CHAMBER ACTION

Senate

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Representative Attkisson offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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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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72.011 Jurisdiction of circuit courts in specific tax 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 section or chapter specified in subsection (1) if the petition is postmarked or delivered to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery or the action is filed more than 60 days after the date the assessment becomes final. An action may not be brought 360253

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to contest a denial of refund of any tax, interest, or penalty paid under a section or chapter specified in subsection (1) if the petition is postmarked or delivered to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery or the action is filed more than 60 days after the date the denial becomes final.

Section 2. Subsection (3), paragraph (d) of subsection (5), paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (6), and paragraph (c) of subsection (10) of section 125.0104, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

125.0104 Tourist development tax; procedure for levying; authorized uses; referendum; enforcement.--

- (3) TAXABLE PRIVILEGES; EXEMPTIONS; LEVY; RATE. --
- (a) It is declared to be the intent of the Legislature that every person who rents, leases, or lets for consideration any living quarters or accommodations in any hotel, apartment hotel, motel, resort motel, apartment, apartment motel, roominghouse, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, or condominium, or timeshare resort for a term of 6 months or less is exercising a privilege which is subject to taxation under this section, unless such person rents, leases, or lets for consideration any living quarters or accommodations which are exempt according to the provisions of chapter 212.
- (b) As used in this section, the terms "consideration,"
 "rental," and "rent" mean the amount received by a person
 operating transient accommodations for the use or securing the
 use of any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping
 accommodations that are part of, in, from, or in connection with
 any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, timeshare resort,
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tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, or condominium. The term "person operating transient accommodations" means the person conducting the daily affairs of the physical facilities furnishing transient accommodations who is responsible for providing the services commonly associated with operating the facilities furnishing transient accommodations regardless of whether such commonly associated services are provided by third parties. The terms "consideration," "rental," and "rent" do not include payments received by an unrelated person for facilitating the booking of reservations for or on behalf of a lessee or licensee at a hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, timeshare resort, tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, or condominium in this state. The term "unrelated person" means a person who is not in the same affiliated group of corporations pursuant to s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(c) Tax shall be due on the consideration paid for occupancy in the county pursuant to a regulated short-term product as defined in s. 721.05 or occupancy in the county pursuant to a product that would be deemed a regulated short-term product if the agreement to purchase the short-term product were executed in this state. Such tax shall be collected on the last day of occupancy within the county unless the consideration is applied to the purchase of a timeshare estate.

Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), the occupancy of an accommodation of a timeshare resort pursuant to a timeshare plan, a multisite timeshare plan, or an exchange transaction in 360253

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an exchange program as defined in s. 721.05 by the owner of a timeshare interest or such owner's guest, which guest is not paying monetary consideration to the owner or to a third party for the benefit of the owner, is not a privilege subject to taxation under this section. A membership or transaction fee paid by a timeshare owner that does not provide the timeshare owner with a right to occupy any specific timeshare unit but merely provides the timeshare owner with an opportunity to exchange a timeshare interest through an exchange program is a service charge and is not subject to taxation.

- (d) Consideration paid for the purchase of a timeshare license in a timeshare plan as defined in s. 721.05 is rent subject to taxation under this section.
- (e) (b) Subject to the provisions of this section, any county in this state may levy and impose a tourist development tax on the exercise within its boundaries of the taxable privilege described in paragraph (a), except that there shall be no additional levy under this section in any cities or towns presently imposing a municipal resort tax as authorized under chapter 67-930, Laws of Florida, and this section shall not in any way affect the powers and existence of any tourist development authority created pursuant to chapter 67-930, Laws of Florida. No county authorized to levy a convention development tax pursuant to s. 212.0305, or to s. 8 of chapter 84-324, Laws of Florida, shall be allowed to levy more than the 2-percent tax authorized by this section. A county may elect to levy and impose the tourist development tax in a subcounty special district of the county. However, if a county so elects 360253

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to levy and impose the tax on a subcounty special district basis, the district shall embrace all or a significant contiguous portion of the county, and the county shall assist the Department of Revenue in identifying the rental units subject to tax in the district.

<u>(f)</u> (c) The tourist development tax shall be levied, imposed, and set by the governing board of the county at a rate of 1 percent or 2 percent of each dollar and major fraction of each dollar of the total consideration charged for such lease or rental. When receipt of consideration is by way of property other than money, the tax shall be levied and imposed on the fair market value of such nonmonetary consideration.

(g) (d) In addition to any 1-percent or 2-percent tax imposed under paragraph (f) (c), the governing board of the county may levy, impose, and set an additional 1 percent of each dollar above the tax rate set under paragraph (f) (c) by the extraordinary vote of the governing board for the purposes set forth in subsection (5) or by referendum approval by the registered electors within the county or subcounty special district. No county shall levy, impose, and set the tax authorized under this paragraph unless the county has imposed the 1-percent or 2-percent tax authorized under paragraph (f) (c) for a minimum of 3 years prior to the effective date of the levy and imposition of the tax authorized by this paragraph. Revenues raised by the additional tax authorized under this paragraph shall not be used for debt service on or refinancing of existing facilities as specified in subparagraph (5)(a)1. unless approved by a resolution adopted by an extraordinary 360253

majority of the total membership of the governing board of the county. If the 1-percent or 2-percent tax authorized in paragraph $\underline{(f)}$ (e) is levied within a subcounty special taxing district, the additional tax authorized in this paragraph shall only be levied therein. The provisions of paragraphs (4)(a)-(d) shall not apply to the adoption of the additional tax authorized in this paragraph. The effective date of the levy and imposition of the tax authorized under this paragraph shall be the first day of the second month following approval of the ordinance by the governing board or the first day of any subsequent month as may be specified in the ordinance. A certified copy of such ordinance shall be furnished by the county to the Department of Revenue within 10 days after approval of such ordinance.

(h) (e) The tourist development tax shall be in addition to any other tax imposed pursuant to chapter 212 and in addition to all other taxes and fees and the consideration for the rental or lease.

(i) (f) The tourist development tax shall be charged by the person receiving the consideration for the lease or rental, and it shall be collected from the lessee, tenant, or customer at the time of payment of the consideration for such lease or rental.

(j) (g) The person receiving the consideration for such rental or lease shall receive, account for, and remit the tax to the Department of Revenue at the time and in the manner provided for persons who collect and remit taxes under s. 212.03. The same duties and privileges imposed by chapter 212 upon dealers in tangible property, respecting the collection and remission of 360253

tax; the making of returns; the keeping of books, records, and accounts; and compliance with the rules of the Department of Revenue in the administration of that chapter shall apply to and be binding upon all persons who are subject to the provisions of this section. However, the Department of Revenue may authorize a quarterly return and payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding quarter did not exceed \$25.

- (k) (h) The Department of Revenue shall keep records showing the amount of taxes collected, which records shall also include records disclosing the amount of taxes collected for and from each county in which the tax authorized by this section is applicable. These records shall be open for inspection during the regular office hours of the Department of Revenue, subject to the provisions of s. 213.053.
- (1)(i) Collections received by the Department of Revenue from the tax, less costs of administration of this section, shall be paid and returned monthly to the county which imposed the tax, for use by the county in accordance with the provisions of this section. They shall be placed in the county tourist development trust fund of the respective county, which shall be established by each county as a condition precedent to receipt of such funds.
- $\underline{\text{(m)}}$ The Department of Revenue $\underline{\text{may}}$ is authorized to employ persons and incur other expenses for which funds are appropriated by the Legislature.
- (n) (k) The Department of Revenue shall adopt promulgate such rules and shall prescribe and publish such forms as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section. The 360253

department may establish audit procedures and assess for delinquent taxes. A person operating transient accommodations shall state the tax separately from the rental charged on the receipt, invoice, or other documentation issued with respect to charges for transient accommodations. A person facilitating the booking of reservations who is unrelated to the person operating the transient accommodations in which the reservation is booked is not required to separately state amounts charged on the receipt, invoice, or other documentation issued by the person facilitating the booking of the reservation. Any amounts specifically collected as a tax are county funds and shall be remitted as tax.

- (o) (1) In addition to any other tax which is imposed pursuant to this section, a county may impose up to an additional 1-percent tax on the exercise of the privilege described in paragraph (a) by majority vote of the governing board of the county in order to:
- 1. Pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a professional sports franchise facility, or the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a retained spring training franchise facility, either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility, and to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds.

- 2. Pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a convention center, and to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds.
- 3.a. Pay the operation and maintenance costs of a convention center for a period of up to 10 years. Only counties that have elected to levy the tax for the purposes authorized in subparagraph 2. may use the tax for the purposes enumerated in this subparagraph. Any county that elects to levy the tax for the purposes authorized in subparagraph 2. after July 1, 2000, may use the proceeds of the tax to pay the operation and maintenance costs of a convention center for the life of the bonds.
- b. For counties designated as high tourism impact counties pursuant to subparagraph (p)2., pay the acquisition, construction, extension, enlargement, remodeling, repair, improvement, maintenance, operation, or promotion costs of one or more publicly owned and operated sports stadiums, arenas, or other sports venues within the boundaries of the county.
- 4. Promote and advertise tourism in the State of Florida and nationally and internationally; however, if tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event shall have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.

The provision of paragraph $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ which prohibits any county authorized to levy a convention development tax pursuant to s. 360253

212.0305 from levying more than the 2-percent tax authorized by this section, and the provisions of paragraphs (4)(a)-(d), shall not apply to the additional tax authorized in this paragraph. The effective date of the levy and imposition of the tax authorized under this paragraph shall be the first day of the second month following approval of the ordinance by the governing board or the first day of any subsequent month as may be specified in the ordinance. A certified copy of such ordinance shall be furnished by the county to the Department of Revenue within 10 days after approval of such ordinance.

- (p) (m) 1. In addition to any other tax which is imposed pursuant to this section, a high tourism impact county may impose an additional 1-percent tax on the exercise of the privilege described in paragraph (a) by extraordinary vote of the governing board of the county. The tax revenues received pursuant to this paragraph shall be used for one or more of the authorized uses pursuant to subsection (5).
- 2. A county is considered to be a high tourism impact county after the Department of Revenue has certified to such county that the sales subject to the tax levied pursuant to this section exceeded \$600 million during the previous calendar year, or were at least 18 percent of the county's total taxable sales under chapter 212 where the sales subject to the tax levied pursuant to this section were a minimum of \$200 million, except that no county authorized to levy a convention development tax pursuant to s. 212.0305 shall be considered a high tourism impact county. Once a county qualifies as a high tourism impact

county, it shall retain this designation for the period the tax is levied pursuant to this paragraph.

- 3. The provisions of paragraphs (4)(a)-(d) shall not apply to the adoption of the additional tax authorized in this paragraph. The effective date of the levy and imposition of the tax authorized under this paragraph shall be the first day of the second month following approval of the ordinance by the governing board or the first day of any subsequent month as may be specified in the ordinance. A certified copy of such ordinance shall be furnished by the county to the Department of Revenue within 10 days after approval of such ordinance.
- $\underline{(q)}$ (n) In addition to any other tax that is imposed under this section, a county that has imposed the tax under paragraph $\underline{(o)}$ (1) may impose an additional tax that is no greater than 1 percent on the exercise of the privilege described in paragraph (a) by a majority plus one vote of the membership of the board of county commissioners in order to:
 - 1. Pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance:
- a. The construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility, and to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds for a new professional sports franchise as defined in s. 288.1162.
- b. The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional

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sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility, and to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds for a retained spring training franchise.

- 2. Promote and advertise tourism in the State of Florida and nationally and internationally; however, if tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event shall have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.
- A county that imposes the tax authorized in this paragraph may not expend any ad valorem tax revenues for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility for which tax revenues are used pursuant to subparagraph 1. The provision of paragraph (e) (b) which prohibits any county authorized to levy a convention development tax pursuant to s. 212.0305 from levying more than the 2-percent tax authorized by this section shall not apply to the additional tax authorized by this paragraph in counties which levy convention development taxes pursuant to s. 212.0305(4)(a). Subsection (4) does not apply to the adoption of the additional tax authorized in this paragraph. The effective date of the levy and imposition of the tax authorized under this paragraph is the first day of the second month following approval of the ordinance by the board of county commissioners or the first day of any subsequent month specified in the ordinance. A certified copy of such ordinance

shall be furnished by the county to the Department of Revenue within 10 days after approval of the ordinance.

- (5) AUTHORIZED USES OF REVENUE. --
- (d) Any use of the local option tourist development tax revenues collected pursuant to this section for a purpose not expressly authorized by paragraph (3) $\underline{(0)}$ (1) or paragraph (3) $\underline{(q)}$ (n) or paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c) of this subsection is expressly prohibited.
 - (6) REFERENDUM. --
- (a) No ordinance enacted by any county levying the tax authorized by paragraphs (3) (e) (b) and (f) (e) shall take effect until the ordinance levying and imposing the tax has been approved in a referendum election by a majority of the electors voting in such election in the county or by a majority of the electors voting in the subcounty special tax district affected by the tax.
- (d) In any case where a referendum levying and imposing the tax has been approved pursuant to this section and 15 percent of the electors in the county or 15 percent of the electors in the subcounty special district in which the tax is levied file a petition with the board of county commissioners for a referendum to repeal the tax, the board of county commissioners shall cause an election to be held for the repeal of the tax which election shall be subject only to the outstanding bonds for which the tax has been pledged. However, the repeal of the tax shall not be effective with respect to any portion of taxes initially levied in November 1989, which has been pledged or is being used to support bonds under paragraph 360253

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- 350 (3) $\underline{(g)}$ (d) or paragraph (3) $\underline{(o)}$ (1) until the retirement of those bonds.
 - (10) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF TAX. --
- (c) A county adopting an ordinance providing for the 353 collection and administration of the tax on a local basis shall 354 355 also adopt an ordinance electing either to assume all responsibility for auditing the records and accounts of dealers, 356 357 and assessing, collecting, and enforcing payments of delinquent taxes, or to delegate such authority to the Department of 358 Revenue. If the county elects to assume such responsibility, it 359 360 shall be bound by all rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue pursuant to paragraph $(3)(n)\frac{(k)}{(k)}$, as well as those rules 361 362 pertaining to the sales and use tax on transient rentals imposed by s. 212.03. The county may use any power granted in this 363 section to the department to determine the amount of tax, 364 penalties, and interest to be paid by each dealer and to enforce 365 payment of such tax, penalties, and interest. The county may use 366 a certified public accountant licensed in this state in the 367 administration of its statutory duties and responsibilities. 368 369 Such certified public accountants are bound by the same confidentiality requirements and subject to the same penalties 370 371 as the county under s. 213.053. If the county delegates such 372 authority to the department, the department shall distribute any collections so received, less costs of administration, to the 373 county. The amount deducted for costs of administration by the 374 department shall be used only for those costs which are solely 375 and directly attributable to auditing, assessing, collecting, 376 processing, and enforcing payments of delinquent taxes 377 360253

authorized in this section. If a county elects to delegate such authority to the department, the department shall audit only those businesses in the county that it audits pursuant to chapter 212.

Section 3. The amendments made by this act to section 125.0104, Florida Statutes, are intended to be clarifying and remedial in nature and are not a basis for assessments of tax for periods before July 1, 2008, or for refunds of tax for periods before July 1, 2008.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 125.0108, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

125.0108 Areas of critical state concern; tourist impact tax.--

(1)

- (b) 1. It is declared to be the intent of the Legislature that every person who rents, leases, or lets for consideration any living quarters or accommodations in any hotel, apartment hotel, motel, resort motel, apartment, apartment motel, roominghouse, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, or condominium, or timeshare resort for a term of 6 months or less, unless such establishment is exempt from the tax imposed by s. 212.03, is exercising a taxable privilege on the proceeds therefrom under this section.
- 2. As used in this section, the terms "consideration,"
 "rental," and "rent" mean the amount received by a person
 operating transient accommodations for the use or securing the
 use of any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping
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accommodations that are part of, in, from, or in connection with any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, timeshare resort, tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, or condominium. The term "person operating transient accommodations" means the person conducting the daily affairs of the physical facilities furnishing transient accommodations who is responsible for providing the services commonly associated with operating the facilities furnishing transient accommodations regardless of whether such commonly associated services are provided by third parties. The terms "consideration," "rental" and "rent" do not include payments received by an unrelated person for facilitating the booking of reservations for or on behalf of a lessee or licensee at a hotel, apartment house, rooming house, timeshare resort, tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, or condominium in this state. The term "unrelated person" means a person who is not in the same affiliated group of corporations pursuant to s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

3. Tax shall be due on the consideration paid for occupancy in the county pursuant to a regulated short-term product as defined in s. 721.05 or occupancy in the county pursuant to a product that would be deemed a regulated short-term product if the agreement to purchase the short-term product were executed in this state. Such tax shall be collected on the last day of occupancy within the county unless the consideration is applied to the purchase of a timeshare estate.

Notwithstanding subparagraphs 1. and 2., the occupancy of an 360253

accommodation of a timeshare resort pursuant to a timeshare plan, a multisite timeshare plan, or an exchange transaction in an exchange program as defined in s. 721.05 by the owner of a timeshare interest or such owner's guest, which guest is not paying monetary consideration to the owner or to a third party for the benefit of the owner, is not a privilege subject to taxation under this section. A membership or transaction fee paid by a timeshare owner that does not provide the timeshare owner with a right to occupy any specific timeshare unit but merely provides the timeshare owner with an opportunity to exchange a timeshare interest through an exchange program is a service charge and is not subject to taxation.

4. Consideration paid for the purchase of a timeshare license in a timeshare plan as defined in s. 721.05 is rent subject to taxation under this section.

(2)

(e) The Department of Revenue <u>shall adopt</u> is empowered to promulgate such rules and prescribe and publish such forms as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section. The department <u>may</u> is authorized to establish audit procedures and to assess for delinquent taxes. A person operating transient accommodations shall state the tax separately from the rental charged on the receipt, invoice, or other documentation issued with respect to charges for transient accommodations. A person facilitating the booking of reservations who is unrelated to the person operating the transient accommodations in which the reservation is booked is not required to separately state amounts charged on the receipt, invoice, or other documentation 360253

issued by the person facilitating the booking of the reservation. Any amounts specifically collected as a tax are county funds and shall be remitted as tax.

Section 5. The amendments made by this act to section 125.0108, Florida Statutes, are intended to be clarifying and remedial in nature and are not a basis for assessments of tax for periods before July 1, 2008, or for refunds of tax for periods before July 1, 2008.

Section 6. Section 196.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.192 Exemptions from ad valorem taxation.--Subject to the provisions of this chapter:

- (1) All property, including an educational institution, owned by an exempt entity and used exclusively for exempt purposes shall be totally exempt from ad valorem taxation.
- (2) All property, including an educational institution, owned by an exempt entity and used predominantly for exempt purposes shall be exempted from ad valorem taxation to the extent of the ratio that such predominant use bears to the nonexempt use.
- (3) All tangible personal property loaned or leased by a natural person, by a trust holding property for a natural person, or by an exempt entity to an exempt entity for public display or exhibition on a recurrent schedule is exempt from ad valorem taxation if the property is loaned or leased for no consideration or for nominal consideration.

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For purposes of this section, each use to which the property is being put must be considered in granting an exemption from ad valorem taxation, including any economic use in addition to any physical use. For purposes of this section, property owned by a limited liability company, the sole member of which is an exempt entity, shall be treated as if the property were owned directly by the exempt entity. This section does not apply in determining the exemption for property owned by governmental units pursuant to s. 196.199.

Section 7. 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.--

Taxes imposed by this section shall not apply to any 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 following notation must be placed on the document assigning, transferring, or otherwise disposing of the property, adjacent to the official record stamp of the county, at the time of the document's recording in the public records: "This document is exempt from documentary stamp tax pursuant to s. 201.02(6), F.S." The Department of Revenue shall 360253

provide a form, or a place on an existing form, for the nonprofit organization to indicate its exempt status.

Section 8. Subsections (4) and (5) are added to section 202.29, Florida Statutes, to read:

202.29 Bad debts.--

- (4) A taxpayer may report the credit for bad debt allowed under this section by applying such credit against the tax due to the state pursuant to s. 202.12 or to a local jurisdiction pursuant to s. 202.19, but such application shall not reduce to below zero the amount due to the state or to any local jurisdiction.
- (5) For purposes of determining the amount of bad debt attributable to the state or to a local jurisdiction, a taxpayer may employ a proportionate allocation method based on current gross taxes due or another reasonable allocation method approved by the department.
- Section 9. Section 212.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.03 Transient rentals tax; rate, procedure, enforcement, exemptions.--
- (1) It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license to use any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations that are part of, in, from, or a part of, or in connection with any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, or tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium, or timeshare resort. However, any person who 360253

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rents, leases, lets, or grants a license to others to use, occupy, or enter upon any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist camps, or trailer camps, mobile home parks, recreational vehicle parks, condominiums, or timeshare resorts, and who exclusively enters into a bona fide written agreement for continuous residence for longer than 6 months in duration at such property is not exercising a taxable privilege. For the exercise of such taxable privilege, a tax is hereby levied in an amount equal to 6 percent of and on the total rental charged for such living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations by the person charging or collecting the rental. Such tax shall apply to hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps, mobile home parks, recreational vehicle parks, condominiums, or timeshare resorts whether or not these facilities have there is in connection with any of the same any dining rooms, cafes, or other places where meals or lunches are sold or served to quests.

(2) As used in this section, the terms "rent," "rental," and "rental payment" mean the amount received by a person operating transient accommodations for the use or securing of any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations that are part of, in, from, or in connection with any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium, timeshare resort, or tourist or trailer camp. The term "person operating transient accommodations" means the person conducting the daily affairs of the physical facilities furnishing transient accommodations who 360253

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is responsible for providing the services commonly associated with operating the facilities furnishing transient accommodations regardless of whether such commonly associated services are provided by third parties. The terms

"consideration," "rental," and "rent" do not include payments received by an unrelated person for facilitating the booking of reservations for or on behalf of a lessee or licensee at a hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium, timeshare resort, or tourist or trailer camp in this state. The term "unrelated person" means a person who is not in the same affiliated group of corporations pursuant to s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(3) Tax shall be due on the consideration paid for occupancy in this state pursuant to a regulated short-term product as defined in s. 721.05 or occupancy in this state pursuant to a product that would be deemed a regulated shortterm product if the agreement to purchase the short-term product were executed in this state. Such tax shall be collected on the last day of occupancy within the state unless the consideration is applied to the purchase of a timeshare estate. Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the occupancy of an accommodation of a timeshare resort pursuant to a timeshare plan, a multisite timeshare plan, or an exchange transaction in an exchange program as defined in s. 721.05 by the owner of a timeshare interest or such owner's guest, which guest is not paying monetary consideration to the owner or to a third party for the benefit of the owner, is not a privilege subject to 360253

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taxation under this section. A membership or transaction fee paid by a timeshare owner that does not provide the timeshare owner with a right to occupy any specific timeshare unit but merely provides the timeshare owner with an opportunity to exchange a timeshare interest through an exchange program is a service charge and is not subject to taxation.

- (4) Consideration paid for the purchase of a timeshare license in a timeshare plan as defined in s. 721.05 is rent subject to taxation under this section.
- (5) The tax provided for herein shall be in addition to the total amount of the rental, shall be charged by the lessor or person operating transient accommodations subject to the tax under this chapter receiving the rent in and by said rental arrangement to the lessee or person paying the rental, and shall be due and payable at the time of the receipt of such rental payment by the lessor or person operating transient accommodations, as defined in this chapter, who receives said rental or payment. The owner, lessor, or person operating transient accommodations receiving the rent shall remit the tax to the department on the amount of rent received at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided for dealers to remit taxes under this chapter. The same duties imposed by this chapter upon dealers in tangible personal property respecting the collection and remission of the tax; the making of returns; the keeping of books, records, and accounts; and the compliance with the rules and regulations of the department in the administration of this chapter shall apply to and be binding upon all persons who manage or operate hotels, apartment houses, 360253

roominghouses, tourist and trailer camps, and the rental of condominium units, and to all persons who collect or receive such rents on behalf of such owner or lessor taxable under this chapter. The person operating transient accommodations shall state the tax separately from the rental charged on the receipt, invoice, or other documentation issued with respect to charges for transient accommodations. A person facilitating the booking of reservations who is unrelated to the person operating the transient accommodations in which the reservation is booked is not required to separately state amounts charged on the receipt, invoice, or other documentation issued by the person facilitating the booking of the reservation. Any amounts specifically collected as a tax are state funds and must be remitted as tax.

(6)(3) When rentals are received by way of property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other things of value, the tax shall be at the rate of 6 percent of the value of the property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other things of value.

(7)(4) The tax levied by this section shall not apply to, be imposed upon, or collected from any person who shall have entered into a bona fide written lease for longer than 6 months in duration for continuous residence at any one hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, or condominium, or to any person who shall reside continuously longer than 6 months at any one hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, or condominium and shall have paid the tax levied by this section for 6 months of residence in any one hotel, 360253

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roominghouse, apartment house, tourist or trailer camp, or condominium. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, no tax shall be imposed upon rooms provided quests when there is no consideration involved between the quest and the public lodging establishment. Further, any person who, on the effective date of this act, has resided continuously for 6 months at any one hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, or condominium, or, if less than 6 months, has paid the tax imposed herein until he or she shall have resided continuously for 6 months, shall thereafter be exempt, so long as such person shall continuously reside at such location. The Department of Revenue shall have the power to reform the rental contract for the purposes of this chapter if the rental payments are collected in other than equal daily, weekly, or monthly amounts so as to reflect the actual consideration to be paid in the future for the right of occupancy during the first 6 months.

- (8)(5) The tax imposed by this section shall constitute a lien on the property of the lessee or rentee of any sleeping accommodations in the same manner as and shall be collectible as are liens authorized and imposed by ss. 713.68 and 713.69.
- (9)(6) It is the legislative intent that every person is engaging in a taxable privilege who leases or rents parking or storage spaces for motor vehicles in parking lots or garages, who leases or rents docking or storage spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or who leases or rents tie-down or storage space for aircraft at airports. For the exercise of this privilege, a tax is hereby levied at the rate of 6 percent on the total rental charged.

(10) (7) (a) Full-time students enrolled in an institution offering postsecondary education and military personnel currently on active duty who reside in the facilities described in subsection (1) shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this section. The department shall be empowered to determine what shall be deemed acceptable proof of full-time enrollment. The exemption contained in this subsection shall apply irrespective of any other provisions of this section. The tax levied by this section shall not apply to or be imposed upon or collected on the basis of rentals to any person who resides in any building or group of buildings intended primarily for lease or rent to persons as their permanent or principal place of residence.

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that this subsection provide tax relief for persons who rent living accommodations rather than own their homes, while still providing a tax on the rental of lodging facilities that primarily serve transient guests.
- (c) The rental of facilities, as defined in s. 212.02(10)(f), which are intended primarily for rental as a principal or permanent place of residence is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The rental of such facilities that primarily serve transient guests is not exempt by this subsection. In the application of this law, or in making any determination against the exemption, the department shall consider the facility as primarily serving transient guests unless the facility owner makes a verified declaration on a form prescribed by the department that more than half of the total rental units available are occupied by tenants who have a 360253

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continuous residence in excess of 3 months. The owner of a facility declared to be exempt by this paragraph must make a determination of the taxable status of the facility at the end of the owner's accounting year using any consecutive 3-month period at least one month of which is in the accounting year. The owner must use a selected consecutive 3-month period during each annual redetermination. In the event that an exempt facility no longer qualifies for exemption by this paragraph, the owner must notify the department on a form prescribed by the department by the 20th day of the first month of the owner's next succeeding accounting year that the facility no longer qualifies for such exemption. The tax levied by this section shall apply to the rental of facilities that no longer qualify for exemption under this paragraph beginning the first day of the owner's next succeeding accounting year. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to mobile home lots regulated under chapter 723.

(d) The rental of living accommodations in migrant labor camps is not taxable under this section. "Migrant labor camps" are defined as one or more buildings or structures, tents, trailers, or vehicles, or any portion thereof, together with the land appertaining thereto, established, operated, or used as living quarters for seasonal, temporary, or migrant workers.

Section 10. Subsection (3) and paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 212.0305, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.0305 Convention development taxes; intent; administration; authorization; use of proceeds.--

(3) APPLICATION; ADMINISTRATION; PENALTIES.--360253

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- (a) The convention development tax on transient rentals imposed by the governing body of any county authorized to so levy shall apply to the amount of any payment made by any person to rent, lease, or use for a period of 6 months or less any living quarters or accommodations in a hotel, apartment hotel, motel, resort motel, apartment, apartment motel, roominghouse, timeshare resort, tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, or condominium. When receipt of consideration is by way of property other than money, the tax shall be levied and imposed on the fair market value of such nonmonetary consideration. Any payment made by a person to rent, lease, or use any living quarters or accommodations which are exempt from the tax imposed under s. 212.03 shall likewise be exempt from any tax imposed under this section.
- As used in this section, the terms "payment" and (b) "consideration" mean the amount received by a person operating transient accommodations for the use or securing the use of any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations that are part of, in, from, or in connection with any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, timeshare resort, or tourist or trailer camp. The term "person operating transient accommodations" means the person conducting the daily affairs of the physical facilities furnishing transient accommodations who is responsible for providing the services commonly associated with operating the facilities furnishing transient accommodations regardless of whether such commonly associated services are provided by third parties. The terms "payment" and "consideration" do not include payments received by an unrelated 360253

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person for facilitating the booking of reservations for or on behalf of a lessee or licensee at a hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium, timeshare resort, or tourist or trailer camp in this state. The term "unrelated person" means a person who is not in the same affiliated group of corporations pursuant to s. 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(c) Tax shall be due on the consideration paid for occupancy in the county pursuant to a regulated short-term product as defined in s. 721.05 or occupancy in the county pursuant to a product that would be deemed a regulated shortterm product if the agreement to purchase the short-term product were executed in this state. Such tax shall be collected on the last day of occupancy within the county unless the consideration is applied to the purchase of a timeshare estate. Notwithstanding paragraph (b), the occupancy of an accommodation of a timeshare resort pursuant to a timeshare plan, a multisite timeshare plan, or an exchange transaction in an exchange program as defined in s. 721.05 by the owner of a timeshare interest or such owner's guest, which guest is not paying monetary consideration to the owner or to a third party for the benefit of the owner, is not a privilege subject to taxation under this section. A membership or transaction fee paid by a timeshare owner that does not provide the timeshare owner with a right to occupy any specific timeshare unit but merely provides the timeshare owner with an opportunity to exchange a timeshare interest through an exchange program is a service charge and is not subject to taxation.

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(d) Consideration paid for the purchase of a timeshare license in a timeshare plan as defined in s. 721.05 is rent subject to taxation under this section.

(e) (b) The tax shall be charged by the person receiving the consideration for the lease or rental, and the tax shall be collected from the lessee, tenant, or customer at the time of payment of the consideration for such lease or rental. The person operating transient accommodations shall state the tax separately from the rental charged on the receipt, invoice, or other documentation issued with respect to charges for transient accommodations. A person facilitating the booking of reservations who is unrelated to the person operating the transient accommodations in which the reservation is booked is not required to separately state amounts charged on the receipt, invoice, or other documentation issued by the person facilitating the booking of the reservation. Any amounts specifically collected as a tax are county funds and must be remitted as tax.

(f)(e) The person receiving the consideration for such rental or lease shall receive, account for, and remit the tax to the department at the time and in the manner provided for persons who collect and remit taxes under s. 212.03. The same duties and privileges imposed by this chapter upon dealers in tangible property respecting the collection and remission of tax; the making of returns; the keeping of books, records, and accounts; and compliance with the rules of the department in the administration of this chapter apply to and are binding upon all persons who are subject to the provisions of this section.

However, the department may authorize a quarterly return and payment when the tax remitted by the dealer for the preceding quarter did not exceed \$25.

- $\underline{(g)}$ (d) The department shall keep records showing the amount of taxes collected, which records shall disclose the taxes collected from each county in which a local government resort tax is levied. These records shall be subject to the provisions of s. 213.053 and are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- (h) (e) The collections received by the department from the tax, less costs of administration, shall be paid and returned monthly to the county which imposed the tax, for use by the county as provided in this section. Such receipts shall be placed in a specific trust fund or funds created by the county.
- (i)(f) The department shall adopt promulgate such rules and shall prescribe and publish such forms as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section. The department may is authorized to establish audit procedures and to assess for delinquent taxes.
- $\underline{\text{(j)}}$ The estimated tax provisions contained in s. 212.11 do not apply to the administration of any tax levied under this section.
- (k) (h) Any person taxable under this section who, either by himself or herself or through the person's agents or employees, fails or refuses to charge and collect the taxes herein provided from the person paying any rental or lease is, in addition to being personally liable for the payment of the

tax, <u>commits</u> guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(1)(i) A No person may not shall advertise or hold out to the public in any manner, directly or indirectly, that he or she will absorb all or any part of the tax; that he or she will relieve the person paying the rental of the payment of all or any part of the tax; or that the tax will not be added to the rental or lease consideration or, if added, that the tax or any part thereof will be refunded or refused, either directly or indirectly, by any method whatsoever. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this paragraph commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(m) (j) The tax shall constitute a lien on the property of the lessee, customer, or tenant in the same manner as, and shall be collectible as are, liens authorized and imposed by ss. 713.67, 713.68, and 713.69.

 $\underline{\text{(n)}}$ Any tax levied pursuant to this section shall be in addition to any other tax imposed pursuant to this chapter and in addition to all other taxes and fees and the consideration for the rental or lease.

(o) (1) The department shall administer the taxes levied herein as increases in the rate of the tax authorized in s. 125.0104. The department shall collect and enforce the provisions of this section and s. 125.0104 in conjunction with each other in those counties authorized to levy the taxes authorized herein. The department shall distribute the proceeds received from the taxes levied pursuant to this section and s. 360253

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125.0104 in proportion to the rates of the taxes authorized to the appropriate trust funds as provided by law. In the event of underpayment of the total amount due by a taxpayer pursuant to this section and s. 125.0104, the department shall distribute the amount received in proportion to the rates of the taxes authorized to the appropriate trust funds as provided by law and the penalties and interest due on both of said taxes shall be applicable.

- (5) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF TAX. --
- A county adopting an ordinance providing for the collection and administration of the tax on a local basis shall also adopt an ordinance electing either to assume all responsibility for auditing the records and accounts of dealers, and assessing, collecting, and enforcing payments of delinguent taxes, or to delegate such authority to the Department of Revenue. If the county elects to assume such responsibility, it shall be bound by the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue pursuant to paragraph $(3)(i)\frac{(f)}{(f)}$, as well as those rules pertaining to the sales and use tax on transient rentals imposed by s. 212.03. The county may use any power granted in this chapter to the department to determine the amount of tax, penalties, and interest to be paid by each dealer and to enforce payment of such tax, penalties, and interest. The county may use a certified public accountant licensed in this state in the administration of its statutory duties and responsibilities. Such certified public accountants are bound by the same confidentiality requirements and subject to the same penalties as the county under s. 213.053. If the county delegates such 360253

authority to the department, the department shall distribute any collections so received, less costs of administration, to the county. The amount deducted for costs of administration by the department shall be used only for those costs which are solely and directly attributable to auditing, assessing, collecting, processing, and enforcing payments of delinquent taxes authorized in this section. If a county elects to delegate such authority to the department, the department shall audit only those businesses in the county that it audits pursuant to this chapter.

Section 11. The amendments made by this act to sections 212.03 and 212.0305, Florida Statutes, are intended to be clarifying and remedial in nature and are not a basis for assessments of tax for periods before July 1, 2008, or for refunds of tax for periods before July 1, 2008.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- (1)(a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless such property is:
 - 1. Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461.
 - 2. Used exclusively as dwelling units.
- 3. Property subject to tax on parking, docking, or storage spaces under s. 212.03(9)(6).
- 4. Recreational property or the common elements of a condominium when subject to a lease between the developer or owner thereof and the condominium association in its own right 360253

or as agent for the owners of individual condominium units or the owners of individual condominium units. However, only the lease payments on such property shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or the condominium association shall be fully taxable under this chapter.

- 5. A public or private street or right-of-way and poles, conduits, fixtures, and similar improvements located on such streets or rights-of-way, occupied or used by a utility or provider of communications services, as defined by s. 202.11, for utility or communications or television purposes. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "utility" means any person providing utility services as defined in s. 203.012. This exception also applies to property, wherever located, on which the following are placed: towers, antennas, cables, accessory structures, or equipment, not including switching equipment, used in the provision of mobile communications services as defined in s. 202.11. For purposes of this chapter, towers used in the provision of mobile communications services, as defined in s. 202.11, are considered to be fixtures.
- 6. A public street or road which is used for transportation purposes.
- 7. Property used at an airport exclusively for the purpose of aircraft landing or aircraft taxiing or property used by an airline for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or property onto or from aircraft or for fueling aircraft.
- 8.a. Property used at a port authority, as defined in s. 315.02(2), exclusively for the purpose of oceangoing vessels or 360253 4/30/2008 9:19 PM

tugs docking, or such vessels mooring on property used by a port authority for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo onto or from such a vessel, or property used at a port authority for fueling such vessels, or to the extent that the amount paid for the use of any property at the port is based on the charge for the amount of tonnage actually imported or exported through the port by a tenant.

- b. The amount charged for the use of any property at the port in excess of the amount charged for tonnage actually imported or exported shall remain subject to tax except as provided in sub-subparagraph a.
- 9. Property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified production services. As used in this subparagraph, the term "qualified production services" means any activity or service performed directly in connection with the production of a qualified motion picture, as defined in s. 212.06(1)(b), and includes:
- a. Photography, sound and recording, casting, location managing and scouting, shooting, creation of special and optical effects, animation, adaptation (language, media, electronic, or otherwise), technological modifications, computer graphics, set and stage support (such as electricians, lighting designers and operators, greensmen, prop managers and assistants, and grips), wardrobe (design, preparation, and management), hair and makeup (design, production, and application), performing (such as acting, dancing, and playing), designing and executing stunts, coaching, consulting, writing, scoring, composing, choreographing, script supervising, directing, producing, 360253

- transmitting dailies, dubbing, mixing, editing, cutting, looping, printing, processing, duplicating, storing, and distributing;
- b. The design, planning, engineering, construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance of real or personal property including stages, sets, props, models, paintings, and facilities principally required for the performance of those services listed in sub-subparagraph a.; and
- c. Property management services directly related to property used in connection with the services described in subsubparagraphs a. and b.

This exemption will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258.

10. Leased, subleased, licensed, or rented to a person providing food and drink concessionaire services within the premises of a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, publicly owned recreational facility, or any business operated under a permit issued pursuant to chapter 550. A person providing retail concessionaire services involving the sale of food and drink or other tangible personal property within the premises of an airport shall be subject to tax on the rental of real property used for that purpose, but shall not be subject to the tax on any license to use the property. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sale" shall not include the leasing of tangible personal property.

- 11. Property occupied pursuant to an instrument calling for payments which the department has declared, in a Technical Assistance Advisement issued on or before March 15, 1993, to be nontaxable pursuant to rule 12A-1.070(19)(c), Florida Administrative Code; provided that this subparagraph shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only to those payments made pursuant to such instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions thereof occurring after March 15, 1993.
- 12. Rented, leased, subleased, or licensed to a concessionaire by a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility, during an event at the facility, to be used by the concessionaire to sell souvenirs, novelties, or other event-related products. This subparagraph applies only to that portion of the rental, lease, or license payment which is based on a percentage of sales and not based on a fixed price. This subparagraph is repealed July 1, 2009.
- 13. Property used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes. As used in this subparagraph, "space flight business" means the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of a space facility, space propulsion system, space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind possessing the capacity for space flight, as defined by s. 212.02(23), or components thereof, and also means the following activities supporting space flight: vehicle launch activities, flight operations, ground control or ground support, and all 360253

administrative activities directly related thereto. Property shall be deemed to be used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes if more than 50 percent of the property, or improvements thereon, is used for one or more space flight business purposes. Possession by a landlord, lessor, or licensor of a signed written statement from the tenant, lessee, or licensee claiming the exemption shall relieve the landlord, lessor, or licensor from the responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall look solely to the tenant, lessee, or licensee for recovery of such tax if it determines that the exemption was not applicable.

Section 13. Paragraph (f) of subsection (7) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (g), and a new paragraph (f) is added to that subsection to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

(7) VOTER-APPROVED INDIGENT CARE SURTAX.-- 360253 4/30/2008 9:19 PM

- (f) Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection except paragraphs (b) and (g), a hospital surtax may be levied upon approval of a referendum by the electors in a county that has more than one independent special hospital district and a population of fewer than 50,000 residents, not including inmates and patients residing in institutions operated by the Federal Government, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Health, or the Department of Children and Family Services.

 Subject to the cap imposed in paragraph (g), the surtax may be levied at a rate not to exceed 1 percent.
- 1. At least 90 days before submitting the referendum to the voters, the governing body of the county shall certify to the Department of Revenue the populations of each independent special hospital district. If the surtax referendum is approved, surtax proceeds shall be allocated to each such district in proportion to the relative populations certified by the county governing body.
- 2. In addition to the uses authorized by this subsection, an independent special hospital district may pledge surtax proceeds to service new or existing bond indebtedness and may use surtax proceeds to pay the direct costs incurred to finance, plan, construct, or reconstruct a public or not-for-profit hospital in the county; the costs incurred for land acquisition, land improvement, design, engineering, equipment, and furnishing related to the hospital; or the direct costs associated therewith. An independent special hospital district may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of

Administration pursuant to the State Bond Act to issue bonds under this paragraph.

- 3. Any county having a population of fewer than 50,000 residents at the time bonds authorized in this paragraph are issued shall retain the authority granted under this paragraph throughout the term of such bonds, including the term of any refinancing bonds, regardless of any subsequent increase in population to 50,000 or more residents.
- 4. If the indebtedness issued by one independent special hospital district expires before the indebtedness issued by another independent special hospital district, the full amount of the surtax proceeds shall be applied to service the remaining indebtedness until the indebtedness is extinguished.

Section 14. Paragraph (g) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (ggg) is added to subsection (7) of that section, 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 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.--
- 1. Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone $\underline{\text{are}}$ shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to 360253

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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, 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.
- 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</u> county or municipal building department for the rehabilitation of the real property.
- e. A sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the 360253

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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.
- g. A certification by the local building code inspector that the improvements necessary <u>for rehabilitating to accomplish</u> the rehabilitation of the real property are substantially completed.
- h. Whether the business is a small business as defined by s. 288.703(1).

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- 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 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 development block grant, State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program.
- 3. 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 360253

information required <u>under pursuant to</u> 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 <u>required</u> information required pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eligible 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 parttime employees. The certification <u>must shall</u> 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 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 360253

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:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property which becomes a component part of improvements to real property.
- b. "Real property" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1269 192.001(12).

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- 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 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.
- MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS .-- Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

(ggg) Aircraft temporarily in the state.--

1. An aircraft owned by a nonresident is exempt from the use tax imposed under this chapter if the aircraft enters and 360253

remains in this state for less than a total of 21 days during the 6-month period after the date of purchase. The temporary use of the aircraft and subsequent removal from this state may be proven by invoices for fuel, tie-down, or hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers or similar documentation that clearly and specifically identifies the aircraft. The exemption created by this subparagraph shall be allowed in addition to the provisions contained in subparagraph 2. and s. 212.05(1)(a).

2. An aircraft owned by a nonresident is exempt from the use tax imposed under this chapter if the aircraft enters or remains in this state exclusively for purposes of flight training, repairs, alterations, refitting, or modification. Such flight training, repairs, alterations, refitting, or modification shall be supported by written documentation issued by in-state vendors or suppliers which clearly and specifically identifies the aircraft. The exemption created by this subparagraph shall be allowed in addition to the provisions contained in subparagraph 1. and s. 212.05(1)(a).

Section 15. Subsection (6) of section 213.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.015 Taxpayer rights.--There is created a Florida
Taxpayer's Bill of Rights to guarantee that the rights, privacy,
and property of Florida taxpayers are adequately safeguarded and
protected during tax 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 which explain, in simple, nontechnical
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terms, the rights and obligations of the Department of Revenue and taxpayers. Section 192.0105 provides additional rights afforded to payors of property taxes and assessments. The rights afforded taxpayers to ensure that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected during tax 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 Florida taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the departmental rules are:

(6) The right to be informed of impending collection actions which require sale or seizure of property or freezing of assets, except jeopardy assessments, and the right to at least 30 days' notice in which to pay the liability or seek further review (see ss. 198.20, 199.262, 201.16, 206.075, 206.24, 211.125(5), 212.03 $\frac{(8)}{(5)}$, 212.0305(3) $\frac{(m)}{(j)}$, 212.04(7), 212.14(1), 213.73(3), 213.731, and 220.739).

Section 16. Subsection (5) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing .--

- (5) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the department from:
- (a) Publishing statistics so classified as to prevent the identification of particular accounts, reports, declarations, or returns; or
- (b) <u>Using telephone</u>, <u>electronic mail</u>, <u>facsimile</u>, <u>or other</u> electronic means to:

- 1. Distribute tax information regarding changes in law, tax rates, 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 a taxpayer 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).
- Section 17. 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 delivered to a third party commercial carrier for delivery or the action is filed more, later than 21 days after the date of receipt of the notice of intent to levy.
- Section 18. Effective upon this act becoming a law, operating retroactively to January 1, 2008, and applying to returns due on or after January 1, 2008, subsection (2) of section 220.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 220.21 Returns and records; regulations.--
- 1376 (2) A taxpayer who is required to file its federal income
 1377 tax return by electronic means on a separate or consolidated
 1378 basis shall <u>also</u> file returns required by this chapter by
 1379 electronic means. <u>Pursuant to For the reasons described in s.</u>
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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 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.--

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- (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 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 360253

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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 those provided in 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 360253

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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.--

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(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 360253

employing unit is considered an employer for purposes of paragraph (1)(a) subsection (1).

Section 21. Section 695.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

695.22 Daily schedule of deeds and conveyances filed for record to be furnished property appraiser.—After October 1, 1945, the several clerks of the circuit courts shall keep and furnish to the respective county property appraisers in the counties where such instruments are recorded a daily schedule of the aforesaid deeds and conveyances so filed for recordation, in which schedule shall be set forth the name of the grantor or grantors, the names and addresses of each grantee, the actual purchase price or other valuable consideration paid for the property conveyed, and a description of the land as specified in each instrument so filed.

Section 22. Paragraph (g) is added to subsection (1) of section 695.26, Florida Statutes, to read:

695.26 Requirements for recording instruments affecting real property.--

- (1) No instrument by which the title to real property or any interest therein is conveyed, assigned, encumbered, or otherwise disposed of shall be recorded by the clerk of the circuit court unless:
- (g) The actual purchase price or other valuable consideration paid for the real property or interest conveyed, assigned, encumbered, or otherwise disposed of is legibly printed, typewritten, or stamped upon the instrument.

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Section 23. Effective upon this act becoming a law and applicable to assessments beginning January 1, 2009, section 193.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.011 Factors to consider in deriving just valuation.--In arriving at just valuation as required under s. 4, Art. VII of the State Constitution, the property appraiser shall take into consideration the following factors:

- (1) The present cash value of the property, which is the amount a willing purchaser would pay a willing seller, exclusive of reasonable fees and costs of purchase, in cash or the immediate equivalent thereof in a transaction at arm's length;
- The highest and best use to which the property can be expected to be put in the immediate future and the present use of the property, taking into consideration any applicable judicial limitation, local or state land use regulation, or historic preservation ordinance, and any zoning changes and permits necessary to achieve the highest and best use, and considering any moratorium imposed by executive order, law, ordinance, regulation, resolution, or proclamation adopted by any governmental body or agency or the Governor when the moratorium or judicial limitation prohibits or restricts the development or improvement of property as otherwise authorized by applicable law. The applicable governmental body or agency or the Governor shall notify the property appraiser in writing of any executive order, ordinance, regulation, resolution, or proclamation it adopts imposing any such limitation, regulation, or moratorium:
- (3) The location of said property;
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- (4) The quantity or size of said property;
- (5) The cost of said property and the present replacement value of any improvements thereon;
- (6) The condition of said property. When determining the condition of the property, the property appraiser shall consider physical deterioration, functional obsolescence, and external obsolescence;
 - (7) The income from said property; and
- (8) The net proceeds of the sale of the property, as received by the seller, after deduction of all of the usual and reasonable fees and costs of the sale, including the costs and expenses of financing, and allowance for unconventional or atypical terms of financing arrangements, and including the costs of removal of tangible personal property. When the net proceeds of the sale of any property are utilized, directly or indirectly, in the determination of just valuation of realty of the sold parcel or any other parcel under the provisions of this section, the property appraiser, for the purposes of such determination, shall exclude any portion of such net proceeds attributable to payments for household furnishings or other items of personal property.

Section 24. Section 193.016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.016 Property appraiser's assessment; effect of determinations by value adjustment board.--If the property appraiser's assessment of the same items of tangible personal property in the previous year was adjusted by the value adjustment board and the decision of the board to reduce the 360253

assessment was not successfully appealed by the property appraiser, the property appraiser shall consider the reduced value values determined by the value adjustment board in assessing the those items of tangible personal property. If the property appraiser adjusts upward the reduced value values previously determined by the value adjustment board, the property appraiser shall assert additional basic and underlying facts not properly considered by the value adjustment board as the basis for the increased valuation notwithstanding the prior adjustment by the board.

Section 25. Section 193.018, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 193.018 Assessment of deed-restricted property.--
- (1) The owner of residential rental property, multiunit commercial rental property, property used as a marina, waterfront property used exclusively for commercial fishing purposes, or property rented for use by mobile homes may enter into a deed-restriction agreement with the county to maintain the property at its current use for a period of at least 5 years.
- (2) The property appraiser shall consider the deedrestriction agreement in determining the just value of the property.
- (3) If, prior to the expiration of the deed-restriction agreement, the property is not used for the purposes set forth in the deed-restriction agreement, the deed-restriction agreement shall be terminated and the property owner shall pay to the county an amount equal to the additional taxes that would 360253

have been paid in prior years had the deed-restriction agreement not been in effect, plus 12 percent interest.

Section 26. Subsection (4) of section 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.--
- (4)(a) At least 15 days before the hearing, the petitioner shall provide to the property appraiser a list of evidence to be presented at the hearing, together with copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses.
- (b) At least 15 No later than 7 days before the hearing, if the petitioner has provided the information required under paragraph (a), and if requested in writing by the petitioner, the property appraiser shall provide to the petitioner a list of evidence to be presented at the hearing, together with copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses. The evidence list must contain the property record card if provided by the clerk. Failure of the property appraiser to timely comply with the requirements of this paragraph shall result in a rescheduling of the hearing.

Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 194.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 194.013 Filing fees for petitions; disposition; waiver.--
- (2) The value adjustment board shall waive the filing fee with respect to a petition filed by a taxpayer who <u>is eligible</u> to receive one or more of the exemptions under s. 6(c), (f), or (g), Art. VII of the State Constitution, regardless of whether

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the taxpayer's local government grants the additional local homestead exemptions. The filing fee also shall be waived for a taxpayer who demonstrates at the time of filing, by an appropriate certificate or other documentation issued by the Department of Children and Family Services and submitted with the petition, that the petitioner is then an eligible recipient of temporary assistance under chapter 414.

Section 28. Subsection (2) of section 194.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.032 Hearing purposes; timetable.--

The clerk of the governing body of the county shall prepare a schedule of appearances before the board based on petitions timely filed with him or her. The clerk shall notify each petitioner of the scheduled time of his or her appearance no less than 25 calendar days prior to the day of such scheduled appearance. Upon receipt of this notification, the petitioner shall have the right to reschedule the hearing for the failure of the property appraiser to comply with the requirements of s. 194.011(4)(b). The hearing shall be rescheduled no sooner than 15 days after the property appraiser complies with the requirements of s. 194.011(4)(b). The petitioner shall also have the right to reschedule the hearing a single time by submitting to the clerk of the governing body of the county a written request to reschedule, no less than 5 calendar days before the day of the originally scheduled hearing. Additional rescheduling of the hearing may be granted to the taxpayer upon receipt of an affidavit from a physician that states a medical reason as to why the petitioner needs to reschedule the hearing. A copy of 360253

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the property record card containing relevant information used in computing the taxpayer's current assessment shall be included with such notice, if said card was requested by the taxpayer. Such request shall be made by checking an appropriate box on the petition form. No petitioner shall be required to wait for more than 2 4 hours from the scheduled time; and, if his or her petition is not heard in that time, the petitioner may, at his or her option, report to the chairperson of the meeting that he or she intends to leave; and, if he or she is not heard immediately, the petitioner's hearing shall be rescheduled for a time reserved exclusively for the petitioner administrative remedies will be deemed to be exhausted, and he or she may seek further relief as he or she deems appropriate. Failure on three occasions with respect to any single tax year to convene at the scheduled time of meetings of the board shall constitute grounds for removal from office by the Governor for neglect of duties.

Section 29. Subsection (2) of section 194.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.034 Hearing procedures; rules.--

(2) In each case, except when a complaint is withdrawn by the petitioner or is acknowledged as correct by the property appraiser, the value adjustment board shall render a written decision. All such decisions shall be issued within 20 calendar days of the last day the board is in session under s. 194.032. The decision of the board shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall include reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser. If the determination of the property appraiser is overturned, the board

shall order the refunding of the filing fee required by s.

194.013. When a special magistrate has been appointed, the recommendations of the special magistrate shall be considered by the board. The clerk, upon issuance of the decisions, shall, on a form provided by the Department of Revenue, notify by first-class mail each taxpayer, the property appraiser, and the department of the decision of the board.

Section 30. Subsection (3) is added to section 194.192, Florida Statutes, to read:

194.192 Costs; interest on unpaid taxes; penalty; attorney fees.--

(3) If the court finds that the amount owed by the taxpayer is less than the amount of tax paid, the court shall enter judgment against the appraiser for the difference and for interest on the difference at the rate of 12 percent per year from the date of payment. If the final assessment established by the court is lower than the value assessed by the property appraiser by more than 10 percent, the court shall assess and award reasonable attorney fees to the taxpayer.

Section 31. Subsection (46) of section 420.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.507 Powers of the corporation.--The corporation shall have all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this part, including the following powers which are in addition to all other powers granted by other provisions of this part:

(46) To require, as a condition of financing a multifamily rental project, that an agreement be recorded in the official 360253

records of the county where the real property is located, which requires that the project be used for housing defined as affordable in s. 420.0004(3) by persons defined in s. 420.0004(8), (10), (11), and (15). Such an agreement is a state land use regulation that limits the highest and best use of the property within the meaning of s. 193.011(1)(b)(2).

Section 32. 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 33. <u>Section 213.054</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 34. 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.

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1738 TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

1741 An act relating to tax administration; amending s. 72.011, F.S.;

revising procedures for actions to contest a tax matter;

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1743 amending s. 125.0104, F.S.; revising the list of living quarters 1744 or accommodations the rental or lease of which is subject to the 1745 tourist development tax; providing definitions; providing for taxation of regulated short-term products; providing that the 1746 1747 occupancy of a timeshare resort and membership or transaction 1748 fee paid by a timeshare owner are not a privilege subject to taxation; providing that consideration paid for the purchase of 1749 a timeshare license in a timeshare plan is rent subject to 1750 taxation; authorizing the Department of Revenue to establish 1751 audit procedures and to assess for delinquent taxes; requiring 1752 the person operating transient accommodations to separately 1753 1754 state the tax charged on a receipt or other documentation; 1755 providing that persons facilitating the booking of reservations are not required to separately state tax amounts charged; 1756 1757 requiring that such amounts be remitted as tax and classified as county funds; providing additional specified uses for certain 1758 1759 tourist tax revenues by certain counties; specifying that certain provisions of the act are clarifying and remedial in 1760 nature and are not a basis for assessments of tax or for refunds 1761 1762 of tax for periods before the effective date of the act; amending s. 125.0108, F.S.; revising the list of living quarters 1763 1764 or accommodations the rental or lease of which is subject to 1765 taxation; providing definitions; providing for taxation of 1766 regulated short-term products; providing that the occupancy of a timeshare resort and membership or transaction fee paid by a 1767 timeshare owner are not a privilege subject to taxation; 1768 providing that consideration paid for the purchase of a 1769 timeshare license in a timeshare plan is rent subject to 1770 360253

1771 taxation; authorizing the department to establish audit 1772 procedures and assess for delinquent taxes; requiring the person 1773 operating transient accommodations to separately state the tax charged on a receipt or other documentation; providing that 1774 1775 persons facilitating the booking of reservations are not 1776 required to separately state tax amounts charged; requiring that 1777 such amounts be remitted as tax and classified as county funds; specifying that certain provisions of the act are clarifying and 1778 remedial in nature and are not a basis for assessments of tax or 1779 for refunds of tax for periods before the effective date of the 1780 act; amending s. 196.192, F.S.; providing that educational 1781 1782 institutions owned by exempt entities are also exempt from ad 1783 valorem taxation; amending s. 201.02, F.S.; requiring on certain documents a notation indicating a nonprofit organization's 1784 exemption from the documentary stamp tax; amending s. 202.29, 1785 F.S.; providing a methodology for taxpayers to report and apply 1786 1787 credits for certain bad debts; amending ss. 212.03 and 212.0305, F.S.; revising the list of living quarters or sleeping or 1788 housekeeping accommodations that are subject to the transient 1789 1790 rentals tax and the convention development tax; providing definitions; providing for taxation of regulated short-term 1791 1792 products; providing that the occupancy of an accommodation of a 1793 timeshare resort and membership or transaction fee paid by a 1794 timeshare owner is not a privilege subject to taxation; providing that consideration paid for the purchase of a 1795 timeshare license in a timeshare plan is rent subject to 1796 taxation; requiring the person operating transient 1797 1798 accommodations to separately state the tax charged on a receipt 360253

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or other documentation; providing that persons facilitating the booking of reservations are not required to separately state tax amounts charged; requiring that such amounts be remitted as tax and classified as county funds; authorizing the department to establish audit procedures and assess for delinquent taxes; specifying that certain provisions of the act are clarifying and remedial in nature and are not a basis for assessments of tax or for refunds of tax for periods before the effective date of the act; amending s. 212.031, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 212.055, F.S.; expanding authorization for voterapproved indigent care surtaxes; authorizing certain counties to levy a hospital surtax subject to referendum approval; providing for allocation and uses of surtax proceeds; preserving certain bonding authority; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the tax exemption for building materials used to rehabilitate real property in enterprise zones; providing an exemption from the use tax for an aircraft that temporarily enters the state or is temporarily in the state for certain purposes; providing criteria for proof; specifying the exemption to be in addition to certain other provisions; amending s. 213.015, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; authorizing the department to send certain general information to taxpayers by electronic means; deleting a provision that allows the disclosure of certain information to the Chief Financial Officer; amending s. 213.67, F.S.; revising criteria for commencing actions to contest a tax levy; amending s. 220.21, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the electronic filing of corporate taxes; providing for retroactive operation; 360253

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 7147

Amendment No.

providing for applicability; amending s. 336.021, F.S.; revising 1827 the order of distribution of local option fuel tax revenues; 1828 1829 amending s. 443.1215, F.S.; revising a cross-reference; amending s. 695.22, F.S.; revising certain deeds and conveyances schedule 1830 1831 information required to be furnished to property appraisers; 1832 amending s. 695.26, F.S.; requiring actual purchase price information to be shown on certain instruments dealing with 1833 1834 title to real property; amending s. 193.011, F.S.; providing for consideration of zoning changes and permits in determining the 1835 highest and best use; revising the just valuation factor 1836 relating to the condition of property; including cost of removal 1837 of tangible personal property as a consideration in the net sale 1838 1839 proceeds factor; amending s. 193.016, F.S.; providing for consideration of value adjustment board decisions for all 1840 1841 properties; creating s. 193.018, F.S.; authorizing owners of certain properties to enter into deed-restriction agreements 1842 1843 with counties for certain purposes; requiring property 1844 appraisers to consider deed-restriction agreements in determining just value; providing for payment of back taxes plus 1845 1846 interest if the deed-restriction agreement is terminated early; amending s. 194.011, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 1847 provision of evidence by petitioners and property appraisers; 1848 1849 amending s. 194.013, F.S.; requiring value adjustment boards to 1850 waive a petition filing fee for taxpayers eligible for certain constitutional exemptions; amending s. 194.032, F.S.; providing 1851 for criteria for rescheduling certain hearings under certain 1852 circumstances; amending s. 194.034, F.S.; requiring value 1853 adjustment boards to order refund of certain filing fees if a 1854 360253

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 7147

Amendment No.

| determination of a property appraiser is overturned; amending s |
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| 194.192, F.S.; providing for judgments against property |
| appraisers under certain circumstances; providing for assessment |
| and award of attorney fees to taxpayers under certain |
| circumstances; amending s. 420.507, F.S.; correcting a cross- |
| reference; 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; 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 effective dates. |