include any general administrative, management, or maintenance costs of the roads or rights-of-way; or be based on a percentage of the value associated with the work to be performed in the roads or rights-of-way. In an action to recover amounts due for a fee not permitted under this sub-subparagraph, the prevailing party may recover court costs and attorney's fees at trial and on appeal. A fee levied by a municipality or charter county may not exceed \$100.

(II) To ensure competitive neutrality among dealers of communications services, any municipality or charter county that elects to exercise its authority to require and collect permit fees under this sub-subparagraph must decrease by _____ percent the total rate for the local portion of the communications services tax, as computed under s. 202.20 for that municipality or charter county.

b. Not require and collect permit fees from any dealer of communications services that uses or occupies municipal or charter county roads or rights-of-way for the provision of communications services; however, each municipality or charter county that elects to operate under this sub-subparagraph retains all authority to establish rules and regulations for dealers of communications services to use or occupy roads or rights-of-way as provided in this section. If a municipality or charter county elects to operate under this sub-subparagraph, the total rate for the local communications

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services tax as computed under s. 202.20 for that municipality or charter county may be increased by ordinance to an amount not to exceed ___ percent, to replace the revenue the municipality or charter county would otherwise have received from permit fees for long distance, cable, and wireless dealers of communications services.

- 2. Each noncharter county shall make a selection under either sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. and shall inform the Department of Revenue of the selection by certified mail by October 1, 2001.
- a. Require and collect permit fees from any dealers of communications services that use or occupy municipal or county roads or rights-of-way. All fees permitted under this sub-subparagraph must be reasonable and commensurate with the direct and actual cost of the regulatory activity, including issuing and processing permits, plan reviews, physical inspection, and direct administrative costs; must be demonstrable; and must be equitable among users of the roads or rights-of-way. A fee permitted under this sub-subparagraph may not be offset against the tax imposed under chapter 202; include the costs of roads or rights-of-way acquisition or roads or rights-of-way rental; include any general administrative, management, or maintenance costs of the roads or rights-of-way; or be based on a percentage of the value associated with the work to be performed in the roads or rights-of-way. In an action to recover amounts due for a fee not permitted under this sub-subparagraph, the prevailing party may recover court costs and attorney's fees at trial and on appeal. A fee levied by a noncharter county may not exceed \$100.

b. Not require and collect permit fees from any dealer of communications services that uses or occupies noncharter county roads or rights-of-way for the provision of communications services; however, each noncharter county that elects to operate under this sub-subparagraph shall retain all authority to establish rules and regulations for dealers of communications services to use or occupy roads or rights-of-way as provided in this section. If a noncharter county elects to operate under this sub-subparagraph, the total rate for local communications services tax as computed under s. 202.20 for that noncharter county may be increased by ordinance to an amount not to exceed percent, to replace the revenue the noncharter county would otherwise have received from permit fees for dealers of communications services.

(d)(c) After January 1, 2001, in addition to any other notice requirements, a municipality must provide to the Secretary of State, at least 10 days prior to consideration on first reading, notice of a proposed ordinance governing a dealer of communications services telecommunications company placing or maintaining communications telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way. After January 1, 2001, in addition to any other notice requirements, a county must provide to the Secretary of State, at least 15 days prior to consideration at a public hearing, notice of a proposed ordinance governing a dealer of communications services telecommunications company placing or maintaining communications telecommunications facilities in its roads or rights-of-way. The notice required by this paragraph must be published by the Secretary of State on a designated Internet

Web site. The failure of a municipality or county to provide such notice does not render the ordinance invalid. 2 3 (e) The authority of municipalities and counties to require franchise fees from dealers of communications 4 5 services, with respect to the provision of communications 6 services, is specifically preempted by the state, except as 7 otherwise provided in paragraph (f), because of unique 8 circumstances applicable to dealers of communications services 9 when compared to other utilities occupying municipal or county roads or rights-of-way. Dealers of communications services may 10 11 provide similar services in a manner that requires the placement of facilities in municipal or county roads or 12 rights-of-way or in a manner that does not require the 13 placement of facilities in such roads or rights-of-way. 14 Although similar communications services may be provided by 15 different means, the state desires to treat dealers of 16 17 communications services in a nondiscriminatory manner and to have the taxes, franchise fees, and other fees paid by dealers 18 19 of communications services be competitively neutral. Municipalities and counties retain all existing authority to 20 21 collect franchise fees from users or occupants of municipal or county roads or rights-of-way other than dealers of 22 communications services, and the provisions of this section 23 24 shall have no effect upon this authority. The provisions of this subsection do not restrict the authority of 25 municipalities or counties or other governmental entities to 26 27 receive reasonable rental fees based on fair market value for the use of public lands and buildings on property outside the 28 29 public roads or rights-of-way for the placement of 30 communications antennas and towers. 31

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(f) A municipality or county may request and negotiate for in-kind compensation, capital contributions, and community benefits only from dealers of cable service pursuant to federal law. Each municipality and county retains authority to negotiate all terms and conditions of a cable service franchise allowed by law except those terms and conditions related to franchise fees and the definition of gross revenues or other definitions or methodologies related to the payment or assessment of franchise fees on dealers of cable services. Nothing in this section shall impair any ordinance or agreement in effect on the effective date of this act which provides for or allows in-kind compensation, capital contributions, or community benefits as permitted by federal law by a dealer of cable services, including the ability of dealers of cable service to recover such expenses pursuant to federal law. (d) If any municipality requires any telecommunications company to pay a fee or other consideration as a condition for granting permission to occupy municipal streets and rights-of-way for poles, wires, and other fixtures, such fee or consideration may not exceed 1 percent of the gross receipts on recurring local service revenues for services provided within the corporate limits of the municipality by such telecommunications company. Included within such 1-percent maximum fee or consideration are all taxes, licenses, fees, in-kind contributions accepted pursuant

occupational license taxes levied or imposed by a municipality

to paragraph (f), and other impositions except ad valorem

taxes and amounts for assessments for special benefits, such

as sidewalks, street pavings, and similar improvements, and

upon the telecommunications company. This paragraph shall not impair any franchise in existence on July 1, 1985.

(e) A municipality may require any person providing telecommunication services defined in s. 203.012(7) as a 4 5 condition for granting permission to occupy or use any city 6 street, alley, viaduct, elevated roadway, bridge, or other 7 public way to pay a fee or other consideration payable annually based on actual linear feet of any cable, fiber optic, or other pathway that makes physical use of the 9 municipal right-of-way. In no event shall the fee or other 10 11 consideration imposed pursuant to this subsection be less than 12 \$500 per linear mile of any cable, fiber optic, or other pathway that makes physical use of the municipal right-of-way. 13 Any fee or other consideration imposed by this subsection in 14 excess of \$500 shall be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner 15 16 and shall not exceed the sum of:

- 1. Costs directly related to the inconvenience or impairment solely caused by the disturbance of the municipal right-of-way;
- 2. The reasonable cost of the regulatory activity of the municipality; and
- 3. The proportionate share of cost of land for such street, alley, or other public way attributable to utilization of the right-of-way by a telecommunication service provider.

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Furthermore, no telecommunication service provider shall be required to pay more than one such fee or other consideration annually for the construction, maintenance, operation, repair, rebuilding, or replacement of a parallel telecommunications route owned by it, or by a subsidiary under its direct control, which makes use of the right-of-way of any

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municipality enacting an ordinance pursuant to this paragraph. The fee or other consideration imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall not apply in any manner to any telecommunication service provider who provides telecommunication services as defined in s. 203.012(3) for any services provided by such service provider. Any agreement entered into pursuant to the authority of this paragraph prior to June 3, 1988, and into pursuant to the authority of this paragraph prior to June 3, 1988, and the fees or fee schedule in effect on that date shall remain in full force and effect until such agreement expires. Any ordinance enacted pursuant to this paragraph prior to June 3, 1988, and the fees or fee schedule in effect on that date shall remain in full force and effect unless the ordinance is repealed by the municipality. Notwithstanding the language contained herein a municipality may reenact any ordinance which has an automatic expiration date provided the ordinance does not increase the fees in effect in said ordinance in violation of this section. (g)(f) Except as expressly allowed or authorized by general law and except for the rights-of-way permit fees subject to paragraph (c) subsection (3), a municipality or county may not levy on a dealer of communications services telecommunications company a tax, fee, or other charge or imposition for operating as a dealer of communications services telecommunications company within the jurisdiction of the municipality or county which is in any way related to using its roads or rights-of-way. A municipality may not allow a telecommunications company to pay a fee or provide compensation in excess of the limits prescribed in this section. A municipality may not require or solicit in-kind compensation except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f) in

lieu of any fees imposed pursuant to this section. Nothing in this paragraph shall impair any ordinance or agreement in effect on May 22, 1998, which provides for or allows in-kind compensation by a telecommunications company.

(h)(g) A municipality or county local governmental entity may not use its authority over the placement of facilities in its roads and rights-of-way as a basis for asserting or exercising regulatory control over a dealer of communications services telecommunications company regarding matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Florida Public Service Commission or the Federal Communications Commission, including, but not limited to, the operations, systems, qualifications, services, service quality, service territory, and prices of a dealer of communications services telecommunications company.

(i)(h) A dealer of communications services

telecommunications company that has obtained permission to
occupy the roads or and rights-of-way of an incorporated
municipality pursuant to s. 362.01 or that is otherwise
lawfully occupying the roads or rights-of-way of a
municipality on the effective date of this act shall not be
required to obtain consent to continue such lawful occupation
of those roads or rights-of-way; however, nothing in this
paragraph shall be interpreted to limit the power of a
municipality to impose a fee or adopt or enforce reasonable
rules or regulations as provided in this section.

 $\underline{\text{(j)}(i)}$ Except as expressly provided in this subsection, this subsection does not modify the authority of <u>municipalities and counties</u> <u>local governmental entities</u> to levy the tax authorized in <u>chapter 202</u> s. 166.231 or the duties of dealers of communications services

telecommunications companies under ss. 337.402-337.404. 2 section does not apply to building permits, pole attachments, 3 or private roads, private easements, and private 4 rights-of-way. Except as expressly provided in this section, 5 this section does not limit or expand whatever powers counties 6 may have relating to roads and rights-of-way. Nothing in this section shall limit or expand whatever authority a local 7 8 government may have to impose any fee pursuant to 47 U.S.C. ss. 542 and 573. 9 10 (4) (4) As used in this section, the terms 11 communications services" and "cable services" have term" "telecommunications company" has the same meanings ascribed in 12 chapter 202 meaning as defined in s. 364.02. 13 14 (5) (4) This section, except subsections (1) and (2) and paragraph(3)(h)(3)(g), does not apply to the provision 15 of pay telephone service on public, or municipal, or county 16 17 roads or rights-of-way. Section 36. Effective January 1, 2002, paragraph (a) 18 19 of subsection (1) of section 72.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 21 72.011 Jurisdiction of circuit courts in specific tax matters; administrative hearings and appeals; time for 22 23 commencing action; parties; deposits. --24 (1)(a) A taxpayer may contest the legality of any assessment or denial of refund of tax, fee, surcharge, permit, 25 interest, or penalty provided for under s. 125.0104, s. 26 27 125.0108, chapter 198, chapter 199, chapter 201, chapter 202, chapter 203, chapter 206, chapter 207, chapter 210, chapter 28 211, chapter 212, chapter 213, chapter 220, chapter 221, s. 29 370.07(3), chapter 376, s. 403.717, s. 403.718, s. 403.7185, 30

31 s. 403.7195, s. 538.09, s. 538.25, chapter 550, chapter 561,

chapter 562, chapter 563, chapter 564, chapter 565, chapter 2 624, or s. 681.117 by filing an action in circuit court; or, 3 alternatively, the taxpayer may file a petition under the 4 applicable provisions of chapter 120. However, once an action 5 has been initiated under s. 120.56, s. 120.565, s. 120.569, s. 6 120.57, or s. 120.80(14)(b), no action relating to the same subject matter may be filed by the taxpayer in circuit court, 7 8 and judicial review shall be exclusively limited to appellate review pursuant to s. 120.68; and once an action has been 9 10 initiated in circuit court, no action may be brought under 11 chapter 120. Section 37. Effective January 1, 2002, section 213.05, 12 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 13 213.05 Department of Revenue; control and 14 administration of revenue laws. -- The Department of Revenue 15 shall have only those responsibilities for ad valorem taxation 16 17 specified to the department in chapter 192, taxation, general 18 provisions; chapter 193, assessments; chapter 194, 19 administrative and judicial review of property taxes; chapter 20 195, property assessment administration and finance; chapter 21 196, exemption; chapter 197, tax collections, sales, and liens; chapter 199, intangible personal property taxes; and 22 chapter 200, determination of millage. The Department of 23 24 Revenue shall have the responsibility of regulating, 25 controlling, and administering all revenue laws and performing all duties as provided in s. 125.0104, the Local Option 26 27 Tourist Development Act; s. 125.0108, tourist impact tax; 28 chapter 198, estate taxes; chapter 201, excise tax on 29 documents; chapter 202, communications services tax; chapter 203, gross receipts taxes; chapter 206, motor and other fuel 30

31 | taxes; chapter 211, tax on production of oil and gas and

severance of solid minerals; chapter 212, tax on sales, use, 2 and other transactions; chapter 220, income tax code; chapter 3 221, emergency excise tax; ss. 336.021 and 336.025, taxes on motor fuel and special fuel; s. 370.07(3), Apalachicola Bay 4 5 oyster surcharge; s. 376.11, pollutant spill prevention and 6 control; s. 403.718, waste tire fees; s. 403.7185, lead-acid battery fees; s. 403.7195, waste newsprint disposal fees; s. 7 538.09, registration of secondhand dealers; s. 538.25, 8 9 registration of secondary metals recyclers; s. 624.4621, group 10 self-insurer's fund premium tax; s. 624.5091, retaliatory tax; 11 s. 624.475, commercial self-insurance fund premium tax; ss. 624.509-624.511, insurance code: administration and general 12 provisions; s. 624.515, State Fire Marshal regulatory 13 assessment; s. 627.357, medical malpractice self-insurance 14 15 premium tax; s. 629.5011, reciprocal insurers premium tax; and s. 681.117, motor vehicle warranty enforcement. 16 17 Section 38. Effective January 1, 2002, subsection (1) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, is amended, and 18 19 paragraph (r) is added to subsection (7) of that section, to 20 read: 21 213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.--The provisions of this section apply to s. 22 125.0104, county government; s. 125.0108, tourist impact tax; 23 24 chapter 175, municipal firefighters' pension trust funds; 25 chapter 185, municipal police officers' retirement trust funds; chapter 198, estate taxes; chapter 199, intangible 26 27 personal property taxes; chapter 201, excise tax on documents; 28 chapter 202, communications services tax; chapter 203, gross 29 receipts taxes; chapter 211, tax on severance and production of minerals; chapter 212, tax on sales, use, and other 30 31 transactions; chapter 220, income tax code; chapter 221,

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emergency excise tax; s. 252.372, emergency management,
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   preparedness, and assistance surcharge; s. 370.07(3),
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   Apalachicola Bay oyster surcharge; chapter 376, pollutant
    spill prevention and control; s. 403.718, waste tire fees; s.
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    403.7185, lead-acid battery fees; s. 403.7195, waste newsprint
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    disposal fees; s. 538.09, registration of secondhand dealers;
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    s. 538.25, registration of secondary metals recyclers; ss.
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    624.501 and 624.509-624.515, insurance code; s. 681.117, motor
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    vehicle warranty enforcement; and s. 896.102, reports of
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    financial transactions in trade or business.
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           (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this
    section, the department may provide:
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          (r) Information relative to chapter 202 to each local
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    government that imposes a tax pursuant to s. 202.19 in the
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    conduct of its official duties as specified in chapter 202.
    Data provided under this paragraph may not be disclosed to any
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    other person or entity other than a person or entity directly
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    responsible for administering the tax. Such data may not be
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    used for any purpose other than for administering the tax and
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    assisting the department's administration of chapter 202.
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   Disclosure of information under this subsection shall be
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   pursuant to a written agreement between the executive director
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    and the agency. Such agencies, governmental or
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   nongovernmental, shall be bound by the same requirements of
    confidentiality as the Department of Revenue. Breach of
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    confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree,
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   punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
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           Section 39. Effective January 1, 2002, and applicable
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to communications services reflected on bills dated on or 31 after that date, subsection (9) of section 166.231, Florida

Statutes, as amended by this act, is repealed, and subsections (7) and (10) of that section are amended to read:

166.231 Municipalities; public service tax.--

the seller of the taxable item from the purchaser at the time of the payment for such service. The seller shall remit the taxes collected to the municipality in the manner prescribed by ordinance, except that remittance of taxes by sellers of telecommunication services shall be governed by paragraph (9)(f). Except as otherwise provided in ss. 166.233 and 166.234, the seller shall be liable for taxes that are due and not remitted to the municipality. This shall not bar the seller from recovering such taxes from purchasers; however, the universities in the State University System shall not be deemed a seller of any item otherwise taxable hereunder when such item is provided to university residences incidental to the provision of educational services.

(10) A purchaser who claims an exemption under subsection (4) or, subsection (5), or paragraph (9)(e) shall certify to the seller that he or she qualifies for the exemption, which certification may encompass all purchases after a specified date or other multiple purchases. For purchases made under paragraph (9)(e) which are exempted, upon the presentation of a certificate, from the tax imposed by chapter 212, the certification required by this subsection may be satisfied by presentation of a certificate that satisfies the requirements of chapter 212. A seller accepting the certification required by this subsection is relieved of the obligation to collect and remit tax; however, a governmental body that is exempt from the tax authorized by this section shall not be required to furnish such certification, and a

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seller is not required to collect tax from such an exempt governmental body.

Section 40. Effective January 1, 2002, subsection (2) of section 166.233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

166.233 Public service tax; effective dates; procedures for informing sellers of tax levies and related information.--

(2)(a) A tax levy must be adopted by ordinance, and the effective date of every levy or repeal thereof must be a subsequent January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1. A municipality shall notify the department of the adoption or repeal of a levy at least 120 days before the effective date thereof. Such notification must be furnished on a form prescribed by the department and must specify the services taxed under the authority of s. 166.231 or s. 166.232, including any election under s. 166.231(9)(a), the rate of tax applied to each service, the effective date of the levy or repeal thereof, and the name, mailing address, and telephone number of a person designated by the municipality to respond to inquiries concerning the tax. The department shall maintain this information for the purpose of responding to inquiries with respect thereto, and any person may, in writing, request such information from the department. For purposes of this section, a response to such a person is timely if in writing and dated no later than 20 days after the receipt of the request. The department shall charge such persons a fee to recover the actual cost of maintaining and furnishing such information. The department has no liability for any loss of or decrease in revenue by reason of any error, omission, or untimely action that results in the nonpayment of the tax imposed under s. 166.231 or s. 166.232. The provisions of this

paragraph which prescribe effective dates and require municipalities to furnish notifications to the department do not apply to taxes levied on service, other than telecommunication service, provided by the municipality levying the tax or by a separate utility authority, board, or commission of the municipality.

(b) The department may contract with a private entity to maintain and furnish the information described in paragraph (a); however, the department shall establish the fee charged to persons requesting that information.

Section 41. Effective January 1, 2002, subsection (6) of section 212.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.20 Funds collected, disposition; additional powers of department; operational expense; refund of taxes adjudicated unconstitutionally collected.--
- (6) Distribution of all proceeds under this chapter and s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(a)2.shall be as follows:
- (a) Proceeds from the convention development taxes authorized under s. 212.0305 shall be reallocated to the Convention Development Tax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (b) Proceeds from discretionary sales surtaxes imposed pursuant to ss. 212.054 and 212.055 shall be reallocated to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (c) Proceeds from the tax imposed pursuant to s. 212.06(5)(a)2. shall be reallocated to the Mail Order Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (d) Proceeds from the fee imposed pursuant to s.
 212.18(5) shall be deposited in the Solid Waste Management
 Clearing Trust Fund, which is hereby created to be used by the
 department, and shall be subsequently transferred to the State

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Treasurer to be deposited into the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund.

- (e) Proceeds from the fees imposed under ss. 212.05(1)(i)3. and 212.18(3) shall remain with the General Revenue Fund.
- (f) The proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(a)2.shall be distributed as follows:
- In any fiscal year, the greater of \$500 million, minus an amount equal to 4.6 percent of the proceeds of the taxes collected pursuant to chapter 201, or 5 percent of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(a)2.shall be deposited in monthly installments into the General Revenue Fund.
- Two-tenths of one percent shall be transferred to the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund.
- 3. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1. and 2., 9.653 percent of the amount remitted by a sales tax dealer located within a participating county pursuant to s. 218.61 shall be transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund.
- 4. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 0.054 percent shall be transferred to the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and distributed pursuant to s. 218.65.
 - 5. Of the remaining proceeds:
- Beginning July 1, 1992, \$166,667 shall be distributed monthly by the department to each applicant that has been certified as a "facility for a new professional 31 | sports franchise" or a "facility for a retained professional

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sports franchise" pursuant to s. 288.1162 and \$41,667 shall be distributed monthly by the department to each applicant that has been certified as a "new spring training franchise facility" pursuant to s. 288.1162. Distributions shall begin 60 days following such certification and shall continue for 30 years. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to allow an applicant certified pursuant to s. 288.1162 to receive more in distributions than actually expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided for in s. 288.1162(7). However, a certified applicant shall receive distributions up to the maximum amount allowable and undistributed under this section for additional renovations and improvements to the facility for the franchise without additional certification.

- b. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to the Department of Revenue that an applicant has been certified as the professional golf hall of fame pursuant to s. 288.1168 and is open to the public, \$166,667 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 300 months, to the applicant.
- c. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Department of Commerce to the Department of Revenue that the applicant has been certified as the International Game Fish Association World Center facility pursuant to s. 288.1169, and the facility is open to the public, \$83,333 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 180 months, to the applicant. This distribution is subject to reduction pursuant to s. 288.1169.
- 6. All other proceeds shall remain with the General Revenue Fund.

Section 42. Effective January 1, 2002, section 125.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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125.42 Water, sewage, gas, power, telephone, other utility, and television lines along county roads and highways.--

- (1) The board of county commissioners, with respect to property located without the corporate limits of any municipality, is authorized to grant a license to any person or private corporation to construct, maintain, repair, operate, and remove lines for the transmission of water, sewage, gas, power, telephone, other public utilities, and television under, on, over, across and along any county highway or any public road or highway acquired by the county or public by purchase, gift, devise, dedication, or prescription. However, the board of county commissioners shall include in any instrument granting such license adequate provisions:
- (a) To prevent the creation of any obstructions or conditions which are or may become dangerous to the traveling public;
- (b) To require the licensee to repair any damage or injury to the road or highway by reason of the exercise of the privileges granted in any instrument creating such license and to repair the road or highway promptly, restoring it to a condition at least equal to that which existed immediately prior to the infliction of such damage or injury;
- (c) Whereby the licensee shall hold the board of county commissioners and members thereof harmless from the payment of any compensation or damages resulting from the exercise of the privileges granted in any instrument creating the license; and
- (d) As may be reasonably necessary, for the protection 31 of the county and the public.

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- (2) A license may be granted in perpetuity or for a term of years, subject, however, to termination by the licensor, in the event the road or highway is closed, abandoned, vacated, discontinued, or reconstructed.
- (3) The board of county commissioners is authorized to grant exclusive or nonexclusive licenses for the purposes stated herein for television.
- (4) This law is intended to provide an additional method for the granting of licenses and shall not be construed to repeal any law now in effect relating to the same subject.
- (5) In the event of widening, repair, or reconstruction of any such road, the licensee shall move or remove such water, sewage, gas, power, telephone, and other utility lines and television lines at no cost to the county.
- Section 43. Paragraphs (a), (e), and (f) of subsection (9) of section 166.231, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 166.231 Municipalities; public service tax.--
- (9) A municipality may levy a tax on the purchase of telecommunication services as defined in s. 203.012 as follows:
- (a)1. Only upon purchases within the municipality of local telephone service as defined in s. 203.012(3) at a rate not to exceed 10 percent of the monthly recurring customer service charges, excluding public telephone charges collected on site, access charges, and any customer access line charges paid to a local telephone company; or
- 2. Only upon purchases within the municipality of telecommunications service that originates and terminates in this state at a rate not to exceed 7 percent of the total amount charged for any telecommunications service provided 31 | within the municipality or, if the location of the

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telecommunications service provided cannot be determined as part of the billing process, the total amount billed for such telecommunications service to a telephone or telephone number, a telecommunications number or device, a service address, or a customers' billing address located within the municipality, excluding charges for telecommunication services that are paid by using a prepaid calling arrangement as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a., public telephone charges collected on site, charges for any foreign exchange service or any private line service except when such services are used or sold as a substitute for any telephone company switched service or dedicated facility by which a telephone company provides a communication path, access charges, and any customer access line charges paid to a local telephone company. However, telecommunications service as defined in s. 203.012(5)(b) shall be taxed only on the monthly recurring customer service charges excluding variable usage charges.

- (e) Purchases of local telephone service or other telecommunications service for use in the conduct of a telecommunications service for hire or otherwise for resale, including resale of telecommunication services paid by using a prepaid calling arrangement as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a., are exempt from the tax imposed by this subsection.
- (f) A seller of services which are subject to the tax imposed by a municipality under this subsection shall file a return with the municipality each month. The form of the return shall be determined by the seller, and the return shall be deemed sufficient if it identifies the name and address of the seller, the period of the return, the amount collected from the sale of taxable services, any collection allowance 31 taken, the amount of tax remitted with the return, and the

name and telephone number of a person authorized by the seller 2 to respond to inquiries from municipalities concerning the 3 seller's administration of the tax. A municipality may not require any return or payment of public service tax other than 4 5 on a date returns and payments of tax are required under 6 chapter 212. However, a municipality may grant an extension of 7 the due date for a return or payment upon written request from 8 the seller. The deduction authorized by paragraph (b) shall 9 not be allowed in the event of an untimely return, unless the 10 seller has in writing requested and been granted an extension 11 of time for filing such return. Extensions of time shall be granted if reasonable cause is shown, whether requested before 12 or after the due date of the return. Notwithstanding any other 13 provision of law, the public service tax shall not be 14 15 collected at point of sale on prepaid calling arrangements. Section 44. Effective July 1, 2000, all taxes that 16 17 have been collected pursuant to section 166.231(9)(f), Florida Statutes, at the point of sale on prepaid calling arrangements 18 19 prior to July 1, 2000, must be remitted, and taxes that have 20 been collected at the point of sale on prepaid calling arrangements and remitted before July 1, 2000, are not subject 21 22 to refund. Any taxes that were not collected pursuant to s. 166.231(9)(f) prior to July 1, 2000, at the point of sale on 23 24 prepaid calling arrangements need not be paid and are 25 forgiven. Section 45. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 203.01, 26 27 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 28 203.01 Tax on gross receipts for utility services.--29 (3) The term "gross receipts" as used herein does not include gross receipts of any person derived from: 30

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- (a) The sale of natural gas to a public or private utility, including a municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, either for resale or for use as fuel in the generation of electricity;
- (b) The sale of electricity to a public or private utility, including a municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, for resale within the state, or as part of an electrical interchange agreement or contract between such utilities for the purpose of transferring more economically generated power; or
- (c) The sale of telecommunication services for resale of telecommunication services wholly or partially within this state, which includes, for purposes of this subsection, the sale of telecommunication services to a person reselling such telecommunication services by way of a prepaid calling arrangement as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a.;
- provided the person deriving gross receipts from such sale demonstrates that a resale in fact occurred and complies with the following requirements: A resale in this state must be in strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Revenue; and any person making a sale for resale in this state which is not in strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Revenue shall be liable for and pay the tax. Any person making a sale for resale in this state may, through an informal protest provided for in s. 213.21 and the rules of the Department of Revenue, provide the department with evidence of the exempt status of a sale. department shall adopt rules which provide that valid proof and documentation of the resale in this state by a person 31 making the sale for resale in this state will be accepted by

the department when submitted during the protest period but will not be accepted when submitted in any proceeding under chapter 120 or any circuit court action instituted under chapter 72.

(4) Gross receipts subject to the tax imposed by this section shall not include receipts from sales or leases of telecommunications service for use in the conduct of a telecommunications service for hire or otherwise for resale, including resale of telecommunication services paid by using a prepaid calling arrangement as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a.

Section 46. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 203.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

203.012 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter:

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- (b) Gross receipts for telecommunication services do not include:
- Charges for customer premises equipment, including such equipment that is leased or rented by the customer from any source;
- 2. Charges made to the public for commercial or cable television, unless it is used for two-way communication; however, if such two-way communication service is separately billed, only the charges made for two-way communication service will be subject to tax hereunder;
- 3. Charges made by hotels and motels, which are required under the provisions of s. 212.03 to collect transient rentals tax from tenants and lessees, for local telephone service or toll telephone service, when such charge occurs incidental to the right of occupancy in such hotel or motel;

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- Connection and disconnection charges; move or change charges; suspension of service charges; and service order, number change, and restoration charges; or
- 5. Charges for services or items of equipment supplied by providers of the telecommunication services described in paragraph (5)(b), such as maintenance charges, equipment sales, or rental which are incidental to the provision of such telecommunication services, provided such charges are separately stated, itemized, or described on the bill, invoice, or other tangible evidence of the provision of such service; or-
- 6. Charges for telecommunication services which are paid by using a prepaid calling arrangement as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a.

Section 47. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 212.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2)

- (b) However:
- The tax on any sales amount above \$5,000 on any item of tangible personal property and on long-distance telephone service shall not be subject to the surtax. However, charges for prepaid calling arrangements, as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a., shall be subject to the surtax. For purposes of administering the \$5,000 limitation on an item of tangible personal property, if two or more taxable items of tangible personal property are sold to the same purchaser at the same time and, under generally accepted business practice or industry standards or usage, are normally sold in bulk or 31 are items that, when assembled, comprise a working unit or

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part of a working unit, such items must be considered a single item for purposes of the \$5,000 limitation when supported by a charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of a single sale or rental. The limitation provided in this subparagraph does not apply to the sale of any other service.

- 2. In the case of utility, telecommunication, or television system program services billed on or after the effective date of any such surtax, the entire amount of the charge tax for utility, telecommunication, or television system program services shall be subject to the surtax. In the case of utility, telecommunication, or television system program services billed after the last day the surtax is in effect, the entire amount of the charge tax on said items shall not be subject to the surtax.
- In the case of written contracts which are signed prior to the effective date of any such surtax for the construction of improvements to real property or for remodeling of existing structures, the surtax shall be paid by the contractor responsible for the performance of the contract. However, the contractor may apply for one refund of any such surtax paid on materials necessary for the completion of the contract. Any application for refund shall be made no later than 15 months following initial imposition of the surtax in that county. The application for refund shall be in the manner prescribed by the department by rule. A complete application shall include proof of the written contract and of payment of the surtax. The application shall contain a sworn statement, signed by the applicant or its representative, attesting to the validity of the application. The department shall, within 30 days after approval of a complete application, certify to the county information necessary for

 issuance of a refund to the applicant. Counties are hereby authorized to issue refunds for this purpose and shall set aside from the proceeds of the surtax a sum sufficient to pay any refund lawfully due. Any person who fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain a refund pursuant to this subparagraph, in addition to being liable for repayment of any refund fraudulently obtained plus a mandatory penalty of 100 percent of the refund, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

4. In the case of any vessel, railroad, or motor vehicle common carrier entitled to partial exemption from tax imposed under this chapter pursuant to s. 212.08(4), (8), or (9), the basis for imposition of surtax shall be the same as provided in s. 212.08 and the ratio shall be applied each month to total purchases in this state of property qualified for proration which is delivered or sold in the taxing county to establish the portion used and consumed in intracounty movement and subject to surtax.

Section 48. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:
 - (e)1. At the rate of 6 percent on charges for:
- a. All telegraph messages and long-distance telephone calls beginning and terminating in this state, telecommunication service as defined in s. 203.012, and those services described in s. 203.012(2)(a), except that the tax rate for charges for telecommunication service other than charges for prepaid calling arrangements is 7 percent. The tax on charges for prepaid calling arrangements calls made with a prepaid telephone calling card shall be collected at the time of sale and remitted by the selling dealer selling or recharging a prepaid telephone card.
- stated retail sale by advance payment of communications services that consist exclusively of telephone calls originated by using an access number, authorization code, or other means that may be manually, electronically, or otherwise entered and that are sold in predetermined units or dollars whose number declines with use in a known amount. A prepaid telephone card or authorization number means the right to exclusively make telephone calls that must be paid for in advance and that enable the origination of calls using an access number, prepaid mobile account, or authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed.
- (II) If the sale or recharge of the prepaid telephone calling arrangement card does not take place at the dealer's place of business, it shall be deemed to take place at the customer's shipping address or, if no item is shipped, at the

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customer's address or the location associated with the customer's mobile telephone number.

- (III) The sale or recharge of a prepaid calling arrangement shall be treated as a sale of tangible personal property for purposes of this chapter, whether or not a tangible item evidencing such arrangement is furnished to the purchaser, and such sale within this state phone card constitutes property in this state and subjects the selling dealer to the jurisdiction of this state for purposes of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this sub-sub-subparagraph, the sale of telecommunication services to a person who furnishes telecommunication services pursuant to a prepaid calling arrangement is deemed a sale for resale, and a dealer selling telecommunication services to such a person shall accept a resale certificate in lieu of the tax, in accordance with rules of the department.
 - Any television system program service.
- The installation of telecommunication and c. telegraphic equipment.
- Electrical power or energy, except that the tax rate for charges for electrical power or energy is 7 percent.
- For purposes of this chapter, "television system program service" means the transmitting, by any means, of any audio or video signal to a subscriber for other than retransmission, or the installing, connecting, reconnecting, disconnecting, moving, or changing of any equipment related to such service. For purposes of this chapter, the term "telecommunication service" does not include local service provided through a pay telephone. The provisions of s. 212.17(3), regarding credit for tax paid on charges 31 subsequently found to be worthless, shall be equally

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 applicable to any tax paid under the provisions of this section on charges for prepaid calling arrangements, telecommunication or telegraph services, or electric power subsequently found to be uncollectible. The word "charges" in this paragraph does not include any excise or similar tax levied by the Federal Government, any political subdivision of the state, or any municipality upon the purchase, or sale, or recharge of prepaid calling arrangements or upon the purchase or sale of telecommunication, television system program, or telegraph service or electric power, which tax is collected by the seller from the purchaser.

- 3. Telegraph messages and telecommunication services which originate or terminate in this state, other than interstate private communication services, and are billed to a customer, telephone number, or device located within this state are taxable under this paragraph. Interstate private communication services are taxable under this paragraph as follows:
- a. One hundred percent of the charge imposed at each channel termination point within this state;
- b. One hundred percent of the charge imposed for the total channel mileage between each channel termination point within this state; and
- c. The portion of the interstate interoffice channel mileage charge as determined by multiplying said charge times a fraction, the numerator of which is the air miles between the last channel termination point in this state and the vertical and horizontal coordinates, 7856 and 1756, respectively, and the denominator of which is the air miles between the last channel termination point in this state and the first channel termination point outside this state. The

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30 31 denominator of this fraction shall be adjusted, if necessary, by adding the numerator of said fraction to similarly determined air miles in the state in which the other channel termination point is located, so that the summation of the apportionment factor for this state and the apportionment factor for the other state is not greater than one, to ensure that no more than 100 percent of the interstate interoffice channel mileage charge can be taxed by this state and another state.

4. The tax imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed \$50,000 per calendar year on charges to any person for interstate telecommunications services defined in s. 203.012(4) and (7)(b), if the majority of such services used by such person are for communications originating outside of this state and terminating in this state. This exemption shall only be granted to holders of a direct pay permit issued pursuant to this subparagraph. No refunds shall be given for taxes paid prior to receiving a direct pay permit. Upon application, the department may issue a direct pay permit to the purchaser of telecommunications services authorizing such purchaser to pay tax on such services directly to the department. Any vendor furnishing telecommunications services to the holder of a valid direct pay permit shall be relieved of the obligation to collect and remit the tax on such service. Tax payments and returns pursuant to a direct pay permit shall be monthly. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "person" shall be limited to a single legal entity and shall not be construed as meaning a group or combination of affiliated entities or entities controlled by one person or group of persons.

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If the sale of a television system program service, as defined in this paragraph, also involves the sale of an item exempt under s. 212.08(7)(j), the tax shall be applied to the value of the taxable service when it is sold separately. If the company does not offer this service separately, the consideration paid shall be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction as a condition of the exemption, except that the amount identified as taxable shall not be less than the cost of the service.

Section 49. Effective July 1, 2000, all taxes that have been collected pursuant to section 212.05(1)(e), Florida Statutes, at the point of sale on prepaid calling arrangements before July 1, 2000, must be remitted, and taxes that have been collected at the point of sale on prepaid calling arrangements and remitted before July 1, 2000, are not subject to refund. Any taxes that were not collected pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(e) before July 1, 2000, at point of sale on prepaid calling arrangements need not be paid and are forgiven.

Section 50. Effective January 1, 2002, and applicable to communications services reflected on bills dated on or after that date, paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.--It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this 31 chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state

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any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.

- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:
 - (e)1. At the rate of 6 percent on charges for:
- a. All telegraph messages and long-distance telephone calls beginning and terminating in this state, telecommunication service as defined in s. 203.012, and those services described in s. 203.012(2)(a), except that the tax rate for charges for telecommunication service other than charges for prepaid calling arrangements is 7 percent. The tax on charges for prepaid calling arrangements shall be collected at the time of sale and remitted by the selling dealer.
- (I) "Prepaid calling arrangement" means the separately stated retail sale by advance payment of communications services that consist exclusively of telephone calls originated by using an access number, authorization code, or other means that may be manually, electronically, or otherwise entered and that are sold in predetermined units or dollars whose number declines with use in a known amount. A prepaid calling arrangement means the separately stated retail sale by advance payment of a communication service exclusively consisting of the right to originate telephone service otherwise subject to a toll charge. The right must be accessed by use of an access number, authorization code, or other means that is not preprogrammed into a customer device originating the service, other than a prepaid telephone card, but which may be manually, electronically, or otherwise entered. The sale must not be for resale and must be made in dollars and must entitle the purchaser to use the telephone service for a

predetermined unit of time that declines with use in a known amount.

(II) If the sale or recharge of the prepaid calling arrangement does not take place at the dealer's place of business, it shall be deemed to take place at the customer's shipping address or, if no item is shipped, at the customer's address or the location associated with the customer's mobile telephone number.

arrangement shall be treated as a sale of tangible personal property for purposes of this chapter, whether or not a tangible item evidencing such arrangement is furnished to the purchaser, and such sale within this state subjects the selling dealer to the jurisdiction of this state for purposes of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this sub-sub-subparagraph, the sale of telecommunication services to a person who furnishes telecommunication services pursuant to a prepaid calling arrangement is deemed a sale for resale, and a dealer selling telecommunication services to such a person shall accept a resale certificate in lieu of the tax, in accordance with rules of the department.

b. Any television system program service.

 $\underline{\text{b.e.}}$ The installation of telecommunication and telegraphic equipment.

 $\underline{\text{c.d.}}$ Electrical power or energy, except that the tax rate for charges for electrical power or energy is 7 percent.

2. For purposes of this chapter, "television system program service" means the transmitting, by any means, of any audio or video signal to a subscriber for other than retransmission, or the installing, connecting, reconnecting, disconnecting, moving, or changing of any equipment related to

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such service. For purposes of this chapter, the term telecommunication service" does not include local service provided through a pay telephone. The provisions of s. 212.17(3), regarding credit for tax paid on charges subsequently found to be worthless, shall be equally applicable to any tax paid under the provisions of this section on charges for prepaid calling arrangements, telecommunication or telegraph services, or electric power subsequently found to be uncollectible. The word "charges" in this paragraph does not include any excise or similar tax levied by the Federal Government, any political subdivision of the state, or any municipality upon the purchase, sale, or recharge of prepaid calling arrangements or upon the purchase or sale of telecommunication, television system program, or telegraph service or electric power, which tax is collected by the seller from the purchaser.

- 3. Telegraph messages and telecommunication services which originate or terminate in this state, other than interstate private communication services, and are billed to a customer, telephone number, or device located within this state are taxable under this paragraph. Interstate private communication services are taxable under this paragraph as follows:
- a. One hundred percent of the charge imposed at each channel termination point within this state;
- b. One hundred percent of the charge imposed for the total channel mileage between each channel termination point within this state; and
- c. The portion of the interstate interoffice channel mileage charge as determined by multiplying said charge times a fraction, the numerator of which is the air miles between

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the last channel termination point in this state and the vertical and horizontal coordinates, 7856 and 1756, respectively, and the denominator of which is the air miles between the last channel termination point in this state and the first channel termination point outside this state. The denominator of this fraction shall be adjusted, if necessary, by adding the numerator of said fraction to similarly determined air miles in the state in which the other channel termination point is located, so that the summation of the apportionment factor for this state and the apportionment factor for the other state is not greater than one, to ensure that no more than 100 percent of the interstate interoffice channel mileage charge can be taxed by this state and another state.

4. The tax imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed \$50,000 per calendar year on charges to any person for interstate telecommunications services defined in s. 203.012(4) and (7)(b), if the majority of such services used by such person are for communications originating outside of this state and terminating in this state. This exemption shall only be granted to holders of a direct pay permit issued pursuant to this subparagraph. No refunds shall be given for taxes paid prior to receiving a direct pay permit. Upon application, the department may issue a direct pay permit to the purchaser of telecommunications services authorizing such purchaser to pay tax on such services directly to the department. Any vendor furnishing telecommunications services to the holder of a valid direct pay permit shall be relieved of the obligation to collect and remit the tax on such service. Tax payments and returns pursuant to a direct pay 31 permit shall be monthly. For purposes of this subparagraph,

the term "person" shall be limited to a single legal entity 2 3 4

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and shall not be construed as meaning a group or combination of affiliated entities or entities controlled by one person or group of persons.

5. If the sale of a television system program service, as defined in this paragraph, also involves the sale of an item exempt under s. 212.08(7)(j), the tax shall be applied to the value of the taxable service when it is sold separately. If the company does not offer this service separately, the consideration paid shall be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction as a condition of the exemption, except that the amount identified as taxable shall not be less than the cost of the service.

Section 51. Effective January 1, 2002, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 212.054, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are amended to read:

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

(2)

(b) However:

The sales amount above \$5,000 on any item of tangible personal property and on long-distance telephone service shall not be subject to the surtax. However, charges for prepaid calling arrangements, as defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a., shall be subject to the surtax. For purposes of administering the \$5,000 limitation on an item of tangible personal property, if two or more taxable items of tangible personal property are sold to the same purchaser at the same time and, under generally accepted business practice or

industry standards or usage, are normally sold in bulk or are items that, when assembled, comprise a working unit or part of a working unit, such items must be considered a single item for purposes of the \$5,000 limitation when supported by a charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of a single sale or rental. The limitation provided in this subparagraph does not apply to the sale of any other service.

- 2. In the case of utility, telecommunication, or television system program services billed on or after the effective date of any such surtax, the entire amount of the charge for utility, telecommunication, or television system program services shall be subject to the surtax. In the case of utility, telecommunication, or television system program services billed after the last day the surtax is in effect, the entire amount of the charge on said items shall not be subject to the surtax. The term "utility service," as used in this section, does not include any communications services as defined in chapter 202.
- 3. In the case of written contracts which are signed prior to the effective date of any such surtax for the construction of improvements to real property or for remodeling of existing structures, the surtax shall be paid by the contractor responsible for the performance of the contract. However, the contractor may apply for one refund of any such surtax paid on materials necessary for the completion of the contract. Any application for refund shall be made no later than 15 months following initial imposition of the surtax in that county. The application for refund shall be in the manner prescribed by the department by rule. A complete application shall include proof of the written contract and of payment of the surtax. The application shall contain a sworn

statement, signed by the applicant or its representative, attesting to the validity of the application. The department shall, within 30 days after approval of a complete application, certify to the county information necessary for issuance of a refund to the applicant. Counties are hereby authorized to issue refunds for this purpose and shall set aside from the proceeds of the surtax a sum sufficient to pay any refund lawfully due. Any person who fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain a refund pursuant to this subparagraph, in addition to being liable for repayment of any refund fraudulently obtained plus a mandatory penalty of 100 percent of the refund, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 4. In the case of any vessel, railroad, or motor vehicle common carrier entitled to partial exemption from tax imposed under this chapter pursuant to s. 212.08(4), (8), or (9), the basis for imposition of surtax shall be the same as provided in s. 212.08 and the ratio shall be applied each month to total purchases in this state of property qualified for proration which is delivered or sold in the taxing county to establish the portion used and consumed in intracounty movement and subject to surtax.
- (3) For the purpose of this section, a transaction shall be deemed to have occurred in a county imposing the surtax when:
- (c) The consumer of utility or television system program services is located in the county, or the telecommunication services are provided to a location within the county.

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Section 52. Effective July 1, 2000, subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1)(a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless such property is:
 - Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461.
 - 2. Used exclusively as dwelling units.
- Property subject to tax on parking, docking, or storage spaces under s. 212.03(6).
- Recreational property or the common elements of a condominium when subject to a lease between the developer or owner thereof and the condominium association in its own right or as agent for the owners of individual condominium units or the owners of individual condominium units. However, only the lease payments on such property shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or the condominium association shall be fully taxable under this chapter.
- A public or private street or right-of-way and poles, conduits, fixtures, and similar improvements located on such streets or rights-of-way, occupied or used by a utility or franchised cable television company for utility or communications or television purposes. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "utility" means any person providing utility services as defined in s. 203.012. This exception also applies to property, excluding buildings, wherever located, on 31 which the following are placed: towers, antennas, cables,

adjacent accessory structures, or adjacent accessory equipment, not including switching equipment, used in the provision of cellular, enhanced specialized mobile radio, or personal communications services as defined in s. 202.11 are placed. For purposes of this chapter, towers used in the provision of mobile communications services, as defined in s. 202.11, are considered to be fixtures.

- 6. A public street or road which is used for transportation purposes.
- 7. Property used at an airport exclusively for the purpose of aircraft landing or aircraft taxiing or property used by an airline for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or property onto or from aircraft or for fueling aircraft.
- 8.a. Property used at a port authority, as defined in s. 315.02(2), exclusively for the purpose of oceangoing vessels or tugs docking, or such vessels mooring on property used by a port authority for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo onto or from such a vessel, or property used at a port authority for fueling such vessels, or to the extent that the amount paid for the use of any property at the port is based on the charge for the amount of tonnage actually imported or exported through the port by a tenant.
- b. The amount charged for the use of any property at the port in excess of the amount charged for tonnage actually imported or exported shall remain subject to tax except as provided in sub-subparagraph a.
- 9. Property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified production services. As used in this subparagraph, the term "qualified production services" means any activity or service performed directly in connection with

 the production of a qualified motion picture, as defined in s. 212.06(1)(b), and includes:

- a. Photography, sound and recording, casting, location managing and scouting, shooting, creation of special and optical effects, animation, adaptation (language, media, electronic, or otherwise), technological modifications, computer graphics, set and stage support (such as electricians, lighting designers and operators, greensmen, prop managers and assistants, and grips), wardrobe (design, preparation, and management), hair and makeup (design, production, and application), performing (such as acting, dancing, and playing), designing and executing stunts, coaching, consulting, writing, scoring, composing, choreographing, script supervising, directing, producing, transmitting dailies, dubbing, mixing, editing, cutting, looping, printing, processing, duplicating, storing, and distributing;
- b. The design, planning, engineering, construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance of real or personal property including stages, sets, props, models, paintings, and facilities principally required for the performance of those services listed in sub-subparagraph a.; and
- c. Property management services directly related to property used in connection with the services described in sub-subparagraphs a. and b.
- 10. Leased, subleased, licensed, or rented to a person providing food and drink concessionaire services within the premises of a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, recreational facility, or any business operated under a permit issued pursuant to chapter 550. A person providing retail

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concessionaire services involving the sale of food and drink or other tangible personal property within the premises of an airport shall be subject to tax on the rental of real property used for that purpose, but shall not be subject to the tax on any license to use the property. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sale" shall not include the leasing of tangible personal property.

- Property occupied pursuant to an instrument calling for payments which the department has declared, in a Technical Assistance Advisement issued on or before March 15, 1993, to be nontaxable pursuant to rule 12A-1.070(19)(c), Florida Administrative Code; provided that this subparagraph shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only to those payments made pursuant to such instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions thereof occurring after March 15, 1993.
- (b) When a lease involves multiple use of real property wherein a part of the real property is subject to the tax herein, and a part of the property would be excluded from the tax under subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)2., or subparagraph (a)3., or subparagraph (a)5., the department shall determine, from the lease or license and such other information as may be available, that portion of the total rental charge which is exempt from the tax imposed by this section. The portion of the premises leased or rented by a for-profit entity providing a residential facility for the aged will be exempt on the basis of a pro rata portion calculated by combining the square footage of the areas used for residential units by the aged and for the care of such 31 residents and dividing the resultant sum by the total square

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footage of the rented premises. For purposes of this section, the term "residential facility for the aged" means a facility that is licensed or certified in whole or in part under chapter 400 or chapter 651; or that provides residences to the elderly and is financed by a mortgage or loan made or insured by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under s. 202, s. 202 with a s. 8 subsidy, s. 221(d)(3) or (4), s. 232, or s. 236 of the National Housing Act; or other such similar facility that provides residences primarily for the elderly.

- (c) For the exercise of such privilege, as tax is levied in an amount equal to 6 percent of and on the total rent or license fee charged for such real property by the person charging or collecting the rental or license fee. The total rent or license fee charged for such real property shall include payments for the granting of a privilege to use or occupy real property for any purpose and shall include base rent, percentage rents, or similar charges. Such charges shall be included in the total rent or license fee subject to tax under this section whether or not they can be attributed to the ability of the lessor's or licensor's property as used or operated to attract customers. Payments for intrinsically valuable personal property such as franchises, trademarks, service marks, logos, or patents are not subject to tax under this section. In the case of a contractual arrangement that provides for both payments taxable as total rent or license fee and payments not subject to tax, the tax shall be based on a reasonable allocation of such payments and shall not apply to that portion which is for the nontaxable payments.
- When the rental or license fee of any such real 31 property is paid by way of property, goods, wares,

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merchandise, services, or other thing of value, the tax shall
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    be at the rate of 6 percent of the value of the property,
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    goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value.
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           Section 53. The taxes imposed by sections 203.01,
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    202.12, and 202.19, Florida Statutes, on communications
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    services shall be applied in accordance with chapter 202,
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    Florida Statutes, as created by this act, to communications
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    services reflected on bills dated on or after January 1, 2002.
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                        The sums of $1,272,073, to be used for
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    salaries, benefits and expenses, and $42,000, for operating
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    capital outlay, are appropriated from the Administrative Trust
    Fund to the Department of Revenue, and 21 FTE's are
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    authorized, to implement the provisions of this act.
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           Section 55. Except as otherwise expressly provided in
    this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2000.
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1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
2	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 1338
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4	CS for SB 1338 substantially rewrites Florida's communications
5	tax law. It creates a new chapter 202, the Communications Services Tax Simplification Law, and provides that communications services are subject to a uniform statewide tax
6	rate and a local tax to be administered by the Department of Revenue.
7	The taxes imposed under Chapter 202 will replace the sales tax
8	on telecommunications and cable services, as well as the public services tax and local franchise fees on these
9	services, effective January 1, 2002. The gross receipts tax on telecommunications services will be administered under this
10	new chapter, and cable service will be subject to this tax. Local governments will be limited in their imposition of
11	permit fees on dealers of communications services. The intention of the bill is to simplify the imposition and
12	administration of taxes on dealers of communications services, with tax rates generating the same amount of revenue in the
13	first year as would have been raised under the previous tax structure.
14	The bill also changes the taxation of prepaid calling
15	arrangements effective July 1, 2000, by subjecting charges for prepaid calling arrangements to the 6 percent sales and use
16 17	tax instead of the 7 percent telecommunication service tax rate and to the discretionary sales surtax pursuant to s.
18	212.054. It specifies that such sales of prepaid calling arrangements are not subject to the gross receipts tax or the public services tax. The bill also forgives gross receipts tax
19	and public services taxes not paid at retail before July 1, 2000.
20	The bill includes leases for the placement of wireless towers
21	and leases of space on buildings for the placement of wireless antennas to the exemption from sales tax for the lease or
22	rental of public or private streets or rights-of-way for purposes of placing utility facilities.
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