By the Committee on Fiscal Resource and Senator Lee

314-1670-00

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the tax on intangible personal property; amending s. 199.032, F.S.; reducing the rate of such tax; amending s. 199.033, F.S.; reducing the rates of the tax on securities in a Florida Futures Investment Fund to conform; amending s. 199.185, F.S.; exempting accounts receivable from the tax as of a specified date; deleting an exemption from the tax to conform; 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; relieving Florida investment advisors of specified obligations; 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,

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1 managed, or controlled by a trustee of a trust; 2 providing an effective date. 3 4 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 5 6 Section 1. Section 199.032, Florida Statutes, is 7 amended to read: 8 199.032 Levy of annual tax.--An annual tax of 1 mill 9 1.5 mills is imposed on each dollar of the just valuation of 10 all intangible personal property that has a taxable situs in 11 this state, except for notes and other obligations for the payment of money, other than bonds, which are secured by 12 13 mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property 14 situated in the state. This tax shall be assessed and 15 collected as provided in this chapter. 16 Section 2. Section 199.033, Florida Statutes, is 17 amended to read: 199.033 Securities in a Florida's Future Investment 18 19 Fund; tax rate.--20 (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter, the tax imposed under s. 199.032 on securities in a Florida's 21 Future Investment Fund shall apply at the rate of 0.85 mill 22 1.35 mills when the average daily balance in such funds 23 24 exceeds \$2 billion and at the rate of 0.70 mill  $\frac{1.20 \text{ mills}}{1.00 \text{ mills}}$ 25 when the average daily balance in such funds exceeds \$5 billion. 26 (2) This section shall not apply in any year in which 27 28 the revenues of the foundation in the previous calendar year

savings" means the difference between the tax that would be

are less than the tax savings allowed by this section.

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30 31 imposed pursuant to s. 199.032 and the tax rate specified in subsection (1).

Section 3. Paragraph (1) of subsection (1) and 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) 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, 2001 <del>2000</del>, 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 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

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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 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. 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 this subsection paragraph (a) and one exemption under paragraph This exemption shall not apply to that intangible personal property described in s. 199.023(1)(d). Section 4. Subsection (7) of section 199.023, Florida

Section 4. Subsection (7) of section 199.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.023 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

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31 between them.

1 (7) A resident has a "beneficial interest" in a 2 foreign trust if the resident has a vested interest, even if 3 subject to divestment, which includes at least a current right to income and either a power to revoke the trust or a general 4 5 power of appointment, as defined in 26 U.S.C. s. 2041(b)(1). 6 Section 5. Subsections (5), (6), (9), and (15) of 7 section 199.052, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 8 199.052 Annual tax returns; payment of annual tax.--9 (5) The trustee of a Florida-situs trust is not 10 primarily responsible for returning the trust's intangible 11 personal property and is not required to pay any paying the annual tax on it, -12 13 (a) A trust has a Florida situs when: 1. All trustees are residents of the state; 14 15 2. There are three or more trustees sharing equally in 16 the ownership, management, or control of the trust's 17 intangible property, and the majority of the trustees are residents of this state; or 18 19 Trustees consist of both residents and nonresidents 20 and management or control of the trust is with a resident 21 trustee. (b) When trustees consist of both residents and 22 nonresidents and management or control is with a nonresident 23 24 trustee, the trust does not have Florida situs and no return 25 is necessary by any resident trustee. (c) A portion of the trust has Florida situs when 26 27 there are two trustees, one a resident of this state and one a 28 nonresident, and they share equally in the ownership,

tax on such property shall be based on the value apportioned

management, or control of the trust's intangible property. The

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(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.
- 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 intangible personal property of the trust shall not have taxable situs in this state pursuant to s. 199.175 solely by

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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. If a person acts as a fiduciary or agent for purposes of managing intangible assets owned by another person, such intangible assets shall not have a taxable situs in this state pursuant to s. 199.175 solely by virtue of the management or control of such assets by the person who is not the owner of the assets.

Section 6. 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	1. Any natural person who is a legal resident of this
2	state;
3	2. Any business, business trust as described in
4	chapter 609, company, corporation, partnership, or other
5	artificial entity organized or created under the law of this
6	state, except a trust; or
7	3. Any person, including a business trust, who has
8	established a commercial domicile in this state.
9	Section 7. Subsection (4) is added to section 199.183,
10	Florida Statutes, to read:
11	199.183 Taxpayers exempt from annual and nonrecurring
12	taxes
13	(4) Intangible personal property that is owned,
14	managed, or controlled by a trustee of a trust is exempt from
15	annual tax under this chapter. This exemption does not exempt
16	from annual tax a resident of this state who has a taxable
17	beneficial interest, as defined in s. 199.023, in a trust.
18	Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000,
19	and apply to tax years beginning after December 31, 2000.
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21	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
22	SB 60
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24	The committee substitute amends various sections of chapter
25	199 to provide that intangible personal property tax will not be imposed upon intangible personal property owned by a
26	non-resident simply because the property is managed or controlled by a person domiciled in Florida. It relieves
27	Florida trustees of trusts and investment advisors of the responsibility of returning and paying intangibles tax on
28	assets they control.
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