1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to the annual intangible personal property 3 tax; repealing ss. 199.012, 199.023, 199.032, 199.033, 4 199.042, 199.052, 199.057, 199.062, 199.103, 199.1055, 5 199.106, and 199.175, F.S., relating to the annual intangible personal property tax; amending s. 199.303, 6 7 F.S.; providing additional legislative intent relating to 8 the annual intangible personal property tax; amending ss. 9 192.032, 192.042, 192.091, 193.114, 196.015, 196.199, 10 196.1993, 199.133, 199.183, 199.185, 199.232, 199.282, 199.292, 201.23, 212.02, 213.053, 213.054, 213.27, 11 220.1845, 288.039, 288.1045, 288.106, 288.1067, 341.840, 12 376.30781, 493.6102, 516.031, 650.05, 655.071, and 13 733.702, F.S., to conform provisions to the repeal of the 14 annual intangible personal property tax; authorizing the 15 16 Department of Revenue to adopt emergency implementing 17 rules for a certain time; providing effective dates. 18 19 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 20 21 Section 1. Sections 199.012, 199.023, 199.032, 199.033, 199.042, 199.052, 199.057, 199.062, 199.103, 199.1055, 199.106, 22 23 and 199.175, Florida Statutes, are repealed. 24 Section 2. Subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 25 192.032, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 26 192.032 Situs of property for assessment purposes. -- All 27 property shall be assessed according to its situs as follows:

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(5) Intangible personal property, according to the rules laid down in chapter 199.

- (5)(6)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), personal property used as a marine cargo container in the conduct of foreign or interstate commerce shall not be deemed to have acquired a taxable situs within a county when the property is temporarily halted or stored within the state for a period not exceeding 180 days.
- (b) "Marine cargo container" means a nondisposable receptacle which is of a permanent character, strong enough to be suitable for repeated use; which is specifically designed to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport, one of which shall be by ocean vessel, without intermediate reloading; and which is fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly in the transfer from one transport mode to another. The term "marine cargo container" includes a container when carried on a chassis but does not include a vehicle or packaging.
- (6)(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, tangible personal property used in traveling shows such as carnivals, ice shows, or circuses shall be deemed to be physically present or habitually located or typically present only to the extent the value of such property is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days such property is present in Florida during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the number of days in the taxable year. However, railroad property of such traveling shows shall be taxable under s. 193.085(4)(b) and not under this section.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 192.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

192.042 Date of assessment.--All property shall be assessed according to its just value as follows:

- (3) Intangible personal property, according to the rules laid down in chapter 199.
- Section 4. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 192.091, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 192.091 Commissions of property appraisers and tax collectors.--
- (5) Provided, that The provisions of this section shall not apply to commissions on intangible property taxes or drainage district or drainage subdistrict taxes. ; and
- appraiser or tax collector in the state is receiving compensation for expenses in conducting his or her office or by way of salary pursuant to any act of the Legislature other than the general law fixing compensation of property appraisers, such property appraiser or tax collector may file a declaration in writing with the board of county commissioners of his or her county electing to come under the provisions of this section, and thereupon such property appraiser or tax collector shall be paid compensation in accordance with the provisions hereof, and shall not be entitled to the benefit of the said special or local act. If such property appraiser or tax collector does not so elect, he or she shall continue to be paid such compensation as may now be provided by law for such property appraiser or tax collector.

Section 5. Subsections (4), (5), and (6) of section 193.114, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

193.114 Preparation of assessment rolls.--

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(4) The department shall promulgate regulations and forms for the preparation of the intangible personal property roll to comply with chapter 199.

(4) (5) For every change made to the assessed or taxable value of a parcel on an assessment roll subsequent to the mailing of the notice provided for in s. 200.069, the property appraiser shall document the reason for such change in the public records of the office of the property appraiser in a manner acceptable to the executive director or the executive director's designee. For every change that decreases the assessed or taxable value of a parcel on an assessment roll between the time of complete submission of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142(3) and mailing of the notice provided for in s. 200.069, the property appraiser shall document the reason for such change in the public records of the office of the property appraiser in a manner acceptable to the executive director or the executive director's designee. Changes made by the value adjustment board are not subject to the requirements of this subsection.

(5)(6) For proprietary purposes, including the furnishing or sale of copies of the tax roll under s. 119.07(1), the property appraiser is the custodian of the tax roll and the copies of it which are maintained by any state agency. The department or any state or local agency may use copies of the tax roll received by it for official purposes and shall permit

inspection and examination thereof under s. 119.07(1), but is not required to furnish copies of the records. A social security number submitted under s. 196.011(1) is confidential and exempt from s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and the provisions of s. 119.07(1). A copy of documents containing the numbers furnished or sold by the property appraiser, except a copy furnished to the department, or a copy of documents containing social security numbers provided by the department or any state or local agency for inspection or examination by the public, must exclude those social security numbers.

Section 6. Subsection (9) of section 196.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.015 Permanent residency; factual determination by property appraiser.—Intention to establish a permanent residence in this state is a factual determination to be made, in the first instance, by the property appraiser. Although any one factor is not conclusive of the establishment or nonestablishment of permanent residence, the following are relevant factors that may be considered by the property appraiser in making his or her determination as to the intent of a person claiming a homestead exemption to establish a permanent residence in this state:

(9) The previous filing of Florida intangible tax returns by the applicant.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 196.199, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.199 Government property exemption.--

(2) Property owned by the following governmental units but used by nongovernmental lessees shall only be exempt from taxation under the following conditions:

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- Except as provided in paragraph (c), the exemption provided by this subsection shall not apply to those portions of a leasehold or other possessory interest in real property, except for any leasehold or other possessory interest described in s. 4(a), Art. VII of the State Constitution or subsection (7), owned by the United States, the state, any political subdivision of the state, any municipality of the state, or any agency, authority, and other public body corporate of the state, which are undeveloped or predominantly used for residential or commercial purposes and upon which rental payments are due defined by s. 199.023(1)(d), subject to the provisions of subsection (7). Such leasehold or other interest shall be taxed only as intangible personal property pursuant to chapter 199 if rental payments are due in consideration of such leasehold or other interest. If no rental payments are due pursuant to the agreement creating such leasehold or other interest, the leasehold or other interest shall be taxed as real property. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to exempt personal property, buildings, or other real property improvements owned by the lessee from ad valorem taxation.
- Section 8. Section 196.1993, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 196.1993 Certain agreements with local governments for use of public property; exemption.—Any agreement entered into with a local governmental authority prior to January 1, 1969, for use

of public property, under which it was understood and agreed in a written instrument or by special act that no ad valorem real property taxes would be paid by the licensee or lessee, shall be deemed a license or management agreement for the use or management of public property. Such interest shall be deemed not to convey an interest in the property and shall not be subject to ad valorem real property taxation. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to exempt such licensee from the ad valorem intangible tax and the ad valorem personal property tax.

Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 199.133, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.133 Levy of nonrecurring tax; relationship to annual tax.--

(2) The nonrecurring tax shall apply to a note, bond, or other obligation for payment of money only to the extent it is secured by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated in this state. Where a note, bond, or other obligation is secured by personal property or by real property situated outside this state, as well as by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated in this state, then the nonrecurring tax shall apply to that portion of the note, bond, or other obligation which bears the same ratio to the entire principal balance of the note, bond, or other obligation as the value of the real property situated in this state bears to the value of all of the security; however, if the security is solely made up of personal property and real property situated in this state, the taxpayer may elect to apportion the taxes based upon the value of the collateral, if

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any, to which the taxpayer by law or contract must look first for collection. In no event shall the portion of the note, bond, or other obligation which is subject to the nonrecurring tax exceed in value the value of the real property situated in this state which is the security. The portion of a note, bond, or other obligation which is not subject to the nonrecurring tax shall be subject to the annual tax unless otherwise exempt.

- Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 199.183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 199.183 Taxpayers exempt from annual and nonrecurring 205 taxes.--
  - (4) Intangible personal property that is owned, managed, or controlled by a trustee of a trust is exempt from annual tax under this chapter. This exemption does not exempt from annual tax a resident of this state who has a taxable beneficial interest, as defined in s. 199.023, in a trust.
  - Section 11. Section 199.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 199.185 Property exempted from annual and nonrecurring taxes.--
  - The following intangible personal property shall be exempt from the annual and nonrecurring tax taxes imposed by this chapter:
    - (a) Money.

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- (b) Franchises.
- Any interest as a partner in a partnership, either general or limited, other than any interest as a limited partner in a limited partnership registered with the Securities and

Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

- (d) Notes, bonds, and other obligations issued by the State of Florida or its municipalities, counties, and other taxing districts, or by the United States Government and its agencies.
- (e) Intangible personal property held in trust pursuant to any stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan or any individual retirement account which is qualified under s. 530, s. 401, s. 408, or s. 408A of the United States Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. ss. 530, 401, 408, and 408A, as amended.
- (f) Intangible personal property held under a retirement plan of a Florida-based corporation exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(6) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C., if the primary purpose of the corporation is to support the promotion of professional sports and the retirement plan is either a qualified plan under s. 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code or the contributions to the plan, pursuant to a ruling by the United States Internal Revenue Service, are not taxable to plan participants until actual receipt or withdrawal by the participant.
- (g) Notes and other obligations, except bonds, to the extent that such notes and obligations are secured by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated outside the state.
- (h) The assets of a corporation registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. s. 80a-1-52, as amended.

(i) All intangible personal property issued in or arising out of any international banking transaction and owned by a banking organization.

- (j) Units of a unit investment trust and shares or units of, or other undivided interest in, a business trust organized under an agreement, indenture, or declaration of trust and registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, shall be exempt if at least 90 percent of the net asset value of the portfolio of assets corresponding to such shares, units, or undivided interests is invested in assets that are exempt from the tax imposed by s. 199.032.
- (k) Interests in real estate securitizations, including, but not limited to, real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMIC) and financial asset securitization trusts (FASITS), which are directly or indirectly secured by or payable from notes and obligations that are in turn secured solely by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property situated in or outside the state, including, but not limited to, mortgage pools, participations, and derivatives.
- (1) All accounts receivable arising or acquired in the ordinary course of a trade or business which are owned, controlled, or managed by a taxpayer. 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 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.

- (m) Stock options granted to employees by their employer pursuant to an incentive plan, if the employees cannot transfer, sell, or mortgage the options. Stock purchased by an employee from an employer pursuant to an incentive plan shall be treated as a nontaxable stock option if part of the purchase price of the stock is nonrecourse debt secured by the stock and the stock cannot be sold, transferred, or assigned by the employee until the nonrecourse debt is discharged. Such stock becomes taxable stock when it can be sold, transferred, or assigned by the employee.
- (n)1. A leasehold estate in governmental property where the lessee is required to furnish space on the leasehold estate

for public use by governmental agencies at no charge to the governmental agencies.

- 2. The provisions of this exemption shall apply retroactively. However, notwithstanding the retroactivity of the exemption, it does not reopen a closed period of nonclaim under s. 215.26 or any other statute or extend the period of nonclaim under s. 215.26 or any other statute.
- exemption of the first \$250,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to the annual tax. A husband and wife filing jointly shall have an exemption of \$500,000. Every taxpayer that is not a natural person is entitled each year to an exemption of the first \$250,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to the tax. 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. This exemption shall not apply to that intangible personal property described in s. 199.023(1)(d).
- (2)(3) Every natural person who is a widow or widower, or who is blind, or who is totally and permanently disabled, is entitled each year to an additional exemption of \$500 of property otherwise subject to the annual or nonrecurring tax. This exemption is afforded by s. 3, Art. VII of the State

Constitution and is available only to the extent not used against real property or tangible personal property taxes.

- (4) Charitable trusts, 95 percent of the income of which is paid to organizations exempt from federal income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be exempt from the tax imposed in s. 199.032.
- (5) Those organizations defined in s. 220.62(1), (2), (3), or (4) are exempt from the tax imposed by s. 199.032.
- (3)(6) Every liquor distributor that is domiciled in this state, that is authorized to do business under the Beverage Law, and that has paid the license taxes required by s. 565.03(2) is exempt from paying tax on accounts receivable owned by the taxpayer which are derived from, arise out of, or are issued in connection with a sale of alcoholic beverages transacted in another state with a customer in another state.
- (4)(7) A national bank that has its principal place of business in another state, processes credit card credit applications in this state or performs customer service or collection operations in this state, and is not a bank under 12 U.S.C. s. 1941(c)(2)(F), is exempt from paying tax on credit card receivables owed to the bank by a credit card holder domiciled outside this state.
- (8) Every insurer, as defined in s. 624.03, whether the insurer is authorized or unauthorized as defined in s. 624.09, is exempt from the tax imposed by s. 199.032.
- Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 199.232, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

  199.232 Powers of department.--

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(1)(a) The department may audit the books and records of any person to determine whether an annual tax or a nonrecurring tax has been properly paid.

- (3) With or without an audit, the department may assess any tax deficiency resulting from nonpayment or underpayment of the tax, as well as any applicable interest and penalties. The department shall assess on the basis of the best information available to it, including estimates based on the best information available to it if the taxpayer fails to permit inspection of the taxpayer's records, fails to file an annual return, files a grossly incorrect return, or files a false and fraudulent return.
- Section 13. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (8) of section 199.282, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (5), (6), and (7) of said section are renumbered as subsections (4), (5), and (6), respectively, to read:
  - 199.282 Penalties for violation of this chapter .--
- (2) If any annual or nonrecurring tax is not paid by the statutory due date, then despite any extension granted under s. 199.232(6), interest shall run on the unpaid balance from such due date until paid at the rate of 12 percent per year.
- (3)(a) If any annual or nonrecurring tax is not paid by the due date, a delinquency penalty shall be charged. The delinquency penalty shall be 10 percent of the delinquent tax for each calendar month or portion thereof from the due date until paid, up to a limit of 50 percent of the total tax not timely paid.

(b) If any annual tax return required by this chapter is not filed by the due date, a penalty of 10 percent of the tax due with the return shall be charged for each calendar month or portion thereof during which the return remains unfiled, up to a limit of 50 percent of the total tax due.

For Any penalty assessed under this subsection, the combined total for all penalties assessed under paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not exceed 10 percent per calendar month, up to a limit of 50 percent of the total tax due.

(4) If an annual tax return is filed and property is either omitted from it or undervalued, then a specific penalty shall be charged. The specific penalty shall be 10 percent of the tax attributable to each omitted item or to each undervaluation. No delinquency or late filing penalty shall be charged with respect to any undervaluation.

(7)(8) Any person who fails or refuses to file an annual return, or who fails or refuses to make records available for inspection, when requested to do so by the department is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 14. Section 199.292, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.292 Disposition of intangible personal property taxes.—All intangible personal property taxes collected pursuant to this chapter, except for revenues derived from the annual tax on a leasehold described in s. 199.023(1)(d), shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. Revenues derived

from the annual tax on a leasehold described in s. 199.023(1)(d)

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417 shall be returned to the local school board for the county in 418 which the property subject to the leasehold is situated. 419 Section 15. Subsection (3) is added to section 199.303, 420 Florida Statutes, to read: 421 199.303 Declaration of legislative intent.--422 It is hereby declared to be the specific intent of the 423 Legislature that all annual intangible personal property taxes 424 imposed as provided by law for calendar years 2005 and prior 425 shall remain in full force and effect during the period specified by s. 95.091, for the year in which the tax was due. 426 427 It is further the intent of the Legislature that the department 428 continue to assess and collect all taxes due to the state under 429 such provisions for all periods available for assessment, as 430 provided for the year in which tax was due by s. 95.091. 431 Section 16. Subsection (4) of section 201.23, Florida 432 Statutes, is amended to read: 433 201.23 Foreign notes and other written obligations

201.23 Foreign notes and other written obligations exempt.--

(4)(a) The excise taxes imposed by this chapter shall not apply to the documents, notes, evidences of indebtedness, financing statements, drafts, bills of exchange, or other taxable items dealt with, made, issued, drawn upon, accepted, delivered, shipped, received, signed, executed, assigned, transferred, or sold by or to a banking organization, as defined in s. 199.023(9), in the conduct of an international banking transaction, as defined in s. 199.023(11). Nothing in this

subsection shall be construed to change the application of paragraph (2)(a).

- (b) For purposes of this subsection:
- 1. "Banking organization" means:

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- <u>a.</u> A bank organized and existing under the laws of this the state;
- b. A national bank organized and existing pursuant to the provisions of the National Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. ss. 21 et seq., and maintaining its principal office in this state;
- c. An Edge Act corporation organized pursuant to the
  provisions of s. 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. ss.
  611 et seq., and maintaining an office in this state;
- d. An international bank agency licensed pursuant to the laws of this state;
- e. A federal agency licensed pursuant to ss. 4 and 5 of the International Banking Act of 1978 to maintain an office in this state;
- f. A savings association organized and existing under the
  laws of this state;
- g. A federal association organized and existing pursuant to the provisions of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, 12

  U.S.C. ss. 1461 et seq., and maintaining its principal office in this state; or
- h. A Florida export finance corporation organized and existing pursuant to the provisions of part V of chapter 288.
  - 2. "International banking transaction" means:
- 469 <u>a. The financing of the exportation from, or the</u>
  470 importation into, the United States or between jurisdictions

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abroad of tangible personal property or services;

- b. The financing of the production, preparation, storage, or transportation of tangible personal property or services which are identifiable as being directly and solely for export from, or import into, the United States or between jurisdictions abroad;
- c. The financing of contracts, projects, or activities to be performed substantially abroad, except those transactions secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property located in the state;
- d. The receipt of deposits or borrowings or the extensions of credit by an international banking facility, except the loan or deposit of funds secured by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien upon real property located in the state; or
- <u>e. Entering into foreign exchange trading or hedging</u>
  <u>transactions in connection with the activities described in sub-</u>
  subparagraph d.
- Section 17. Subsection (19) of section 212.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.02 Definitions. -- The following terms and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- (19) "Tangible personal property" means and includes personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, or touched or is in any manner perceptible to the senses, including electric power or energy, boats, motor vehicles and mobile homes as defined in s. 320.01(1) and (2), aircraft as defined in s.

330.27, and all other types of vehicles. The term "tangible personal property" does not include stocks, bonds, notes, insurance, or other obligations or securities; intangibles as defined by the intangible tax law of the state; or pari-mutuel tickets sold or issued under the racing laws of the state.

Section 18. Paragraph (p) of subsection (7) and paragraph (a) of subsection (14) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.--

- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department may provide:
- (p) Information relative to ss. 199.1055, 220.1845, and 376.30781 to the Department of Environmental Protection in the conduct of its official business.

Disclosure of information under this subsection shall be pursuant to a written agreement between the executive director and the agency. Such agencies, governmental or nongovernmental, shall be bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the Department of Revenue. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(14)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department shall, subject to the safeguards specified in paragraph (c), disclose to the Division of Corporations of the Department of State the name, address, federal employer identification number, and duration of tax filings with this state of all corporate or partnership entities

which are not on file or have a dissolved status with the Division of Corporations and which have filed tax returns pursuant to either chapter 199 or chapter 220.

Section 19. Section 213.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.054 Persons claiming tax exemptions or deductions; annual report.—The Department of Revenue shall be responsible for monitoring the utilization of tax exemptions and tax deductions authorized pursuant to chapter 81-179, Laws of Florida. On or before September 1 of each year, the department shall report to the Chief Financial Officer the names and addresses of all persons who have claimed an exemption pursuant to s. 199.185(1)(i) or a deduction pursuant to s. 220.63(5).

Section 20. Section 213.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 213.27 Contracts with debt collection agencies and certain vendors.--
- (1) The Department of Revenue may, for the purpose of collecting any delinquent taxes due from a taxpayer, including taxes for which a bill or notice has been generated, contract with any debt collection agency or attorney doing business within or without this state for the collection of such delinquent taxes including penalties and interest thereon. The department may also share confidential information pursuant to the contract necessary for the collection of delinquent taxes and taxes for which a billing or notice has been generated. Contracts will be made pursuant to chapter 287. The taxpayer must be notified by mail by the department, its employees, or

its authorized representative 30 days prior to commencing any litigation to recover any delinquent taxes. The taxpayer must be notified by mail by the department 30 days prior to the department assigning the collection of any taxes to the debt collection agency.

- individual or business for the purpose of identifying intangible personal property tax liability. Contracts may provide for the identification of assets subject to the tax on intangible personal property, the determination of value of such property, the requirement for filing a tax return and the collection of taxes due, including applicable penalties and interest thereon. The department may share confidential information pursuant to the contract necessary for the identification of taxable intangible personal property. Contracts shall be made pursuant to chapter 287. The taxpayer must be notified by mail by the department 30 days prior to the department assigning identification of intangible personal property to an individual or business.
- (2)(3) Any contract may provide, in the discretion of the executive director of the Department of Revenue, the manner in which the compensation for such services will be paid. Under standards established by the department, such compensation shall be added to the amount of the tax and collected as a part thereof by the agency or deducted from the amount of tax, penalty, and interest actually collected.
- (3)(4) All funds collected under the terms of the contract, less the fees provided in the contract, shall be

remitted to the department within 30 days from the date of collection from a taxpayer. Forms to be used for such purpose shall be prescribed by the department.

(4)(5) The department shall require a bond from the debt collection agency or the individual or business contracted with under subsection (2) not in excess of \$100,000 guaranteeing compliance with the terms of the contract. However, a bond of \$10,000 is required from a debt collection agency if the agency does not actually collect and remit delinquent funds to the department.

(5)(6) The department may, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of or collecting any taxes due from a person doing mail order business in this state, contract with any auditing agency doing business within or without this state for the purpose of conducting an audit of such mail order business; however, such audit agency may not conduct an audit on behalf of the department of any person domiciled in this state, person registered for sales and use tax purposes in this state, or corporation filing a Florida corporate tax return, if any such person or corporation objects to such audit in writing to the department and the auditing agency. The department shall notify the taxpayer by mail at least 30 days before the department assigns the collection of such taxes.

(6)(7) Confidential information shared by the department with debt collection or auditing agencies or individuals or businesses with which the department has contracted under subsection (2) is exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1), and debt collection or auditing agencies and individuals or

businesses with which the department has contracted under subsection (2) shall be bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the Department of Revenue. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided by ss. 775.082 and 775.083.

- (7)(8)(a) The executive director of the department may enter into contracts with private vendors to develop and implement systems to enhance tax collections where compensation to the vendors is funded through increased tax collections. The amount of compensation paid to a vendor shall be based on a percentage of increased tax collections attributable to the system after all administrative and judicial appeals are exhausted, and the total amount of compensation paid to a vendor shall not exceed the maximum amount stated in the contract.
- (b) A person acting on behalf of the department under a contract authorized by this subsection does not exercise any of the powers of the department, except that the person is an agent of the department for the purposes of developing and implementing a system to enhance tax collection.
- (c) Disclosure of information under this subsection shall be pursuant to a written agreement between the executive director and the private vendors. The vendors shall be bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the department. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 21. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 220.1845, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

220.1845 Contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit.--

(1) AUTHORIZATION FOR TAX CREDIT; LIMITATIONS. --

- (a) A credit in the amount of 35 percent of the costs of voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site rehabilitation at the following sites is available against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter:
- A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site eligible for state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3);
- 2. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site at which cleanup is undertaken by the real property owner pursuant to s. 376.3078(11), if the real property owner is not also, and has never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility where the contamination exists; or
- 3. A brownfield site in a designated brownfield area under s. 376.80.
- (b) A tax credit applicant, or multiple tax credit applicants working jointly to clean up a single site, may not be granted more than \$250,000 per year in tax credits for each site voluntarily rehabilitated. Multiple tax credit applicants shall be granted tax credits in the same proportion as their contribution to payment of cleanup costs. Subject to the same conditions and limitations as provided in this section, a municipality, county, or other tax credit applicant which voluntarily rehabilitates a site may receive not more than \$250,000 per year in tax credits which it can subsequently transfer subject to the provisions in paragraph (g)(h).
- (c) If the credit granted under this section is not fully used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on

the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 5 years. The carryover credit may be used in a subsequent year when the tax imposed by this chapter for that year exceeds the credit for which the corporation is eligible in that year under this section after applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order provided by s. 220.02(8). Five years after the date a credit is granted under this section, such credit expires and may not be used. However, if during the 5-year period the credit is transferred, in whole or in part, pursuant to paragraph (g)(h), each transferee has 5 years after the date of transfer to use its credit.

- (d) A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group.
- (e) A taxpayer that receives credit under s. 199.1055 is ineligible to receive credit under this section in a given tax year.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(f)}$  A tax credit applicant that receives state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3) for rehabilitation of a drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site is ineligible to receive credit under this section for costs incurred by the tax credit applicant in conjunction with the rehabilitation of that site during the same time period that state-administered site rehabilitation was underway.

 $\underline{(f)}(g)$  The total amount of the tax credits which may be granted under this section and s. 199.1055 is \$2 million annually.

- (g)(h)1. Tax credits that may be available under this section to an entity eligible under s. 376.30781 may be transferred after a merger or acquisition to the surviving or acquiring entity and used in the same manner and with the same limitations.
- 2. The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as described in subparagraph 1., may transfer any unused credit in whole or in units of no less than 25 percent of the remaining credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in the same manner and with the same limitation as described in this section. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again although they may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity subject to the same conditions and limitations as described in this section.
- 3. In the event the credit provided for under this section is reduced either as a result of a determination by the Department of Environmental Protection or an examination or audit by the Department of Revenue, such tax deficiency shall be recovered from the first entity, or the surviving or acquiring entity, to have claimed such credit up to the amount of credit taken. Any subsequent deficiencies shall be assessed against any entity acquiring and claiming such credit, or in the case of multiple succeeding entities in the order of credit succession.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}(i)}$  In order to encourage completion of site rehabilitation at contaminated sites being voluntarily cleaned

up and eligible for a tax credit under this section, the tax credit applicant may claim an additional 10 percent of the total cleanup costs, not to exceed \$50,000, in the final year of cleanup as evidenced by the Department of Environmental Protection issuing a "No Further Action" order for that site.

(3) ADMINISTRATION; AUDIT AUTHORITY; TAX CREDIT FORFEITURE.--

- (b) In addition to its existing audit and investigation authority relating to chapter 199 and this chapter, the Department of Revenue may perform any additional financial and technical audits and investigations, including examining the accounts, books, or records of the tax credit applicant, which are necessary to verify the site rehabilitation costs included in a tax credit return and to ensure compliance with this section. The Department of Environmental Protection shall provide technical assistance, when requested by the Department of Revenue, on any technical audits performed pursuant to this section.
- (c) It is grounds for forfeiture of previously claimed and received tax credits if the Department of Revenue determines, as a result of either an audit or information received from the Department of Environmental Protection, that a taxpayer received tax credits pursuant to this section to which the taxpayer was not entitled. In the case of fraud, the taxpayer shall be prohibited from claiming any future tax credits under this section or s. 199.1055.
- 1. The taxpayer is responsible for returning forfeited tax credits to the Department of Revenue, and such funds shall be

749 paid into the General Revenue Fund of the state.

- 2. The taxpayer shall file with the Department of Revenue an amended tax return or such other report as the Department of Revenue prescribes by rule and shall pay any required tax within 60 days after the taxpayer receives notification from the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to s. 376.30781 that previously approved tax credits have been revoked or modified, if uncontested, or within 60 days after a final order is issued following proceedings involving a contested revocation or modification order.
- 3. A notice of deficiency may be issued by the Department of Revenue at any time within 5 years after the date the taxpayer receives notification from the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to s. 376.30781 that previously approved tax credits have been revoked or modified. If a taxpayer fails to notify the Department of Revenue of any change in its tax credit claimed, a notice of deficiency may be issued at any time. In either case, the amount of any proposed assessment set forth in such notice of deficiency shall be limited to the amount of any deficiency resulting under this section from the recomputation of the taxpayer's tax for the taxable year.
- 4. Any taxpayer that fails to report and timely pay any tax due as a result of the forfeiture of its tax credit is in violation of this section and is subject to applicable penalty and interest.
- Section 22. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 288.039, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.039 Employing and Training our Youths (ENTRY).--

- (2) TAX REFUND; ELIGIBLE AMOUNTS.--
- (b) After entering into an employment/tax refund agreement under subsection (3), an eligible business may receive refunds for the following taxes or fees due and paid by that business:
- 1. Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions under chapter 212.
  - 2. Corporate income taxes under chapter 220.
  - 3. Intangible personal property taxes under chapter 199.
  - 3.4. Emergency excise taxes under chapter 221.
  - 4.5. Excise taxes on documents under chapter 201.
  - 5.6. Ad valorem taxes paid, as defined in s. 220.03(1).
  - 6.7. Insurance premium taxes under s. 624.509.
  - 7.8. Occupational license fees under chapter 205.

However, an eligible business may not receive a refund under this section for any amount of credit, refund, or exemption granted to that business for any of such taxes or fees. If a refund for such taxes or fees is provided by the office, which taxes or fees are subsequently adjusted by the application of any credit, refund, or exemption granted to the eligible business other than as provided in this section, the business shall reimburse the office for the amount of that credit, refund, or exemption. An eligible business shall notify and tender payment to the office within 20 days after receiving any credit, refund, or exemption other than the one provided in this section.

Section 23. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (3) of section 288.1045, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

288.1045 Qualified defense contractor tax refund program.--

- (2) GRANTING OF A TAX REFUND; ELIGIBLE AMOUNTS.--
- (f) After entering into a tax refund agreement pursuant to subsection (4), a qualified applicant may receive refunds from the Economic Development Trust Fund for the following taxes due and paid by the qualified applicant beginning with the applicant's first taxable year that begins after entering into the agreement:
- 1. Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions paid pursuant to chapter 212.
  - 2. Corporate income taxes paid pursuant to chapter 220.
- 3. Intangible personal property taxes paid pursuant to chapter 199.
  - 3.4. Emergency excise taxes paid pursuant to chapter 221.
- 4.5. Excise taxes paid on documents pursuant to chapter 201.
- 5.6. Ad valorem taxes paid, as defined in s. 220.03(1)(a) 825 on June 1, 1996.

However, a qualified applicant may not receive a tax refund pursuant to this section for any amount of credit, refund, or exemption granted such contractor for any of such taxes. If a refund for such taxes is provided by the office, which taxes are subsequently adjusted by the application of any credit, refund,

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or exemption granted to the qualified applicant other than that provided in this section, the qualified applicant shall reimburse the Economic Development Trust Fund for the amount of such credit, refund, or exemption. A qualified applicant must notify and tender payment to the office within 20 days after receiving a credit, refund, or exemption, other than that provided in this section.

(3) APPLICATION PROCESS; REQUIREMENTS; AGENCY DETERMINATION. --

- (b) Applications for certification based on the consolidation of a Department of Defense contract or a new Department of Defense contract must be submitted to the office as prescribed by the office and must include, but are not limited to, the following information:
- 1. The applicant's federal employer identification number, the applicant's Florida sales tax registration number, and a notarized signature of an officer of the applicant.
- 2. The permanent location of the manufacturing, assembling, fabricating, research, development, or design facility in this state at which the project is or is to be located.
- 3. The Department of Defense contract numbers of the contract to be consolidated, the new Department of Defense contract number, or the "RFP" number of a proposed Department of Defense contract.
- 4. The date the contract was executed or is expected to be executed, and the date the contract is due to expire or is expected to expire.

5. The commencement date for project operations under the contract in this state.

- 6. The number of net new full-time equivalent Florida jobs included in the project as of December 31 of each year and the average wage of such jobs.
- 7. The total number of full-time equivalent employees employed by the applicant in this state.
- 8. The percentage of the applicant's gross receipts derived from Department of Defense contracts during the 5 taxable years immediately preceding the date the application is submitted.
  - 9. The amount of:

- a. Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions paid pursuant to chapter 212;
  - b. Corporate income taxes paid pursuant to chapter 220;
- c. Intangible personal property taxes paid pursuant to
  - c.d. Emergency excise taxes paid pursuant to chapter 221;
- $\underline{d.e.}$  Excise taxes paid on documents pursuant to chapter 201; and
- $\underline{e.f.}$  Ad valorem taxes paid

during the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the date of the application, and the projected amounts of such taxes to be due in the 3 fiscal years immediately following the date of the application.

10. The estimated amount of tax refunds to be claimed for each fiscal year.

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11. A brief statement concerning the applicant's need for tax refunds, and the proposed uses of such refunds by the applicant.

- 12. A resolution adopted by the county commissioners of the county in which the project will be located, which recommends the applicant be approved as a qualified applicant, and which indicates that the necessary commitments of local financial support for the applicant exist. Prior to the adoption of the resolution, the county commission may review the proposed public or private sources of such support and determine whether the proposed sources of local financial support can be provided or, for any applicant whose project is located in a county designated by the Rural Economic Development Initiative, a resolution adopted by the county commissioners of such county requesting that the applicant's project be exempt from the local financial support requirement.
  - 13. Any additional information requested by the office.
- (c) Applications for certification based on the conversion of defense production jobs to nondefense production jobs must be submitted to the office as prescribed by the office and must include, but are not limited to, the following information:
- 1. The applicant's federal employer identification number, the applicant's Florida sales tax registration number, and a notarized signature of an officer of the applicant.
- 2. The permanent location of the manufacturing, assembling, fabricating, research, development, or design facility in this state at which the project is or is to be located.

3. The Department of Defense contract numbers of the contract under which the defense production jobs will be converted to nondefense production jobs.

- 4. The date the contract was executed, and the date the contract is due to expire or is expected to expire, or was canceled.
- 5. The commencement date for the nondefense production operations in this state.
- 6. The number of net new full-time equivalent Florida jobs included in the nondefense production project as of December 31 of each year and the average wage of such jobs.
- 7. The total number of full-time equivalent employees employed by the applicant in this state.
- 8. The percentage of the applicant's gross receipts derived from Department of Defense contracts during the 5 taxable years immediately preceding the date the application is submitted.
  - 9. The amount of:
- a. Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions paid pursuant to chapter 212;
  - b. Corporate income taxes paid pursuant to chapter 220;
- c. Intangible personal property taxes paid pursuant to chapter 199;
  - c.d. Emergency excise taxes paid pursuant to chapter 221;
- 940 <u>d.e.</u> Excise taxes paid on documents pursuant to chapter 941 201; and
- 942 e.<del>f.</del> Ad valorem taxes paid

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during the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the date of the application, and the projected amounts of such taxes to be due in the 3 fiscal years immediately following the date of the application.

- 10. The estimated amount of tax refunds to be claimed for each fiscal year.
- 11. A brief statement concerning the applicant's need for tax refunds, and the proposed uses of such refunds by the applicant.
- 12. A resolution adopted by the county commissioners of the county in which the project will be located, which recommends the applicant be approved as a qualified applicant, and which indicates that the necessary commitments of local financial support for the applicant exist. Prior to the adoption of the resolution, the county commission may review the proposed public or private sources of such support and determine whether the proposed sources of local financial support can be provided or, for any applicant whose project is located in a county designated by the Rural Economic Development Initiative, a resolution adopted by the county commissioners of such county requesting that the applicant's project be exempt from the local financial support requirement.
  - 13. Any additional information requested by the office.
- (d) Applications for certification based on a contract for reuse of a defense-related facility must be submitted to the office as prescribed by the office and must include, but are not limited to, the following information:

1. The applicant's Florida sales tax registration number and a notarized signature of an officer of the applicant.

- 2. The permanent location of the manufacturing, assembling, fabricating, research, development, or design facility in this state at which the project is or is to be located.
- 3. The business entity holding a valid Department of Defense contract or branch of the Armed Forces of the United States that previously occupied the facility, and the date such entity last occupied the facility.
- 4. A copy of the contract to reuse the facility, or such alternative proof as may be prescribed by the office that the applicant is seeking to contract for the reuse of such facility.
- 5. The date the contract to reuse the facility was executed or is expected to be executed, and the date the contract is due to expire or is expected to expire.
- 6. The commencement date for project operations under the contract in this state.
- 7. The number of net new full-time equivalent Florida jobs included in the project as of December 31 of each year and the average wage of such jobs.
- 8. The total number of full-time equivalent employees employed by the applicant in this state.
  - 9. The amount of:

- a. Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions paid pursuant to chapter 212.
  - b. Corporate income taxes paid pursuant to chapter 220.

c. Intangible personal property taxes paid pursuant to chapter 199.

- c.d. Emergency excise taxes paid pursuant to chapter 221.
- 1001 <u>d.e.</u> Excise taxes paid on documents pursuant to chapter 1002 201.
  - <u>e.f.</u> Ad valorem taxes paid during the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the date of the application, and the projected amounts of such taxes to be due in the 3 fiscal years immediately following the date of the application.
  - 10. The estimated amount of tax refunds to be claimed for each fiscal year.
  - 11. A brief statement concerning the applicant's need for tax refunds, and the proposed uses of such refunds by the applicant.
  - 12. A resolution adopted by the county commissioners of the county in which the project will be located, which recommends the applicant be approved as a qualified applicant, and which indicates that the necessary commitments of local financial support for the applicant exist. Prior to the adoption of the resolution, the county commission may review the proposed public or private sources of such support and determine whether the proposed sources of local financial support can be provided or, for any applicant whose project is located in a county designated by the Rural Economic Development Initiative, a resolution adopted by the county commissioners of such county requesting that the applicant's project be exempt from the local financial support requirement.
    - 13. Any additional information requested by the office.

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1026 Section 24. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 1027 288.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1028 288.106 Tax refund program for qualified target industry 1029 businesses.--1030 (2) TAX REFUND; ELIGIBLE AMOUNTS. --1031 After entering into a tax refund agreement under 1032 subsection (4), a qualified target industry business may: 1033 Receive refunds from the account for the following 1034 taxes due and paid by that business beginning with the first 1035 taxable year of the business which begins after entering into 1036 the agreement: 1037 Corporate income taxes under chapter 220. Insurance premium tax under s. 624.509. 1038 b. 1039 Receive refunds from the account for the following 1040 taxes due and paid by that business after entering into the 1041 agreement: Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions under 1042 1043 chapter 212. 1044 b. Intangible personal property taxes under chapter 199. 1045 b.c. Emergency excise taxes under chapter 221. 1046 c.d. Excise taxes on documents under chapter 201. 1047 d.e. Ad valorem taxes paid, as defined in s. 220.03(1). Section 25. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 1048 288.1067, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1049 288.1067 Confidentiality of records. --1050

The following information held by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development, Enterprise Florida, Inc., or county or municipal governmental entities, and their

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employees or agents, pursuant to the incentive programs for qualified businesses as provided in s. 220.191, s. 288.1045, s. 288.106, s. 288.108, or s. 288.1088 is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, for a period not to exceed the duration of the relevant tax refund, tax credit, or incentive agreement:

(q) The amount of:

- 1. Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions paid pursuant to chapter 212;
  - 2. Corporate income taxes paid pursuant to chapter 220;
- 3. Intangible personal property taxes paid pursuant to chapter 199;
  - 3.4. Emergency excise taxes paid pursuant to chapter 221;
  - 4.5. Insurance premium taxes paid pursuant to chapter 624;
- 5.6. Excise taxes paid on documents pursuant to chapter 201; or
- $\underline{6.7.}$  Ad valorem taxes paid, as defined in s. 220.03(1),

which the qualified business reports on its application for certification or reports during the term of the tax refund agreement, and for which the qualified business claims a tax refund under s. 288.1045 or s. 288.106, and any such information held as evidence of the achievement or nonachievement of performance items contained in the tax refund agreement.

Section 26. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsections (6) and (7) of section 341.840, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

341.840 Tax exemption.--

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(2)(a) For the purposes of this section, the term "authority" does not include agents of the authority other than contractors who qualify as such pursuant to subsection (6) $\frac{7}{1}$ .

- (6) A leasehold interest held by the authority is not subject to intangible tax. However, if a leasehold interest held by the authority is subleased to a nongovernmental lessee, such subleasehold interest shall be deemed to be an interest described in s. 199.023(1)(d), and is subject to the intangible tax.
- (6)(7)(a) In order to be considered an agent of the authority for purposes of the exemption from sales and use tax granted by subsection (3) for tangible personal property incorporated into the high-speed rail system, a contractor of the authority that purchases or fabricates such tangible personal property must be certified by the authority as provided in this subsection.
- (b)1. A contractor must apply for a renewal of the exemption not later than December 1 of each calendar year.
- 2. A contractor must apply to the authority on the application form adopted by the authority, which shall develop the form in consultation with the Department of Revenue.
- 3. The authority shall review each submitted application and determine whether it is complete. The authority shall notify the applicant of any deficiencies in the application within 30 days. Upon receipt of a completed application, the authority shall evaluate the application for exemption under this subsection and issue a certification that the contractor is qualified to act as an agent of the authority for purposes of

this section or a denial of such certification within 30 days. The authority shall provide the Department of Revenue with a copy of each certification issued upon approval of an application. Upon receipt of a certification from the authority, the Department of Revenue shall issue an exemption permit to the contractor.

- (c)1. The contractor may extend a copy of its exemption permit to its vendors in lieu of paying sales tax on purchases of tangible personal property qualifying for exemption under this section. Possession of a copy of the exemption permit relieves the seller of the responsibility of collecting tax on the sale, and the Department of Revenue shall look solely to the contractor for recovery of tax upon a determination that the contractor was not entitled to the exemption.
- 2. The contractor may extend a copy of its exemption permit to real property subcontractors supplying and installing tangible personal property that is exempt under subsection (3). Any such subcontractor is authorized to extend a copy of the permit to the subcontractor's vendors in order to purchase qualifying tangible personal property tax-exempt. If the subcontractor uses the exemption permit to purchase tangible personal property that is determined not to qualify for exemption under subsection (3), the Department of Revenue may assess and collect any tax, penalties, and interest that are due from either the contractor holding the exemption permit or the subcontractor that extended the exemption permit to the seller.
- (d) Any contractor authorized to act as an agent of the authority under this section shall maintain the necessary books

and records to document the exempt status of purchases and fabrication costs made or incurred under the permit. In addition, an authorized contractor extending its exemption permit to its subcontractors shall maintain a copy of the subcontractor's books, records, and invoices indicating all purchases made by the subcontractor under the authorized contractor's permit. If, in an audit conducted by the Department of Revenue, it is determined that tangible personal property purchased or fabricated claiming exemption under this section does not meet the criteria for exemption, the amount of taxes not paid at the time of purchase or fabrication shall be immediately due and payable to the Department of Revenue, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the date of purchase, in the manner prescribed by chapter 212.

- (e) If a contractor fails to apply for a high-speed rail system exemption permit, or if a contractor initially determined by the authority to not qualify for exemption is subsequently determined to be eligible, the contractor shall receive the benefit of the exemption in this subsection through a refund of previously paid taxes for transactions that otherwise would have been exempt. A refund may not be made for such taxes without the issuance of a certification by the authority that the contractor was authorized to make purchases tax-exempt and a determination by the Department of Revenue that the purchases qualified for the exemption.
- (f) The authority may adopt rules governing the application process for exemption of a contractor as an

1166 authorized agent of the authority.

(g) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules governing the issuance and form of high-speed rail system exemption permits, the audit of contractors and subcontractors using such permits, the recapture of taxes on nonqualified purchases, and the manner and form of refund applications.

Section 27. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsections (3), (8), and (12) of section 376.30781, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.30781 Partial tax credits for rehabilitation of drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas; application process; rulemaking authority; revocation authority.--

- (2)(a) A credit in the amount of 35 percent of the costs of voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site rehabilitation at the following sites is allowed pursuant to  $\underline{s}$ .
- 1. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site eligible for state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3);
- 2. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site at which cleanup is undertaken by the real property owner pursuant to s. 376.3078(11), if the real property owner is not also, and has never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility where the contamination exists; or
- 3. A brownfield site in a designated brownfield area under 1191 s. 376.80.
  - (3) The Department of Environmental Protection shall be responsible for allocating the tax credits provided for in s.

ss. 199.1055 and 220.1845, not to exceed a total of \$2 million in tax credits annually.

- (8) On or before March 1, the Department of Environmental Protection shall inform each eligible tax credit applicant of the amount of its partial tax credit and provide each eligible tax credit applicant with a tax credit certificate that must be submitted with its tax return to the Department of Revenue to claim the tax credit or be transferred pursuant to s.  $\frac{199.1055(1)(g)}{(g)}$  or s.  $\frac{220.1845(1)(h)}{(g)}$ . Credits will not result in the payment of refunds if total credits exceed the amount of tax owed.
- (12) A tax credit applicant who receives state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3) for rehabilitation of a drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site is ineligible to receive a tax credit under s. 199.1055 or s. 220.1845 for costs incurred by the tax credit applicant in conjunction with the rehabilitation of that site during the same time period that state-administered site rehabilitation was underway.
- Section 28. Subsection (13) of section 493.6102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 493.6102 Inapplicability of this chapter.--This chapter shall not apply to:
- church or ecclesiastical or denominational organization having an established physical place of worship in this state at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted or by a church cemetery religious institution as defined in s. 199.183(2)(a) to provide security on the

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institution property of the organization or cemetery, and who does not carry a firearm in the course of her or his duties.

Section 29. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 516.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

516.031 Finance charge; maximum rates.--

(3) OTHER CHARGES.--

- (a) In addition to the interest, delinquency, and insurance charges herein provided for, no further or other charges or amount whatsoever for any examination, service, commission, or other thing or otherwise shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for, or received as a condition to the grant of a loan, except:
- 1. An amount not to exceed \$10 to reimburse a portion of the costs for investigating the character and credit of the person applying for the loan;
- 2. An annual fee of \$25 on the anniversary date of each line-of-credit account;
- 3. Charges paid for brokerage fee on a loan or line of credit of more than \$10,000, title insurance, and the appraisal of real property offered as security when paid to a third party and supported by an actual expenditure;
- 4. Intangible personal property tax on the loan note or obligation when secured by a lien on real property;
- $\underline{4.5.}$  The documentary excise tax and lawful fees, if any, actually and necessarily paid out by the licensee to any public officer for filing, recording, or releasing in any public office any instrument securing the loan, which fees may be collected when the loan is made or at any time thereafter;

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5.6. The premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the licensee in connection with the loan, if the premium does not exceed the fees which would otherwise be payable, which premium may be collected when the loan is made or at any time thereafter;

- $\underline{6.7.}$  Actual and reasonable attorney's fees and court costs as determined by the court in which suit is filed;
- 7.8. Actual and commercially reasonable expenses of repossession, storing, repairing and placing in condition for sale, and selling of any property pledged as security; or
- 8.9. A delinquency charge not to exceed \$10 for each payment in default for a period of not less than 10 days, if the charge is agreed upon, in writing, between the parties before imposing the charge.

Any charges, including interest, in excess of the combined total of all charges authorized and permitted by this chapter constitute a violation of chapter 687 governing interest and usury, and the penalties of that chapter apply. In the event of a bona fide error, the licensee shall refund or credit the borrower with the amount of the overcharge immediately but within 20 days from the discovery of such error.

Section 30. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 650.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

650.05 Plans for coverage of employees of political subdivisions.--

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(b) The grants-in-aid and other revenue referred to in paragraph (a) specifically include, but are not limited to, minimum foundation program grants to public school districts and community colleges; gasoline, motor fuel, intangible, cigarette, racing, and insurance premium taxes distributed to political subdivisions; and amounts specifically appropriated as grants-in-aid for mental health, mental retardation, and mosquito control programs.

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 655.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

655.071 International banking facilities; definitions; notice before establishment.--

- (1) "International banking facility" means a set of asset and liability accounts segregated on the books and records of a banking organization, as that term is defined in s.  $\underline{201.23}$   $\underline{199.023}$ , that includes only international banking facility deposits, borrowings, and extensions of credit, as those terms shall be defined by the commission pursuant to subsection (2).
- Section 32. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 733.702, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 733.702 Limitations on presentation of claims. --
- (5) The Department of Revenue may file a claim against the estate of a decedent for taxes due under chapter 199 after the expiration of the time for filing claims provided in subsection (1), if the department files its claim within 30 days after the service of the inventory. Upon filing of the estate tax return with the department as provided in s. 198.13, or to the extent the inventory or estate tax return is amended or supplemented,

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the department has the right to file a claim or to amend its previously filed claim within 30 days after service of the estate tax return, or an amended or supplemented inventory or filing of an amended or supplemental estate tax return, as to the additional information disclosed.

(5) (6) Nothing in this section shall extend the limitations period set forth in s. 733.710.

Section 33. Effective upon this act becoming a law, the executive director of the Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met, adopt emergency rules under ss.

120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to implement chapter

199, Florida Statutes. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such emergency rules shall remain effective for 6 months after the date of adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.

Section 34. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect January 1, 2006.