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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the tax on intangible personal property; amending s. 199.023, F.S.; amending the definition of the term "beneficial interest"; amending s. 199.052, F.S.; relieving trustees of specified obligations; deleting a distinction between Florida-situs trusts and foreign-situs trusts; amending the obligations of Florida residents who have a beneficial interest in a trust; imposing obligations on certain agents other than trustees; exempting certain banks and savings associations from specified responsibilities; providing that a bank's or savings association's management or control of certain intangible personal property may not be used as the basis for imposing the tax; amending s. 199.175, F.S.; amending, for purposes of determining taxable situs, the definition of the term "any person domiciled in this state"; amending s. 199.183, F.S.; exempting from the tax certain intangible personal property that is owned, managed, or controlled by a trustee of a trust; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Subsection (7) of section 199.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 199.023 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter:

(7) A person resident has a "beneficial interest" in a foreign trust if the person resident has a vested interest, even if subject to divestment, which includes at least a current right to income and either a power to revoke the trust or a general power of appointment, as defined in 26 U.S.C. s. 2041(b)(1).

Section 2. Subsections (5), (6), (9), and (15) of section 199.052, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (5) The trustee of a Florida-situs trust is  $\underline{not}$  primarily responsible for returning the trust's intangible personal property and  $\underline{is}$  not required to pay any paying the annual tax on it, $\overline{\cdot}$ 
  - (a) A trust has a Florida situs when:
    - 1. All trustees are residents of the state;
- 2. There are three or more trustees sharing equally in the ownership, management, or control of the trust's intangible property, and the majority of the trustees are residents of this state; or
- 3. Trustees consist of both residents and nonresidents and management or control of the trust is with a resident trustee.
- (b) When trustees consist of both residents and nonresidents and management or control is with a nonresident trustee, the trust does not have Florida situs and no return is necessary by any resident trustee.
- (c) A portion of the trust has Florida situs when there are two trustees, one a resident of this state and one a nonresident, and they share equally in the ownership, management, or control of the trust's intangible property. The

tax on such property shall be based on the value apportioned between them.

- (d) If there is more than one trustee in the state, only one tax return for the trust must be filed.
- (e) The trust's beneficiaries, however, may individually return their equitable shares of the trust's intangible personal property and pay the tax on such shares, in which case the trustee need not return such property or pay such tax, although the department may require the trustee to file an informational return.
- (6) Each Florida resident with a beneficial interest, as defined in s. 199.023(7), in a foreign-situs trust, that is, a trust with situs outside of this state, is primarily responsible for returning the resident's equitable share of the trust's intangible personal property and paying the annual tax on it. The trustee of a foreign trust may return and pay the tax on the equitable shares of all Florida residents having beneficial interests, in which case the residents need not return such property or pay such tax.
- (9) Where an agent other than a trustee has control or management of intangible personal property, the principal is primarily responsible for returning such property and paying the annual tax on it, but the agent shall return such property on behalf of the principal and pay the annual tax on it if the principal fails to do so. The department may in any case require the agent to file an informational return.
- (15) If a bank or savings association, as defined in s. 220.62, acts as a fiduciary or agent of a trust other than as a trustee, the bank or savings association is not responsible for returning the trust's intangible personal property and is not required to pay any annual tax on it, and

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intangible personal property of the trust shall not have taxable situs in this state pursuant to s. 199.175 solely by virtue of the management or control of the bank or savings association may not be used as the basis for imposing any annual tax on any person or any assets of the trust.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 199.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.175 Taxable situs.--For purposes of the annual tax imposed under this chapter:

- (1) Intangible personal property shall have a taxable situs in this state when it is owned, managed, or controlled by any person domiciled in this state on January 1 of the tax year. Such intangibles shall be subject to annual taxation under this chapter, unless the person who owns, manages, or controls them is specifically exempt or unless the property is specifically exempt. This provision shall apply regardless of where the evidence of the intangible property is kept; where the intangible is created, approved, or paid; or where business may be conducted from which the intangible arises. The fact that a Florida corporation owns the stock of an out-of-state corporation and manages and controls such corporation from a location in this state shall not operate to give a taxable situs in this state to the intangibles owned by the out-of-state corporation, which intangibles arise out of business transacted outside this state.
- (a) For the purposes of this chapter, "any person
  domiciled in this state" means:
- 1. Any natural person who is a legal resident of this state;
- 2. Any business, business trust as described in chapter 609, company, corporation, partnership, or other

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artificial entity organized or created under the law of this 2 state, except a trust; or 3 Any person, including a trust, who has established 4 a commercial domicile in this state. 5 Section 4. Subsection (4) is added to section 199.183, 6 Florida Statutes, to read: 7 199.183 Taxpayers exempt from annual and nonrecurring 8 taxes.--9 (4) Intangible personal property that is owned, 10 managed, or controlled by a trustee of a trust is exempt from 11 annual tax under this chapter. This exemption does not exempt 12 from annual tax: 13 (a) A person who owns, manages, or controls intangible personal property that is also owned, managed, or controlled 14 15 by a trustee; or 16 (b) A resident of this state who has a taxable 17 beneficial interest, as defined in s. 199.023, in a trust. 18 Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000. 19 20 21 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY 22 Amends provisions relating to the tax on intangible personal property. Amends the definition of the term "beneficial interest." Relieves trustees of specified obligations. Deletes the distinction between 23 24 Florida-situs trusts and foreign-situs trusts. Amends the obligations of Florida residents who have a beneficial interest in a trust. Imposes obligations on certain 25 agents other than trustees. Exempts certain banks and savings associations from specified responsibilities. 26 Provides that the management or control of certain intangible personal property by a bank or savings association may not be used as the basis for imposing the tax. Amends, for purposes of determining taxable situs, the definition of the term "any person domiciled in this state." Exempts from the tax certain intangible personal 27 28 29 property that is owned, managed, or controlled by a trustee of a trust. 30