A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to intangible personal property 3 taxes; amending s. 199.032, F.S.; reducing the rate of the annual tax; amending s. 199.033, 4 5 F.S.; reducing the rates of the tax on securities in a Florida's Future Investment 6 7 Fund to conform; amending s. 199.185, F.S.; 8 providing that all accounts receivable are 9 exempt from intangible personal property taxes; revising the application of the exemption from 10 11 the annual tax granted to natural persons; 12 providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 199.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.032 Levy of annual tax.--An annual tax of 1 mill 1.5 mills is imposed on each dollar of the just valuation of all intangible personal property that has a taxable situs in this state, except for notes and other obligations for the payment of money, other than bonds, which are secured by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated in the state. This tax shall be assessed and collected as provided in this chapter.

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> Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 199.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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199.033 Securities in a Florida's Future Investment Fund; tax rate.--

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(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter, the tax imposed under s. 199.032 on securities in a Florida's 1 2

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Future Investment Fund shall apply at the rate of.85 mill 1.35 mills when the average daily balance in such funds exceeds \$2 billion and at the rate of.70 mill 1.20 mills when the average daily balance in such funds exceeds \$5 billion.

Section 3. Paragraph (1) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 199.185, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

199.185 Property exempted from annual and nonrecurring taxes.--

- (1) The following intangible personal property shall be exempt from the annual and nonrecurring taxes imposed by this chapter:
- (1) All Two-thirds of the accounts receivable arising or acquired in the ordinary course of a trade or business which are owned, controlled, or managed by a taxpayer on January 1, 2000, and thereafter. It is the intent of the Legislature that, pursuant to future legislative action, the portion of such accounts receivable exempt from taxation be increased to all such accounts receivable on January 1, 2001, and thereafter. This exemption does not apply to accounts receivable that arise outside the taxpayer's ordinary course of trade or business. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "accounts receivable" means a business debt that is owed by another to the taxpayer or the taxpayer's assignee in the ordinary course of trade or business and is not supported by negotiable instruments. Accounts receivable include, but are not limited to, credit card receivables, charge card receivables, credit receivables, margin receivables, inventory or other floor plan financing, lease payments past due, conditional sales contracts, retail installment sales 31 agreements, financing lease contracts, and a claim against a

debtor usually arising from sales or services rendered and which is not necessarily due or past due. The examples specified in this paragraph shall be deemed not to be supported by negotiable instruments. The term "negotiable instrument" means a written document that is legally capable of being transferred by indorsement or delivery. The term "indorsement" means the act of a payee or holder in writing his or her name on the back of an instrument without further qualifying words other than "pay to the order of" or "pay to" whereby the property is assigned and transferred to another.

- (2)(a) With respect to the first 0.5 mill of the annual tax, every natural person is entitled each year to an exemption of the first \$20,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to said tax. A husband and wife filing jointly shall have an exemption of \$40,000.
- (b) With respect to the last 0.5 mill of the annual tax, every natural person is entitled each year to an exemption of the first \$100,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to said tax. A husband and wife filing jointly shall have an exemption of \$200,000.

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Agents and fiduciaries, other than guardians and custodians under a gifts-to-minors act, filing as such may not claim this exemption on behalf of their principals or beneficiaries; however, if the principal or beneficiary returns the property held by the agent or fiduciary and is a natural person, the principal or beneficiary may claim the exemption. No taxpayer shall be entitled to more than one exemption under paragraph (a) and one exemption under paragraph (b). This exemption shall not apply to that intangible personal property described 31 in s. 199.023(1)(d).

Section 4. This act shall take effect January 1, 2001. HOUSE SUMMARY Reduces the rate of the annual intangible tax from 1.5 mills to 1 mill, and revises the application of the exemption granted to natural persons to conform. Implements legislative intent that the last one-third of accounts receivable become exempt from intangible personal property taxes on January 1, 2001. Present law exempts two-thirds and expresses the intent that all accounts receivable be exempt beginning on that date.