By Senator Haridopolos

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A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to tax administration; amending s. 72.011, 3 F.S.; revising the time for commencing actions to contest a tax matter; amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; revising the 4 5 list of tax-related forms that a taxpayer has a right to 6 keep confidential; amending s. 201.02, F.S.; revising 7 provisions relating to forms for indicating nonprofit 8 status; amending s. 201.022, F.S.; revising provisions 9 relating to the filing of tax returns resulting from the 10 sale of real property; amending s. 212.07, F.S.; 11 conforming a cross-reference; providing penalties for 12 knowingly failing to collect taxes due; amending s. 13 212.08, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the tax 14 exemption for building materials used to rehabilitate real 15 property in enterprise zones; amending s. 212.12, F.S.; revising penalties for failing to report taxes due; 16 17 amending s. 212.18, F.S.; revising penalties for failing to register as a dealer; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; 18 19 revising provisions relating to confidentiality; authorizing the Department of Revenue to send certain 20 2.1 general information to taxpayers by electronic means; 22 deleting a provision that allows the disclosure of certain 23 information to the Chief Financial Officer; authorizing 24 the department to provide taxpayer information to the

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rules; creating s. 213.0532, F.S.; requiring financial

additional exception from the public-records exemption;

authorizing the Department of Revenue to publish a list of

delinquent taxpayers; authorizing the department to adopt

Division of Hotels and Restaurants; providing an

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institutions to enter into agreements with the department to conduct data matches to identify delinquent taxpayers; providing definitions; requiring the department to pay a fee to cover the cost to the institution; providing immunity from liability for certain actions by the institution; authorizing the department to institute civil actions; authorizing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 213.25, F.S.; clarifying that the department's authority to reduce tax refunds or credits by the amount of other taxes owed applies to unemployment compensation taxes; amending s. 213.67, F.S.; revising the time for commencing actions to contest a tax levy; creating s. 213.691, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to issue or file integrated warrants and judgment lien certificates; creating s. 213.692, F.S.; authorizing the department to file a single consolidated tax warrant for multiple taxes due and to revoke a taxpayer's certificate of registration if the taxpayer owes any taxes to the state; requiring a cash deposit or other security for issuing a new certificate of registration; authorizing the department to adopt rules; authorizing emergency rules; creating s. 213.758, F.S.; assigning tax liability when property is transferred; requiring a taxpayer who quits the business without benefit of a purchaser to make a final return and full payment within a specified period; providing for the Department of Legal Affairs to issue an injunction; specifying a transferee's liability for tax, interest, and penalties; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt rules; amending s. 220.21, F.S.; revising

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provisions relating to the electronic filing of corporate taxes; providing for retroactivity; amending s. 336.021, F.S.; revising the order for distributing the local option fuel tax revenues; amending s. 443.1215, F.S.; revising a cross-reference; amending s. 443.1316, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 443.141, F.S.; providing penalties for erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient unemployment compensation tax reports filed by employers; providing a statute of limitation on liens for the collection of unpaid unemployment taxes; amending s. 509.261, F.S.; authorizing the Division of Hotels and Restaurants to find, suspend or revoke a license for violating state tax laws; amending s. 624.509, F.S.; deleting the alternative salary tax credit calculation for mutual holding companies; repealing s. 213.054, F.S., relating to a report naming persons who claim a deduction for the net earnings of an international banking facility; providing for retroactive application of specified provisions; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 72.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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Jurisdiction of circuit courts in specific tax 72.011 matters; administrative hearings and appeals; time for commencing action; parties; deposits. --

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(2) (a) An action may not be brought to contest an assessment of any tax, interest, or penalty assessed under a

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section or chapter specified in subsection (1) <u>if the petition is postmarked or the action is filed</u> more than 60 days after the date the assessment becomes final. An action may not be brought to contest a denial of refund of any tax, interest, or penalty paid under a section or chapter specified in subsection (1) <u>if the petition is postmarked or the action is filed</u> more than 60 days after the date the denial becomes final.

Section 2. Effective January 1, 2009, paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

192.0105 Taxpayer rights. -- There is created a Florida Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the departmental rules include:

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(4) THE RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY. --

- (a) The right to have information kept confidential, including federal tax information, ad valorem tax returns, social security numbers, all financial records produced by the taxpayer, Form DR-219 Return for Transfers of Interest in Real Property, returns required by s. 201.022 for documentary stamp tax information, and sworn statements of gross income, copies of federal income tax returns for the prior year, wage and earnings statements (W-2 forms), and other documents (see ss. 192.105, 193.074, 193.114(5), 195.027(3) and (6), and 196.101(4)(c)).
- Section 3. Effective January 1, 2009, subsection (6) of section 201.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 201.02 Tax on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interests in real property.--
- assignment, transfer, or other disposition, or any document, which arises out of a transfer of real property from a nonprofit organization to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, to any state agency, to any water management district, or to any local government. For purposes of this subsection, "nonprofit organization" means an organization whose purpose is the preservation of natural resources and which is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The return required by s. 201.022 shall provide a place The Department of Revenue shall provide a form, or a place on an existing form, for the nonprofit organization to indicate its exempt status. The following notation must be placed on the document assigning, transferring, or otherwise disposing of the property, adjacent to the official records stamp of the county,

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at the time of its recording in the public records: "This document is exempt from documentary stamp tax pursuant to s. 201.02(6), F.S."

Section 4. Effective January 1, 2009, section 201.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

201.022 Consideration for realty; filing of return condition precedent to recordation; penalty; compensation of clerks; failure to file does not impair validity.--

(1) As a condition precedent to recording the recordation of any deed transferring an interest in real property, the grantor or the grantee or agent for grantee shall execute and file a return, in a format prescribed by the Department of Revenue, with the clerk of the circuit court, who may accept the return electronically. The return shall state the actual consideration paid for the interest in real property and. The return shall state the parcel identification number maintained by the county property appraiser in a manner prescribed by the department. If the parcel is a split or cutout parcel, the return shall state the parent parcel identification number if the parcel identification number has not been assigned. The return shall not be recorded or otherwise become a public record and is shall be confidential, as provided by s. 193.074, and shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1), except that the Department of Environmental Protection or, through the Department of Environmental Protection, its contract appraiser, shall have access to the return to verify the consideration paid for the in any transfer of an interest in real property if the, when such transfer is considered as part of an appraisal for a proposed land acquisition project conducted pursuant to any Department of

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Environmental Protection land acquisition program. The Department of Environmental Protection or its contract appraiser shall not disclose the contents of the return to any other public or private entity. The original return shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue, and a copy shall be forwarded to the property appraiser.

- and filed, any person who is required by this section is not execute and filed, any person who is required by this section to execute and file a return with the clerk of the circuit court and who fails to do so is shall be liable for a penalty of \$25 to be collected and retained by the clerk of the circuit court. The penalty imposed by this subsection shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed by the revenue laws of this state. The penalty may be compromised as provided in s. 213.21.
- (3) If the return required by this section is not executed and filed, the clerk of the circuit court shall is required to execute and file the return, on paper or electronically, with the department. The clerk shall be compensated 1.0 percent of the tax paid on deeds as the cost of processing the return required by this section in the form of a deduction from the amount of the tax due and remitted by the clerk. The department shall allow the deduction to the clerk paying and remitting the tax in the manner provided by the department unless. However, no deduction or allowance shall be granted when there is a manifest failure to maintain proper records or make proper reports. The compensation provided in this subsection is herein shall be in addition to that provided in s. 201.11(2).
- (4) Failure of any grantee or the grantee's agent to execute and file with the clerk of the circuit court the $\frac{1}{2}$ return

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required in subsection (1) does not impair the validity of any deed heretofore or hereafter recorded that transfers transferring an interest in real property.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 212.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.07 Sales, storage, use tax; tax added to purchase price; dealer not to absorb; liability of purchasers who cannot prove payment of the tax; penalties; general exemptions.--

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(b) A resale must be in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations, and any dealer who makes a sale for resale which is not in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations shall himself or herself be liable for and pay the tax. Any dealer who makes a sale for resale shall document the exempt nature of the transaction, as established by rules promulgated by the department, by retaining a copy of the purchaser's resale certificate. In lieu of maintaining a copy of the certificate, a dealer may document, prior to the time of sale, an authorization number provided telephonically or electronically by the department, or by such other means established by rule of the department. The dealer may rely on a resale certificate issued pursuant to s. 212.18(3)(d) s. 212.18(3)(c), valid at the time of receipt from the purchaser, without seeking annual verification of the resale certificate if the dealer makes recurring sales to a purchaser in the normal course of business on a continual basis. For purposes of this paragraph, "recurring sales to a purchaser in the normal course of business" refers to a sale in which the dealer extends credit to the purchaser and records the debt as an account receivable,

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or in which the dealer sells to a purchaser who has an established cash or C.O.D. account, similar to an open credit account. For purposes of this paragraph, purchases are made from a selling dealer on a continual basis if the selling dealer makes, in the normal course of business, sales to the purchaser no less frequently than once in every 12-month period. A dealer may, through the informal protest provided for in s. 213.21 and the rules of the Department of Revenue, provide the department with evidence of the exempt status of a sale. Consumer certificates of exemption executed by those exempt entities that were registered with the department at the time of sale, resale certificates provided by purchasers who were active dealers at the time of sale, and verification by the department of a purchaser's active dealer status at the time of sale in lieu of a resale certificate shall be accepted by the department when submitted during the protest period, but may not be accepted in any proceeding under chapter 120 or any circuit court action instituted under chapter 72.

- (3) (a) A Any dealer who fails, neglects, or refuses to collect the tax or fees imposed under this chapter herein provided, either by himself or herself or through the dealer's agents or employees, is, in addition to the penalty of being liable for and paying the tax or fees himself or herself, commits guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A dealer who willfully fails to collect the tax or fees imposed under this chapter after the department provides notice of the duty to collect the tax or fees shall, in addition to being liable for and paying the tax or fees and for any other

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penalties provided by law, be liable for a specific penalty of

100 percent of any uncollected tax or fees and, upon conviction,

for fine and punishment as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or

s. 775.084:

- 1. If the total amount of uncollected taxes or fees is less than \$300, the first offense is a misdemeanor of the second degree, the second offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses are felonies of the third degree.
- 2. If the total amount of the uncollected taxes or fees is \$300 or more but less than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree.
- 3. If the total amount of the uncollected taxes or fees is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree.
- 4. If the total amount of the uncollected taxes or fees is \$100,000 or more, the offense is a felony of the first degree.
- (c) For the purposes of this subsection, "willful" means a voluntary, intentional violation of a known legal duty.
- (d) The department shall give notice of the duty to collect taxes or fees to the dealer by personal service, oral or written; or by sending notice to the dealer by registered mail, to the dealer's last known address; or by both personal service and mailing.
- Section 6. Paragraph (g) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the

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storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE. --
- (g) Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone.--
- Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone are shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the items have been used for the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., this exemption inures to the owner, lessee, or lessor at the time of the rehabilitated real property located in an enterprise zone is rehabilitated, but only through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive a refund pursuant to this paragraph, the owner, lessee, or lessor of the rehabilitated real property located in an enterprise zone must file an application under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable. A single application for refund may be submitted for multiple, contiguous parcels that were parts of a single parcel that was divided as part of the rehabilitation of the property. All other requirements of this paragraph apply to each parcel on an individual basis. The application must include τ which includes:
 - a. The name and address of the person claiming the refund.
- b. An address and assessment roll parcel number of the rehabilitated real property in an enterprise zone for which a refund of previously paid taxes is being sought.

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c. A description of the improvements made to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property.

- d. A copy of <u>a valid</u> the building permit issued <u>by the county or municipal building department</u> for the rehabilitation of the real property.
- A sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury, from the general contractor, licensed in this state, with whom the applicant contracted to make the improvements necessary to rehabilitate accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property, which statement lists the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property, the actual cost of the building materials, and the amount of sales tax paid in this state on the building materials. If In the event that a general contractor has not been used, the applicant shall provide the this information in a sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury. Copies of the invoices which evidence the purchase of the building materials used in the such rehabilitation and the payment of sales tax on the building materials shall be attached to the sworn statement provided by the general contractor or by the applicant. Unless the actual cost of building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property and the payment of sales taxes due are thereon is documented by a general contractor or by the applicant in this manner, the cost of such building materials shall be an amount equal to 40 percent of the increase in assessed value for ad valorem tax purposes.
- f. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the rehabilitated real property is located.

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g. A certification by the local building code inspector that the improvements necessary <u>for rehabilitating</u> to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property are substantially completed.

- h. Whether the business is a small business as defined by $s.\ 288.703(1)$.
- i. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- This exemption inures to a municipality city, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization through a refund of previously paid taxes if the building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone are paid for from the funds of a community development block grant, State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program. To receive a refund of previously paid taxes pursuant to this paragraph, a municipality city, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization must file an application that which includes the same information required to be provided in subparagraph 1. by an owner, lessee, or lessor of rehabilitated real property. In addition, the application must include a sworn statement signed by the chief executive officer of the municipality city, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization seeking a refund which states that the building materials for which a refund is sought were paid for from the funds of a community

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development block grant, State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program.

- Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all the information required under pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the required information required pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eliqible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify that if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification must shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the department of Revenue. The applicant is shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.
- 4. An application for a refund pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the rehabilitation of the property is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector or by September 1 after the rehabilitated property is first subject to assessment.
- 5. Only Not more than one exemption through a refund of previously paid taxes for the rehabilitation of real property is allowed shall be permitted for any single parcel of property unless there is a change in ownership, a new lessor, or a new lessee of the real property. A No refund may not shall be granted

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pursuant to this paragraph unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$500. The No refund may not granted pursuant to this paragraph shall exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the Florida sales or use tax paid on the cost of the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property as determined pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.e. or \$5,000, or, if at least no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the amount of refund may granted pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on the cost of such building materials or \$10,000. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph must shall be made within 30 days after of formal approval by the department of the application for the refund. This subparagraph shall apply retroactively to July 1, 2005.

- 6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
- 7. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under the provisions of this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the rehabilitated real property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.
- 8. For the purposes of the exemption provided in this paragraph:

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a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property $\underline{\text{that}}$ which becomes a component part of improvements to real property.

- b. "Real property" has the same meaning as in s. 192.001 provided in s. 192.001(12).
- c. "Rehabilitation of real property" means the reconstruction, renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, construction, or expansion of improvements to real property.
- d. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as $\frac{1}{2}$ provided in s. 192.042(1).
- 9. This paragraph expires on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

Section 7. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.--

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(d) Any person who makes a false or fraudulent return with a willful intent to evade payment of any tax or fee imposed under this chapter; any person who, after the department's delivery of a written notice to the person's last known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to register the person's business as a dealer, intentionally fails to register the business; and any person who, after the department's delivery of a written notice to the person's last known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to collect tax on specific transactions, intentionally fails to collect such tax, shall, in

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addition to the other penalties provided by law, be liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of any unreported or any uncollected tax or fee and, upon conviction, for fine and punishment as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Delivery of written notice may be made by certified mail, or by the use of such other method as is documented as being necessary and reasonable under the circumstances. The civil and criminal penalties imposed herein for failure to comply with a written notice alerting the person of the requirement to register the person's business as a dealer or to collect tax on specific transactions shall not apply if the person timely files a written challenge to such notice in accordance with procedures established by the department by rule or the notice fails to clearly advise that failure to comply with or timely challenge the notice will result in the imposition of the civil and criminal penalties imposed herein.

- 1. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is less than \$300, the first offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the second degree, the second offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction are felonies of the third degree.
- 2. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$300 or more but less than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree.

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3. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree.

4. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$100,000 or more, the offense is a felony of the first degree.

Section 8. Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of subsection (3) of section 212.18, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as paragraphs (d), (e), and (f), respectively, and paragraph (b) of that subsection is amended to read:

212.18 Administration of law; registration of dealers; rules.--

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The department, upon receipt of such application, shall (b) will grant to the applicant a separate certificate of registration for each place of business, which certificate may be canceled by the department or its designated assistants for any failure by the certificateholder to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter. The certificate is not assignable and is valid only for the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation to which issued. The certificate must be placed in a conspicuous place in the business or businesses for which it is issued and must be displayed at all times. Except as provided in this subsection, no person shall engage in business as a dealer or in leasing, renting, or letting of or granting licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, or real property as hereinbefore defined, nor shall any person sell or receive anything of value by way of admissions, without first

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having obtained such a certificate or after such certificate has been canceled; no person shall receive any license from any authority within the state to engage in any such business without first having obtained such a certificate or after such certificate has been canceled. The engaging in the business of selling or leasing tangible personal property or services or as a dealer, as defined in this chapter, or the engaging in leasing, renting, or letting of or granting licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps that are taxable under this chapter, or real property, or the engaging in the business of selling or receiving anything of value by way of admissions, without such certificate first being obtained or after such certificate has been canceled by the department, is prohibited.

- (c)1. The failure or refusal of any person, firm, copartnership, or corporation to register so qualify when required hereunder is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, or subject to injunctive proceedings as provided by law. Such failure or refusal also subjects the offender to a \$100 initial registration fee in lieu of the \$5 registration fee authorized in paragraph (a). However, the department may waive the increase in the registration fee if it determines is determined by the department that the failure to register was due to reasonable cause and not to willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud.
- 2. Any person who willfully fails to register after the department provides notice of the duty to register as a dealer for the purpose of engaging in or conducting business in the

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548 state, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- <u>a.</u> For the purposes of this section, "willful" means a voluntary, intentional violation of a known legal duty.
- b. The department shall give notice of the duty to register to the person by personal service, oral or written; or by sending notice by registered mail to the person's last known address; or by personal service and mailing.
- Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), subsection (5), and paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraph (z) is added to subsection (8) of that section, and subsection (19) is added to that section, to read:
 - 213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing .--
- (2) (a) All information contained in returns, reports, accounts, or declarations received by the department, including investigative reports and information, and including letters of technical advice, telephone numbers, and electronic mail addresses collected and maintained by the department for the purpose of communicating with taxpayers, is confidential except for official purposes and is exempt from s. 119.07(1).
- (5) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the department from:
- (a) Publishing statistics so $\frac{\text{classified}}{\text{classified}}$ as to prevent the identification of particular accounts, reports, declarations, or returns. $\frac{1}{100}$
- (b) <u>Using telephone</u>, electronic mail, facsimile, or other electronic means to:

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1. Distribute tax information regarding changes in law, tax rates, or interest rates, or other information that is not specific to a particular taxpayer;

- 2. Provide reminders of due dates;
- 3. Respond to a taxpayer that has provided and authorized the department to use an electronic mail address that does not support encryption; or
- 4. Request taxpayers to contact the department Disclosing to the Chief Financial Officer the names and addresses of those taxpayers who have claimed an exemption pursuant to former s. 199.185(1)(i) or a deduction pursuant to s. 220.63(5).
- (8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department may provide:
- (d) <u>Information relating to chapter 212 and chapter 509</u>

 Names, addresses, and sales tax registration information to the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation in the conduct of its official duties.
- (z) Names and taxpayer identification numbers relating to information sharing agreements with financial institutions pursuant to s. 213.0532.

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.

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against whom it has issued a warrant or filed a judgment lien against a taxpayer's property if the taxpayers are delinquent in the payment of any tax, fee, penalty, interest or surcharge administered by the department. The list shall identify each taxpayer by name, address, amounts and types of taxes, fees, or surcharges, and the employer identification number or other taxpayer identification number.

- (a) The list shall be available for public inspection at the department or by other means of publication, including the Internet. The department may provide a copy of the list to any agency of the state for similar publication.
- (b) The department shall update the list at least monthly to reflect payments for resolution of deficiencies and to otherwise add or remove taxpayers from the list.
- (c) The department may adopt rules for the administration of this subsection.

Section 10. Section 213.0532, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 213.0532 Agreements with financial institutions.--
- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Financial institution" means:
- 1. A depository institution as defined in 12 U.S.C. s. 1813(c);
 - 2. An institution-affiliated party as defined in 12 U.S.C.
 s. 1813(u);
 - 3. Any federal credit union or state credit union as defined in 12 U.S.C. s. 1752, including an institution-affiliated

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633 party of such a credit union as defined in 12 U.S.C s. 1786(r);
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- 4. Any benefit association, insurance company, safe-deposit company, money market mutual fund, or similar entity authorized to do business in this state.
- (b) "Account" means a demand deposit account, checking or negotiable withdrawal order account, savings account, time deposit account, or money-market mutual fund account.
 - (c) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
- (d) "Obligor" means any person against whose property the department has issued a warrant or filed a judgment lien certificate.
 - (e) "Person" has the same meaning as in s. 212.02.
- from a financial institution as necessary to enforce the tax laws of the state. Pursuant to such purpose, financial institutions doing business in the state shall enter into agreements with the department to develop and operate a data match system, using an automated data exchange to the maximum extent feasible, in which the financial institution must provide for each calendar quarter the name, record address, social security number or other taxpayer identification number, average daily account balance, and other identifying information for:
- (a) Each obligor who maintains an account at the financial institution as identified to the institution by the department by name and social security number or other taxpayer identification number; or
- (b) At the financial institution's option, each person who maintains an account at the institution.

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Use of the information received by the department shall be limited to enforcing the collection of taxes and fees administered by the department.

- (3) The department shall, to the extent possible and in compliance with state and federal law, administer this section in conjunction with s. 409.25657 in order to avoid duplication and reduce the burden on financial institutions.
- (4) The department shall pay a reasonable fee to the financial institution for conducting the data match provided for in this section, which may not exceed actual costs incurred by the financial institution.
- (5) A financial institution is not required to provide notice to its customers and is not liable to any person for:
- (a) Disclosure to the department of any information required under this section.
- (b) Encumbering or surrendering any assets held by the financial institution in response to a notice of lien or levy issued by the department.
- (c) Disclosing any information in connection with a data match.
- (d) Any other action taken in good faith to comply with the requirements of this section.
- (6) Any financial records obtained pursuant to this section may be disclosed only for the purpose of, and to the extent necessary to administer and enforce, the tax laws of this state.
- (7) The department may institute civil proceedings against financial institutions, as necessary, to enforce the provisions of this section.

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(8) The department may adopt rules establishing the procedures and requirements for conducting automated data matches with financial institutions under this section.

Section 11. Section 213.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.25 Refunds; credits; right of setoff.-- If In any instance that a taxpayer has a refund or credit due for an overpayment of taxes assessed under chapter 443 or any of the chapters specified in s. 72.011(1), the department may reduce such refund or credit to the extent of any billings not subject to protest under chapter 443 or s. 213.21 for the same or any other tax owed by the same taxpayer.

Section 12. Subsection (8) of section 213.67, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.67 Garnishment.--

(8) An action may not be brought to contest a notice of intent to levy under chapter 120 or in circuit court <u>if the</u> petition is postmarked or the action is filed more, later than 21 days after the date of receipt of the notice of intent to levy.

Section 13. Section 213.691, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

213.691 Integrated warrants and judgment lien
certificates.--In addition to the department's authority to issue
warrants and file judgment lien certificates for any unpaid tax,
fee, or surcharge it administers, the department may issue a
single integrated warrant and file a single integrated judgment
lien certificate evidencing a taxpayer's total liability for all
taxes, fees, or surcharges administered by the department. Each
integrated warrant or integrated judgment lien certificate issued

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or filed must separately identify and itemize the total amount due for each tax, fee, or surcharge, including any related interest and penalty. In order for a taxpayer's total liability to be included in an integrated warrant or judgment lien certificate, the department must have authority to file a warrant or judgment lien certificate for each tax, fee, or surcharge.

Section 14. Section 213.692, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

213.692 Integrated enforcement authority. --

- (1) If a taxpayer is delinquent in the payment of any tax, fee, or surcharge administered by the department, the department may revoke all of the taxpayer's certificates of registration, permits, or licenses issued by the department. For the purposes of this section, a taxpayer is considered delinquent only if the department has issued a warrant or filed a judgment lien certificate against the taxpayer's property.
- (a) Prior to revocation of the taxpayer's certificates of registration, permits, or licenses, the department must schedule an informal conference, which the taxpayer is required to attend and at which the taxpayer may present evidence regarding the department's intended revocation or may enter into a compliance agreement with the department. The department must provide written notice to the taxpayer at the taxpayer's last known address of its intended action and the time, place, and date of the scheduled informal conference. The department shall issue an administrative complaint under chapter 120 if the taxpayer fails to attend the department's informal conference, fails to enter into a compliance agreement with the department, or fails to comply with the executed compliance agreement.

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(b) A taxpayer whose certificates of registration, permits, or licenses have been revoked may not be issued a new certificate of registration, permit, or license unless:

- 1. The taxpayer's outstanding liabilities have been satisfied; or
- 2. The department enters into a written agreement with the taxpayer regarding the liability and, as part of such agreement, agrees to issue a new certificate of registration, permit, or license to the taxpayer.
- (c) The department shall require a cash deposit, bond, or other security as a condition of issuing a new certificate of registration pursuant to the requirements of s. 212.14(4).
- (d) If the department issues a warrant or files a judgment lien certificate in connection with a jeopardy assessment, the procedures specified in s. 213.732 must be complied with prior to or in conjunction with those provided in this section.
- (2) The department may adopt rules to administer this section.

Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules under ss. 120.563(1) and 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, to administer s. 213.692, Florida Statutes.

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

Section 16. Section 213.758, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

213.758 Transfer of tax liabilities.--

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Involuntary transfers" means transfers made without the consent of the transferor, including, but not limited to:
- 1. Transfers that occur due to the foreclosure of a security interest issued to a person who is not an insider as defined by s. 726.102;
- 2. Transfers that result from eminent domain and condemnation actions; and
- 3. Transfers made under the authority of chapter 61, chapter 702, chapter 727, or the United States Bankruptcy Code.
- (b) "Transfer" means every mode, direct or indirect, with or without consideration, of disposing of or parting with a business or stock of goods, and includes, but is not limited to, assigning, conveying, devising, gifting, granting, or selling.
- (2) Any taxpayer who is liable for any tax, interest, or penalty administered by the department in accordance with chapter 443 or s. 72.011(1), excluding corporate income tax, and who quits the business without the benefit of a purchaser, successors, or assigns or without transferring the business or stock of goods to a transferee, must make a final return and full payment within 15 days after quitting the business. A taxpayer failing to file a final return and make payment may not engage in any business in the state until the final return has been filed and the all tax, interest, and penalties due have been paid. If requested by the department, the Department of Legal Affairs may proceed by injunction to prevent further business activity until such tax, interest, or penalties are paid, and a temporary injunction enjoining further business activity shall be granted without notice by any court of competent jurisdiction.

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(3) Any taxpayer liable for any tax, interest, or penalty levied under chapter 443 or any of the chapters specified in s. 213.05, excluding corporate income tax, who transfers the taxpayer's business or stock of goods, must file a final return and make full payment within 15 days after the date of transfer.

- (4) Unless a taxpayer who transfers a business or stock of goods provides a receipt or certificate from the department to the transferee showing that the taxpayer has no further liability for tax, interest, or penalty, the transferee must pay the tax, interest, or penalty due or, if consideration is part of the transfer, withhold a sufficient portion of the purchase money to pay the taxes, interest, or penalties due.
- (a) If the transferee withholds any portion of the consideration pursuant to this subsection, the transferee shall pay that portion of the consideration to the department within 30 days after the date of transfer.
- (b) If the consideration withheld is insufficient, the transferee is liable for the remaining amount owed.
- (c) Any transferee acquiring the business or stock of goods who fails to pay the tax, interest, and penalty due shall be denied the right to engage in any business in the state until the tax, interest, and penalty have been paid. If requested by the department, the Department of Legal Affairs may proceed by injunction to prevent further business activity until such tax, interest, and penalties are paid, and a temporary injunction enjoining further business activity shall be granted without notice by any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (d) This subsection does not apply to transfers in which parts of the business or stock of goods are transferred to

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various taxpayers unless more than 50 percent of the business or stock of goods are transferred to one taxpayer or a group of taxpayers acting in concert.

- without an audit of the transferring taxpayer's books and records by the department, guarantee that there is not a tax deficiency owed to the state from operation of the transferring taxpayer's business. To secure protection from transferee liability under this section, the transferring taxpayer or the transferee may request an audit of the transferring taxpayer's books and records. The department may charge the cost of the audit to the person requesting the audit.
- (6) The transferee of a business or stock of goods is jointly and severally liable with any former owner for the payment of the taxes, interest, or penalties accruing and unpaid on account of the operation of the business by any former owner up to the fair market value of the property transferred or the total purchase price, whichever is higher.
 - (7) This section does not apply to involuntary transfers.
- (8) After notice by the department of transferee liability under this section, the taxpayer shall have 60 days within which to file an action as provided in chapter 72.
- (9) The department may adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce this section.
- Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 220.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 220.21 Returns and records; regulations.--
- (2) A taxpayer who is required to file its federal income tax return by electronic means on a separate or consolidated

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basis shall also file returns required by this chapter by electronic means. Pursuant to For the reasons described in s. 213.755(9), the department may waive the requirement to file a return by electronic means for taxpayers that are unable to comply despite good faith efforts or due to circumstances beyond the taxpayer's reasonable control. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to the requirements of s. 213.755 to electronically file returns and remit payments required under this chapter. The department may prescribe by rule the format and instructions necessary for electronic filing to ensure a full collection of taxes due. In addition to the authority granted under s. 213.755, the acceptable method of transfer, the method, form, and content of the electronic data interchange, and the means, if any, by which the taxpayer is will be provided with an acknowledgment may be prescribed by the department. If the taxpayer fails In the case of any failure to comply with the electronic filing requirements of this subsection, a penalty shall be added to the amount of tax due with the such return equal to 5 percent of the amount of such tax for the first 30 days the return is not filed electronically, with an additional 5 percent of such tax for each additional month or fraction thereof, not to exceed \$250 in the aggregate. The department may settle or compromise the penalty pursuant to s. 213.21. This penalty is in addition to any other penalty that may be applicable and shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as taxes.

Section 18. <u>Subsection (2) of section 220.21, Florida</u>

Statutes, as amended by this act, shall take effect and apply to returns due on or after January 1, 2008.

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Section 19. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 336.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

336.021 County transportation system; levy of ninth-cent fuel tax on motor fuel and diesel fuel.--

(1)

- (c) Local option taxes collected on sales or use of diesel fuel in this state shall be distributed in the following manner:
- 1. The fiscal year of July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996, shall be the base year for all distributions.
- 2. Each year the tax collected, less the service and administrative charges enumerated in s. 215.20 and the allowances allowed under s. 206.91, on the number of gallons reported, up to the total number of gallons reported in the base year, shall be distributed to each county using the distribution percentage calculated for the base year.
- 3. After the distribution of taxes pursuant to subparagraph 4. 2., additional taxes available for distribution shall first be distributed pursuant to this subparagraph. A distribution shall be made to each county in which a qualified new retail station is located. A qualified new retail station is a retail station that began operation after June 30, 1996, and that has sales of diesel fuel exceeding 50 percent of the sales of diesel fuel reported in the county in which it is located during the 1995-1996 state fiscal year. The determination of whether a new retail station is qualified shall be based on the total gallons of diesel fuel sold at the station during each full month of operation during the 12-month period ending January 31, divided by the number of full months of operation during those 12 months, and the result multiplied by 12. The amount distributed pursuant to this

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subparagraph to each county in which a qualified new retail station is located shall equal the local option taxes due on the gallons of diesel fuel sold by the new retail station during the year ending January 31, less the service charges enumerated in s. 215.20 and the dealer allowance provided for by s. 206.91. Gallons of diesel fuel sold at the qualified new retail station shall be certified to the department by the county requesting the additional distribution by June 15, 1997, and by March 1 in each subsequent year. The certification shall include the beginning inventory, fuel purchases and sales, and the ending inventory for the new retail station for each month of operation during the year, the original purchase invoices for the period, and any other information the department deems reasonable and necessary to establish the certified gallons. The department may review and audit the retail dealer's records provided to a county to establish the gallons sold by the new retail station. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph, when more than one county qualifies for a distribution pursuant to this subparagraph and the requested distributions exceed the total taxes available for distribution, each county shall receive a prorated share of the moneys available for distribution.

4. After the distribution of taxes pursuant to subparagraph 2. 3., all additional taxes available for distribution, with the exception of subparagraph 3., shall be distributed based on vehicular diesel fuel storage capacities in each county pursuant to this subparagraph. The total vehicular diesel fuel storage capacity shall be established for each fiscal year based on the registration of facilities with the Department of Environmental Protection as required by s. 376.303 for the following facility

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types: retail stations, fuel user/nonretail, state government, local government, and county government. Each county shall receive a share of the total taxes available for distribution pursuant to this subparagraph equal to a fraction, the numerator of which is the storage capacity located within the county for vehicular diesel fuel in the facility types listed in this subparagraph and the denominator of which is the total statewide storage capacity for vehicular diesel fuel in those facility types. The vehicular diesel fuel storage capacity for each county and facility type shall be that established by the Department of Environmental Protection by June 1, 1997, for the 1996-1997 fiscal year, and by January 31 for each succeeding fiscal year. The storage capacities so established shall be final. The storage capacity for any new retail station for which a county receives a distribution pursuant to subparagraph 3. shall not be included in the calculations pursuant to this subparagraph.

Section 20. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 443.1215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

443.1215 Employers.--

(2)

(b) In determining whether an employing unit for which service, other than agricultural labor, is also performed is an employer under paragraph (1)(a), paragraph (1)(b), paragraph (1)(c), or subparagraph (1)(d)2., the wages earned or the employment of an employee performing service in agricultural labor may not be taken into account. If an employing unit is determined to be an employer of agricultural labor, the employing unit is considered an employer for purposes of paragraph (1)(a) subsection (1).

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Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 443.1316, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 443.1316 Unemployment tax collection services; interagency agreement.--
- (2) (a) The Department of Revenue is considered to be administering a revenue law of this state when the department implements this chapter, or otherwise provides unemployment tax collection services, under contract with the Agency for Workforce Innovation through the interagency agreement.
- (3) (b) Sections 213.015(1)-(3), (5)-(7), (9)-(19), and (21); 213.018; 213.025; 213.051; 213.053; 213.0535; 213.055; 213.071; 213.10; 213.21(4); 213.2201; 213.23; 213.24; 213.25; 213.27; 213.28; 213.285; 213.34(1), (3), and (4); 213.37; 213.50; 213.67; 213.69; 213.691; 213.692; 213.73; 213.733; 213.74; and 213.757, and 213.758 apply to the collection of unemployment contributions and reimbursements by the Department of Revenue unless prohibited by federal law.
- Section 22. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 443.141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 443.141 Collection of contributions and reimbursements.--
- (1) PAST DUE CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSEMENTS; DELINQUENT, ERRONEOUS, INCOMPLETE, OR INSUFFICIENT REPORTS.--
- (a) Interest.--Contributions or reimbursements unpaid on the date due shall bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month from and after that date until payment plus accrued interest is received by the tax collection service provider, unless the service provider finds that the employing unit has or had good reason for failure to pay the contributions or reimbursements when due. Interest collected under this subsection

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must be paid into the Special Employment Security Administration Trust Fund.

- (b) Penalty for delinquent, erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient reports.--
- 1. An employing unit that fails to file <u>a</u> any report required by the Agency for Workforce Innovation or its tax collection service provider, in accordance with rules for administering this chapter, shall pay to the tax collection service provider for each delinquent report the sum of \$25 for each 30 days or fraction thereof that the employing unit is delinquent, unless the agency or its service provider, whichever required the report, finds that the employing unit has or had good reason for failure to file the report. The agency or its service provider may assess penalties only through the date of the issuance of the final assessment notice. However, additional penalties accrue if the delinquent report is subsequently filed.
- 2. An employing unit that files an erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient report required by the Agency for Workforce

 Innovation or its tax collection service provider, shall pay a penalty of \$50 or 10 percent of any tax due, whichever is greater, which is added to any tax, penalty, or interest otherwise due. This penalty may not exceed \$300 per report. For purposes of this chapter, an "erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient report" is one so lacking in information, completeness, or arrangement that the report cannot be readily understood, verified, or reviewed. This includes, but is not limited to, reports having missing wage or employee information, missing or incorrect social security numbers, or illegible entries; reports submitted in a format that was not approved by

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the agency or its tax collection service provider; and those showing gross wages that do not equal the total of each individual's wage.

- 3.2. Sums collected as penalties under this paragraph subparagraph 1. must be deposited in the Special Employment Security Administration Trust Fund.
- <u>4.3.</u> The penalty and interest for a delinquent, erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient report may be waived if when the penalty or interest is inequitable. The provisions of s. 213.24(1) apply to any penalty or interest that is imposed under this paragraph section.
- (c) Application of partial payments.——If When a delinquency exists in the employment record of an employer not in bankruptcy, a partial payment less than the total delinquency amount shall be applied to the employment record as the payor directs. In the absence of specific direction, the partial payment shall be applied to the payor's employment record as prescribed in the rules of the Agency for Workforce Innovation or the state agency providing tax collection services.
 - (3) COLLECTION PROCEEDINGS.--
 - (a) Lien for payment of contributions or reimbursements .--
- 1. There is created a lien in favor of the tax collection service provider upon all the property, both real and personal, of any employer liable for payment of any contribution or reimbursement levied and imposed under this chapter for the amount of the contributions or reimbursements due, together with any interest, costs, and penalties. If any contribution or reimbursement levied imposed under this chapter or any portion of that contribution, reimbursement, interest, or penalty is not

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1068 paid within 60 days after becoming delinquent, the tax collection 1069 service provider may subsequently issue a notice of lien that may 1070 be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the 1071 any county in which the delinquent employer owns property or 1072 conducts has conducted business. The notice of lien must include 1073 the periods for which the contributions, reimbursements, 1074 interest, or penalties are demanded and the amounts due. A copy 1075 of the notice of lien must be mailed to the employer at her or 1076 his last known address. The notice of lien may not be issued and 1077 recorded until 15 days after the date the assessment becomes 1078 final under subsection (2). Upon presentation of the notice of 1079 lien, the clerk of the circuit court shall record it in a book 1080 maintained for that purpose, and the amount of the notice of 1081 lien, together with the cost of recording and interest accruing 1082 upon the amount of the contribution or reimbursement, becomes a 1083 lien upon the title to and interest, whether legal or equitable, 1084 in any real property, chattels real, or personal property of the 1085 employer against whom the notice of lien is issued, in the same 1086 manner as a judgment of the circuit court docketed in the office 1087 of the circuit court clerk, with execution issued to the sheriff 1088 for levy. This lien is prior, preferred, and superior to all 1089 mortgages or other liens filed, recorded, or acquired after the 1090 notice of lien is filed. Upon the payment of the amounts due, or 1091 upon determination by the tax collection service provider that 1092 the notice of lien was erroneously issued, the lien is satisfied 1093 when the service provider acknowledges in writing that the lien 1094 is fully satisfied. A lien's satisfaction does not need to be 1095 acknowledged before any notary or other public officer, and the signature of the director of the tax collection service provider 1096

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or his or her designee is conclusive evidence of the satisfaction of the lien, which satisfaction shall be recorded by the clerk of the circuit court who receives the fees for those services.

- The tax collection service provider may subsequently issue a warrant directed to any sheriff in this state, commanding him or her to levy upon and sell any real or personal property of the employer liable for any amount under this chapter within his or her jurisdiction, for payment, with the added penalties and interest and the costs of executing the warrant, together with the costs of the clerk of the circuit court in recording and docketing the notice of lien, and to return the warrant to the service provider with payment. The warrant may only be issued and enforced for all amounts due to the tax collection service provider on the date the warrant is issued, together with interest accruing on the contribution or reimbursement due from the employer to the date of payment at the rate provided in this section. In the event of sale of any assets of the employer, however, priorities under the warrant shall be determined in accordance with the priority established by any notices of lien filed by the tax collection service provider and recorded by the clerk of the circuit court. The sheriff shall execute the warrant in the same manner prescribed by law for executions issued by the clerk of the circuit court for judgments of the circuit court. The sheriff is entitled to the same fees for executing the warrant as for a writ of execution out of the circuit court, and these fees must be collected in the same manner.
- 3. The lien created under this paragraph shall expire 10 years after the notice of lien is recorded and no action may be commenced to collect the tax after the expiration of the lien.

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Section 23. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (6) of section 509.261, Florida Statutes, to read:

509.261 Revocation or suspension of licenses; fines; procedure.--

- (6) The division may fine, suspend, or revoke the license of any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment when:
- (c) The licensee is delinquent in the payment of any tax, fee, or surcharge, including penalty and interest, imposed or administered under chapter 212, and the Department of Revenue has issued a warrant or filed a judgment lien certificate against the licensee's property.

Section 24. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 624.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.509 Premium tax; rate and computation.--

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- (b) For purposes of this subsection:
- 1. The term "salaries" does not include amounts paid as commissions.
- 2. The term "employees" does not include independent contractors or any person whose duties require that the person hold a valid license under the Florida Insurance Code, except adjusters, managing general agents, and service representatives, as defined in s. 626.015.
- 3. The term "net tax" means the tax imposed by this section after applying the calculations and credits set forth in subsection (4).
- 4. An affiliated group of corporations that created a service company within its affiliated group on July 30, 2002,

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shall allocate the salary of each service company employee covered by contracts with affiliated group members to the companies for which the employees perform services. The salary allocation is based on the amount of time during the tax year that the individual employee spends performing services or otherwise working for each company over the total amount of time the employee spends performing services or otherwise working for all companies. The total amount of salary allocated to an insurance company within the affiliated group shall be included as that insurer's employee salaries for purposes of this section.

- a. Except as provided in subparagraph (a)2., the term "affiliated group of corporations" means two or more corporations that are entirely owned by a single corporation and that constitute an affiliated group of corporations as defined in s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- b. The term "service company" means a separate corporation within the affiliated group of corporations whose employees provide services to affiliated group members and which are treated as service company employees for unemployment compensation and common law purposes. The holding company of an affiliated group may not qualify as a service company. An insurance company may not qualify as a service company.
- c. If an insurance company fails to substantiate, whether by means of adequate records or otherwise, its eligibility to claim the service company exception under this section, or its salary allocation under this section, no credit shall be allowed.
- 5. A service company that is a subsidiary of a mutual insurance holding company, which mutual insurance holding company was in existence on or before January 1, 2000, shall allocate the

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salary of each service company employee covered by contracts with members of the mutual insurance holding company system to the companies for which the employees perform services. The salary allocation is based on the ratio of the amount of time during the tax year which the individual employee spends performing services or otherwise working for each company to the total amount of time the employee spends performing services or otherwise working for all companies. The total amount of salary allocated to an insurance company within the mutual insurance holding company system shall be included as that insurer's employee salaries for purposes of this section. However, this subparagraph does not apply for any tax year unless funds sufficient to offset the anticipated salary credits have been appropriated to the General Revenue Fund prior to the due date of the final return for that year.

a. The term "mutual insurance holding company system" means two or more corporations that are subsidiaries of a mutual insurance holding company and in compliance with part IV of chapter 628.

b. The term "service company" means a separate corporation within the mutual insurance holding company system whose employees provide services to other members of the mutual insurance holding company system and are treated as service company employees for unemployment compensation and common-law purposes. The mutual insurance holding company may not qualify as a service company.

c. If an insurance company fails to substantiate, whether by means of adequate records or otherwise, its eligibility to

claim the service company exception under this section, or its
salary allocation under this section, no credit shall be allowed.

Section 25. Section 213.054, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 26. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon
becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2008.