### Florida Senate - 2008

By Senator Atwater

25-03750B-08

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to late-night business security; providing
3	a short title; creating s. 812.177, F.S.; providing
4	legislative intent; providing definitions; providing
5	incentives for specified late-night businesses to have
6	digital video security camera systems; providing
7	requirements for such systems; requiring any rate filing
8	for liability insurance for properties or businesses
9	subject to these requirements to include certain
10	discounts, credits, or other rate differentials; requiring
11	maintenance of specified records; providing that records
12	are not admissible in specified court proceedings;
13	providing exceptions; providing for rulemaking; creating
14	s. 812.1775, F.S.; requiring an Internet-accessible
15	information database to assist businesses needing to
16	purchase specified compliance equipment; authorizing
17	programs to assist businesses in purchasing compliance
18	equipment; creating s. 205.1955, F.S.; providing for a tax
19	credit against local occupational license taxes for costs
20	of digital video security camera system compliance;
21	providing for limits on credit; creating s. 220.194, F.S.;
22	providing for a corporate income tax credit for certain
23	costs of digital video security camera system compliance;
24	providing for carryover of unused credit; providing for
25	transfer of unused credits in certain circumstances;
26	providing for recovery of deficiencies following audit;
27	providing for net income effect of claimed credits;
28	providing for rulemaking; amending s. 220.02, F.S.;

# Page 1 of 9

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25-03750B-08
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         conforming a provision to provide for carryover of unused
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         credits; providing an effective date.
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    Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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34
         Section 1.
                     This act may be cited as the "Sergeant Chris
    Reyka Memorial Crime Prevention Act."
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         Section 2. Section 812.177, Florida Statutes, is created to
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    read:
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         812.177 Late-night businesses; surveillance cameras.--
         (1) PURPOSE. -- The purpose of this section is to provide
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    incentives for businesses regularly remaining open from 11 p.m.
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    to 5 a.m. at which a felony has occurred to install surveillance
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    camera systems in their parking lots. The presence of these
43
    surveillance camera systems may serve to prevent crime and assist
44
    law enforcement agencies in the event that crimes occur.
45
         (2) DEFINITIONS.--For purposes of this section and s.
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    812.1775, the term:
47
              "Department" means the Department of Business and
         (a)
48
    Professional Regulation.
49
         (b)
              "Late-night business" means a retail or other business
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    that is open to the general public between the hours of 11 p.m.
51
    and 5 a.m. on a regular basis.
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              "Regular basis" means a minimum of 200 days per year.
         (C)
53
              DIGITAL VIDEO SECURITY CAMERA SYSTEM INCENTIVES;
         (3)
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    SPECIFICATIONS.--
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         (a) If a felony as defined by Florida Statutes occurs or
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    has occurred at a late-night business since January 1, 2008, that
57
    late-night business may install a digital video security camera
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20082774\_\_\_

58	system to record activity at the premises of that late-night
59	business. The digital video security camera system for a free-
60	standing business may include a minimum of four cameras and, for
61	a business that is not free-standing, the system may have cameras
62	covering as many of the surveillance areas listed below as
63	feasible. The digital video security camera system may include
64	recording equipment. All cameras and equipment shall meet the
65	minimum performance standards in this subsection. The department
66	may adopt rules setting forth technical specifications for
67	equipment necessary to comply with the performance standards of
68	this subsection. Three camera surveillance areas may be located
69	outside the business and one inside. Additional cameras may be
70	required, as needed, to provide the coverage as described in this
71	paragraph. The surveillance areas and types of cameras may be as
72	follows:
73	1. Surveillance area one may be outside the business entry
	1. Surveillance area one may be outside the business entry and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business
73	
73 74	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business
73 74 75	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night
73 74 75 76	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution
73 74 75 76 77	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution day/night camera.
73 74 75 76 77 78	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution day/night camera. 2. Surveillance area two may be inside the business to view
73 74 75 76 77 78 79	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution day/night camera. 2. Surveillance area two may be inside the business to view patrons entering the late-night business through the entry door
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution day/night camera. 2. Surveillance area two may be inside the business to view patrons entering the late-night business through the entry door with a view of the front cash register and sales transaction
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution day/night camera. 2. Surveillance area two may be inside the business to view patrons entering the late-night business through the entry door with a view of the front cash register and sales transaction area, if possible, and shall be covered by a camera with wide
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution day/night camera. 2. Surveillance area two may be inside the business to view patrons entering the late-night business through the entry door with a view of the front cash register and sales transaction area, if possible, and shall be covered by a camera with wide dynamic range, backlight compensation, and image correction. If
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution day/night camera. 2. Surveillance area two may be inside the business to view patrons entering the late-night business through the entry door with a view of the front cash register and sales transaction area, if possible, and shall be covered by a camera with wide dynamic range, backlight compensation, and image correction. If only one camera is used and a view of the entry door and the
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	<pre>and provide a broad view of the entry of the late-night business with a clear view of who is entering and leaving the late-night business. This area shall be covered by a high resolution day/night camera. 2. Surveillance area two may be inside the business to view patrons entering the late-night business through the entry door with a view of the front cash register and sales transaction area, if possible, and shall be covered by a camera with wide dynamic range, backlight compensation, and image correction. If only one camera is used and a view of the entry door and the front cash register and sales transaction area is not possible,</pre>

# Page 3 of 9

	25-03750B-08 20082774
87	3. Surveillance area three may be outside the building with
88	the camera positioned to give the best possible coverage for
89	incidents that may occur and may be covered by an infrared
90	illuminated day/night camera with a 3.3 to 12 mm varifocal auto
91	<u>iris lens.</u>
92	4. Surveillance area four may be outside the building with
93	the camera positioned to give the best possible coverage for
94	incidents that occur on the opposite side of the building from
95	surveillance area three. This area may be covered by a camera
96	meeting the same requirements as the camera used for surveillance
97	area three.
98	(b) Each camera shall have a clear view of at least 50 feet
99	for identification purposes. The cameras shall record to a
100	digital recorder with a minimum resolution of 640 x 480 pixels.
101	(c) The digital recorder shall be capable of recording at
102	60 frames per second with MPEG-1 compression. The recorder must
103	be housed in a clean, locked room with adequate ventilation and
104	accessible to only managers of the late-night business. The
105	digital recorder shall be capable of retrieving a still image or
106	archived video on CD or DVD formats to assist in offender
107	identification and apprehension. The digital video security
108	camera system must be capable of storing a minimum of 72 hours of
109	activity from all cameras used at the business.
110	(4) INCENTIVESA late-night business may receive the
111	following incentives for the installation and maintenance of a
112	digital video security camera system as required in subsection
113	<u>(3):</u>
114	(a) Any rate filing for liability insurance for commercial
115	properties or businesses covered by this section must include

# Page 4 of 9

20082774

116 actuarially reasonable discounts, credits, or other rate 117 differentials, or appropriate reductions in deductibles, for 118 properties or businesses that are in compliance with this 119 section. 120 (b) A reduction in occupational license taxes as provided 121 in s. 205.1955. 122 (c) A corporation tax credit as provided in s. 220.194. 123 (5) RECORDKEEPING. --124 (a)1. As required by the department, a late-night business 125 shall maintain records of the cost of installation of the digital video security camera system and records indicating that all 126 127 necessary maintenance of the system has been performed to keep 128 the system in working order. 129 2. A late-night business may also maintain any additional records necessary for any incentive claimed under subsection (4). 130 131 Such records shall be maintained for the time period required for 1.32 income tax records provided under s. 213.35 and shall be provided 133 to the relevant taxing agency or insurer on request. 134 (b) Records maintained under paragraph (a) are not 135 admissible in an action founded in tort against the property 136 owner or late-night business to prove negligence or other 137 culpable conduct in connection with an event. This paragraph does 138 not require the exclusion of evidence when offered for another 139 purpose, such as proving ownership or control or impeachment. 140 (6) Rulemaking.--The department may adopt rules pursuant to 141 ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 as necessary to implement the 142 provisions of this section. 143 Section 3. Section 812.1775, Florida Statutes, is created 144 to read:

#### Page 5 of 9

20082774\_\_\_

145	812.1775 Equipment purchase assistance
146	(1) The department shall maintain an Internet-accessible
147	database of equipment that may be used to comply with the
148	requirements of s. 812.177, including vendor contact information
149	and, where available, pricing information.
150	(2) The department may, in conjunction with any other state
151	agency, develop a program combining private orders for equipment
152	that may be used to comply with the requirements of s. 812.177
153	and, when feasible, state orders for similar equipment to obtain
154	a lower price for equipment than available for purchase by
155	individual late-night businesses.
156	(3) The department may also develop any other program that
157	may lower purchase prices for such equipment to late-night
158	businesses as long as the program does not directly use state
159	funds to subsidize the purchase of such equipment.
160	Section 4. Section 205.1955, Florida Statutes, is created
161	to read:
162	205.1955 Tax credit for late-night business digital video
163	security camera systemsAn annual credit against the tax
164	imposed by a county or municipality under this chapter, up to the
165	amount of tax assessed by the county or municipality, shall be
166	allowed to a taxpayer based on the taxpayer's expenditures to
167	comply with the installation and maintenance of a digital video
168	security camera system required under s. 812.177 for a late-night
169	business. The tax credit shall first be applied to any municipal
170	tax due, if any. The remaining available tax credit, if any,
171	shall then be applied to the county tax due, if any. The total
172	tax credit available to be applied to county and municipal taxes
173	due from a taxpayer in any one year shall not exceed the total

# Page 6 of 9

25-03750B-08 20082774 174 amount spent by the taxpayer during that year to comply with s. 175 812.177. This section does not relieve a business from an 176 obligation to obtain a receipt otherwise required by this 177 chapter. Tax credit unused in one year shall not be carried 178 forward to a future year. Section 5. Section 220.194, Florida Statutes, is created to 179 180 read: 181 220.194 Tax credit for late-night business digital video 182 security camera systems. --183 (1) As used in this section, the term: (a) "Late-night business" has the same meaning as provided 184 185 in s. 812.177. 186 (b) "Digital video security camera system" means a system 187 in compliance with s. 812.177. 188 (2) An annual credit against the tax imposed by this 189 chapter shall be allowed to a taxpayer, based on the taxpayer's 190 expenditures to comply with the installation and maintenance of a 191 digital video security camera system required under s. 812.177 192 for a late-night business, less the amount of any tax credit 193 claimed by the taxpayer under s. 205.1955 for any tax due under chapter 205 during that year. 194 195 (3) If the tax credit granted pursuant to this section is 196 not fully used in one year because of insufficient tax liability 197 on the part of the taxpayer, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 5 years. The carryover credit 198 199 may be used in a subsequent year when the tax imposed by this 200 chapter for such year exceeds the credit for such year, after 201 applying the other credits and unused credit carryovers in the 202 order provided in s. 220.02(8).

#### Page 7 of 9

20082774

203 (4) A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this 204 state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may 205 be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the 206 amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group. 207 (5) (a) Tax credits that may be available under this section 208 to an entity eligible under this section may be transferred after 209 a merger or acquisition to the surviving or acquiring entity and 210 used in the same manner with the same limitations. 211 The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as (b) 212 described in paragraph (a) may transfer any unused credit in 213 whole or in units of no less than 25 percent of the remaining 214 credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in the same 215 manner and with the same limitations under this section. Such 216 transferred credits may not be transferred again although they 217 may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity subject to the 218 same conditions and limitations as described in this section. 219 (c) In the event the credit provided for under this section 220 is reduced as a result of an examination or audit by the 221 department, such tax deficiency shall be recovered from the first entity or the surviving or acquiring entity to have claimed such 222 223 credit up to the amount of credit taken. Any subsequent 224 deficiencies shall be assessed against any entity acquiring and 225 claiming such credit or, in the case of multiple succeeding 226 entities, in the order of credit succession. 227 (6) A taxpayer claiming a credit under this section shall be required to add back to net income that portion of its 228 229 business deductions claimed on its federal return paid or 230 incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the

231 credit allowable for the taxable year under this section.

### Page 8 of 9

20082774

232 (7) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 233 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement and administer this section, 234 including rules prescribing forms, the documentation needed to 235 substantiate a claim for the tax credit, and the specific 236 procedures and guidelines for claiming the credit. 237 Section 6. Subsection (8) of section 220.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 238 239 220.02 Legislative intent.--240 It is the intent of the Legislature that credits (8) 241 against either the corporate income tax or the franchise tax be 242 applied in the following order: those enumerated in s. 631.828, 243 those enumerated in s. 220.191, those enumerated in s. 220.181, 244 those enumerated in s. 220.183, those enumerated in s. 220.182, 245 those enumerated in s. 220.1895, those enumerated in s. 221.02, 246 those enumerated in s. 220.184, those enumerated in s. 220.186, 247 those enumerated in s. 220.1845, those enumerated in s. 220.19, 248 those enumerated in s. 220.185, those enumerated in s. 220.187, 249 those enumerated in s. 220.192, and those enumerated in s. 250 220.193, and those enumerated in s. 220.194. 251 Section 7. This act shall take effect January 1, 2009.