By Senator Geller

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A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax 3 Agreement; amending s. 212.02, F.S.; revising definitions 4 for the purposes of sales and use taxes; defining the terms "agent," "seller," "certified service provider," 5 "direct mail," "prewritten computer software," and 6 7 "delivery charges"; providing applicability; amending ss. 8 212.0306 and 212.04, F.S.; deleting references to 9 brackets; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; deleting provisions 10 relating to the rental or lease of motor vehicles; revising the determination of the location of the sale or 11 12 recharge of prepaid calling arrangements; deleting a reference to brackets; amending s. 212.0506, F.S.; 13 deleting a reference to brackets; conforming a cross-14 15 reference; amending s. 212.054, F.S.; providing the time for applying changes in local option tax rates; providing 16 17 quidelines for determining the situs of certain transactions; providing for notice of a change in the rate 18 19 of a local option sales tax; providing for applicability of s. 202.22(2), F.S., relating to determination of local 20 21 tax situs, for the purpose of providing and maintaining a 22 database of sales and use tax rates for local jurisdictions; amending s. 212.06, F.S.; providing for 23 24 determining the location of transactions involving the 25 retail sale of tangible personal property, digital goods, 26 or services and for the lease or rental of tangible 27 personal property; requiring certain business purchasers 28 to obtain multiple-points-of-use exemption forms; 29 providing for use of such forms; requiring certain

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purchasers of direct mail to obtain a direct-mail form; providing for the use of such form; amending s. 212.08, F.S., relating to exemptions from the sales and use tax; defining and redefining terms used with respect to the exemption for general groceries; defining and redefining terms used with respect to the exemption for medical products and supplies; revising that exemption; conforming a cross-reference; creating s. 212.094, F.S.; requiring a purchaser seeking a refund or credit under ch. 212, F.S., to submit a written request for the refund or credit; providing a time period within which the dealer must respond to the written request; amending s. 212.12, F.S.; providing for a monetary allowance for tax credits to certified service providers and voluntary sellers pursuant to the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; providing for computation of tax due; deleting the brackets for state and discretionary sales surtax calculations; amending s. 212.17, F.S.; prescribing additional quidelines and procedures with respect to dealer credits for taxes paid on worthless accounts; creating s. 213.052, F.S.; providing for notice of state sales or use tax rate changes; creating s. 213.0521, F.S.; providing the effective date for state sales and use tax rate changes; amending s. 213.21, F.S.; providing for amnesty to certain sellers for uncollected or unpaid sales and use taxes; amending s. 213.256, F.S.; relating to simplified sales and use tax administration; defining terms; providing that authority to administer the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement rests with a governing board comprised of

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representatives of member states; providing for continuing effect of the agreement; providing for annual recertification; creating s. 213.2565, F.S.; providing for the registration of sellers, the certification of a person as a certified service provider, and the certification of a software program as a certified automated system by the governing board under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; amending ss. 196.012, 203.01, 212.03, 212.031, 212.052, 212.0596, 212.081, 212.13, 213.015, 551.102, and 790.0655, F.S.; conforming cross-references; repealing s. 212.0596(6), F.S., relating to the exemption from collecting and remitting local option surtaxes for certain dealers who make mail order sales; declaring legislative intent; providing for the adoption of emergency rules; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 212.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.02 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term The following terms and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) The term "Admissions" means and includes the net sum of money after the deduction of any federal taxes for admitting a person or vehicle or persons to \underline{a} any place of amusement, sport, or recreation or for the privilege of entering or staying in \underline{a} any place of amusement, sport, or recreation, including, but not

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limited to, theaters, outdoor theaters, shows, exhibitions, games, races, or any place where charge is made through the by way of sale of tickets, gate charges, seat charges, box charges, season pass charges, cover charges, greens fees, participation fees, entrance fees, or other fees or receipts of anything of value measured on an admission or entrance or length of stay or seat box accommodations in any place where there is an any exhibition, amusement, sport, or recreation, and all dues and fees paid to private clubs and membership clubs providing recreational or physical fitness facilities, including, but not limited to, golf, tennis, swimming, yachting, boating, athletic, exercise, and fitness facilities, except physical fitness facilities owned or operated by a any hospital licensed under chapter 395.

- (2) "Agent" means any person appointed by, or authorized to act for, a principal in a transaction involving the sale of an item of tangible personal property.
- (3) "Agricultural commodity" means horticultural products, aquacultural products, poultry and farm products, and livestock and livestock products.
- (4) "Agricultural production" means the production of plants and animals useful to humans, including the preparation, planting, cultivating, or harvesting of these products or any other processes necessary to accomplish production through the harvest phase, and includes aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, bees, and all other forms of farm products and farm production.
- $\underline{\text{(5)}}$ "Business" means any activity engaged in $\underline{\text{by any}}$ person, or caused to be engaged in, by a person $\underline{\text{him or her}}$, with

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the object of private or public gain, benefit, or advantage, directly or indirectly either direct or indirect. Except for the sale sales of any aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle, the term does "business" shall not be construed in this chapter to include occasional or isolated sales or transactions involving tangible personal property or services by a person who does not hold himself or herself out as engaged in business or sales of unclaimed tangible personal property under s. 717.122, but does include includes other charges for the sale or rental of tangible personal property, sales of services taxable under this chapter, sales of or charges of admission, communication services, all rentals and leases of living quarters, other than low-rent housing operated under chapter 421, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, or mobile home or recreational vehicle parks, and all rentals of or licenses in real property, other than low-rent housing operated under chapter 421, all leases or rentals of or licenses in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, docking or storage spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas as defined in this chapter and made subject to a tax imposed by this chapter. The term does "business" shall not be construed in this chapter to include the leasing, subleasing, or licensing of real property by one corporation to another if all of the stock of both such corporations is owned, directly or through one or more wholly owned subsidiaries, by a common parent corporation; the property was in use before prior to July 1, 1989, title to the property was transferred after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, between members of an affiliated group, as defined in s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,

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which group included both such corporations, and there is no substantial change in the use of the property following the transfer of title; the leasing, subleasing, or licensing of the property was required by an unrelated lender as a condition of providing financing to one or more members of the affiliated group; and the corporation to which the property is leased, subleased, or licensed had sales subject to the tax imposed by this chapter of at least not less than \$667 million during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30. A Any tax on such sales, charges, rentals, admissions, or other transactions made subject to the tax imposed by this chapter shall be collected by the state, county, municipality, any political subdivision, agency, bureau, or department, or other state or local governmental instrumentality in the same manner as other dealers, unless specifically exempted by this chapter.

- (3) The terms "cigarettes," "tobacco," or "tobacco products" referred to in this chapter include all such products as are defined or may be hereafter defined by the laws of the state.
- (6) "Certified service provider" has the same meaning as in s. 213.256.
- operated by coin, slug, token, coupon, or similar device for the purposes of entertainment or amusement. The term includes coin-operated pinball machines, music machines, juke boxes, mechanical games, video games, arcade games, billiard tables, moving picture viewers, shooting galleries, and all similar amusement devices.
- (8) (4) "Cost price" means the actual cost of articles of tangible personal property without any deductions for therefrom

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on account of the cost of materials used, labor or service costs, transportation charges, or any other expenses whatsoever.

- (9) (5) The term "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
 - "Dealer" means a person who:
- (a) Manufactures or produces tangible personal property for sale at retail; for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state.
- (b) Imports, or causes to be imported, tangible personal property from any state or foreign country for sale at retail; for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state.
- (c) Sells at retail or who offers for sale at retail, or who has in his or her possession for sale at retail; or for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state, tangible personal property, and includes a retailer who transacts a mail order sale.
- (d) Has sold at retail; or used, or consumed, or distributed; or stored for use or consumption in this state, tangible personal property and who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid. However, the term does not include a person who is not a dealer under any other paragraph of this subsection and whose only owned or leased property in this state, including property owned or leased by an affiliate, is located on the premises of a printer with whom it has contracted for printing, if the property consists of the final printed product, property that becomes a part of the final printed product, or property from which the printed product is produced.

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(e) Leases or rents tangible personal property for consideration, permitting the use or possession of such property without transferring title to the property, except as expressly provided for under this chapter.

- (f) Maintains within this state, directly or by a subsidiary, an office, distributing house, salesroom, or house, warehouse, or other place of business.
- (g) Solicits business through direct representatives, indirect representatives, or manufacturers' agents; through distribution of catalogs or other advertising matter; or by any other means, for the purpose of receiving orders for tangible personal property from consumers for use, consumption, distribution, and storage for use or consumption in this state. Such dealer shall collect the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser and may not bring a cause of action, in law or in equity, on a sale or transaction in this state unless it is affirmatively shown that this chapter has been fully complied with.
- (h) Solicits, receives, and accepts orders for future delivery from consumers in the state as a representative, agent, or solicitor for an out-of-state principal who refuses to register as a dealer.
- (i) Leases or grants a license to use, occupy, or enter upon living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, mobile home or recreational vehicle parks, real property, space or spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, docking or storage space or spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or tie-down or storage space or spaces for aircraft at

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airports. The term also includes a person who has leased, occupied, or used or was entitled to use living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, mobile home or recreational vehicle parks, real property, spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles or docking or storage spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or who has purchased communication services or electric power or energy, and who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid to the vendor or lessor on any such transactions. The term does not include a person who leases, lets, rents, or grants a license to use, occupy, or enter upon living quarters, sleeping quarters, or housekeeping accommodations in apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist camps, or trailer camps, mobile home or recreational vehicle parks, and who exclusively enters into a bona fide written agreement for continuous residence for longer than 6 months with a person who leases, lets, rents, or is granted a license to use the property.

- (j) Sells, provides, or performs a service taxable under this chapter. The term includes a person who purchases, uses, or consumes a service taxable under this chapter and cannot prove that the tax has been paid to the seller of the taxable service.
- (k) Solicits, offers, provides, enters into, issues, or delivers a service warranty taxable under this chapter, or who receives on behalf of such a person, consideration from a service warranty holder.
- (11) "Delivery charges" means charges by the seller of personal property or services for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the purchaser of personal property or

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services, including, but not limited to, transportation,
shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing. The term does
not include the charges for delivery of direct mail if the
charges are separately stated on an invoice or similar billing
document given to the purchaser.

- (12) "Diesel fuel" means any liquid product, gas product, or combination thereof used in an internal combustion engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine, or mechanical contrivance. The term includes, but is not limited to, all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as diesel fuel or kerosene. However, the term does not include butane gas, propane gas, or any other form of liquefied petroleum gas or compressed natural gas.
- distributed by United States mail or other delivery service to a mass audience or to addressees on a mailing list provided by the purchaser or at the direction of the purchaser if the cost of the items is not billed directly to the recipients. The term includes tangible personal property supplied directly or indirectly by the purchaser to the direct mail seller for inclusion in the package containing the printed material. The term does not include multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.
- (14) (6) "Enterprise zone" means an area of the state designated pursuant to s. 290.0065. This subsection expires on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- $\underline{(15)}$ "Factory-built building" means a structure manufactured in a manufacturing facility for installation or erection as a finished building. The term; "factory-built

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building" includes, but is not limited to, residential, commercial, institutional, storage, and industrial structures.

- (16) "Farmer" means a person who is directly engaged in the business of producing crops, livestock, or other agricultural commodities. The term includes, but is not limited to, horse breeders, nurserymen, dairy farmers, poultry farmers, cattle ranchers, apiarists, and persons raising fish.
- (17) "Forest" means the land stocked by trees of any size used in the production of forest products, or formerly having such tree cover and not currently being developed for nonforest use.
- (18) "Gross sales" means the sum total of all sales of tangible personal property without any deduction of any kind or character, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- (8) "In this state" or "in the state" means within the state boundaries of Florida as defined in s. 1, Art. II of the State Constitution and includes all territory within these limits owned by or ceded to the United States.
- $\underline{(19)}$ (9) The term "Intoxicating beverages" or "alcoholic beverages" means referred to in this chapter includes all such beverages as are so defined or may be hereafter defined by the laws of the state.
 - (20) (10) "Lease," "let," or "rental" means:
- (a) The leasing or renting of living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist <u>camps</u>, <u>or</u> trailer camps, <u>mobile home</u> <u>parks</u>, or recreational vehicle parks and real property, the same being defined as follows:

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1.(a) A "hotel" is every building or other structure kept, used, maintained, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where sleeping accommodations are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests or tenants, in which 10 or more rooms are furnished for the accommodation of such guests, and having one or more dining rooms or cafes where meals or lunches are served to such transient or permanent guests; such sleeping accommodations and dining rooms or cafes being conducted in the same building or buildings in connection therewith, shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed a hotel.

- 2.(b) An "apartment house" is any building, or part thereof, where separate accommodations for two or more families living independently of each other are supplied to transient or permanent guests or tenants shall for the purpose of this chapter be deemed an apartment house.
- 3.(e) A "roominghouse" is every house, boat, vehicle, motor court, trailer court, or other structure or any place or location kept, used, maintained, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests or tenants, whether in one or adjoining buildings, shall for the purpose of this chapter be deemed a roominghouse.
- 4.(d) A "room" in all hotels, apartment houses, and roominghouses includes within the meaning of this chapter, the parlor, dining room, sleeping porch porches, kitchen, office, and sample rooms shall be construed to mean "rooms."
- $\underline{5.}$ (e) A "tourist camp" is a place where two or more tents, tent houses, or camp cottages are located and offered by a person

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or municipality for sleeping or eating accommodations, most generally to the transient public for either a direct money consideration or an indirect benefit to the lessor or owner in connection with a related business.

<u>6.(f)</u> A "trailer camp," "mobile home park," or "recreational vehicle park" is a place where space is offered, with or without service facilities, by any <u>person persons</u> or municipality to the public for the parking and accommodation of two or more automobile trailers, mobile homes, or recreational vehicles which are used for lodging, for either a direct money consideration or an indirect benefit to the lessor or owner in connection with a related business, such space being hereby defined as living quarters, and the rental price <u>includes</u> thereof shall include all service charges paid to the lessor.

(b) (g) The transfer of possession or control "Lease,"

"let," or "rental" also means the leasing or rental of tangible personal property for a fixed or indeterminate term and the possession or use thereof by the lessee or rentee for a consideration, without transfer of the title of such property, except as expressly provided to the contrary herein. A clause in an agreement for a future option to purchase or to extend an agreement does not preclude an agreement from being a lease or rental. This provision may be used for sales and use tax purposes regardless of whether a transaction is characterized as a lease or rental under generally accepted accounting principles, the Internal Revenue Code, the Uniform Commercial Code, or other provisions of federal, state, or local law. Agreements covering motor vehicles and trailers are included if the amount of consideration may be increased or decreased by reference to the

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amount realized upon sale or disposition of the property as defined in 26 U.S.C. s. 7701(h)(1).

- 1. This paragraph does not apply to:
- <u>a. A transfer of possession or control of property under a security agreement or deferred payment plan that requires the transfer of title upon completion of the required payments;</u>
- b. A transfer of possession or control of property under an agreement that requires the transfer of title upon completion of required payments and payment of an option price that does not exceed the greater of \$100 or 1 percent of the total required payments; or
- c. Providing tangible personal property along with an operator for a fixed or indeterminate period of time where the operator is necessary for the equipment to perform as designed. For the purpose of this sub-subparagraph, an operator must do more than maintain, inspect, or set up the tangible personal property.
- 2. The term "lease," "let," or "rental" does not <u>include:</u>
- <u>a.</u> Hourly, daily, or mileage charges, to the extent that such charges are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, for when such charges are paid by reason of the presence of railroad cars owned by another on the tracks of the taxpayer, or charges made pursuant to car service agreements.
- <u>b.</u> The term "lease," "let," "rental," or "license" does not include Payments made to an owner of high-voltage bulk transmission facilities in connection with the possession or control of such facilities by a regional transmission

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organization, independent system operator, or similar entity under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. However, <u>if</u> where two taxpayers, in connection with the interchange of facilities, rent or lease property, each to the other, for use in providing or furnishing any of the services mentioned in s. 166.231, the term "lease or rental" <u>applies</u> means only <u>to</u> the net amount of rental involved.

- (c) (h) The leasing or rental of real property. "Real property" means the surface land, improvements thereto, and fixtures, and is synonymous with "realty" and "real estate."
- 1.(i) "License," as used in this chapter with reference to the use of real property, means the granting of a privilege to use or occupy a building or a parcel of real property for any purpose.
- $\frac{2.(j)}{2.(j)}$ Privilege, franchise, or concession fees, or fees for a license to do business, paid to an airport are not payments for leasing, letting, renting, or granting a license for the use of real property.
- (21) "Livestock" means all animals of the equine, bovine, or swine class, including goats, sheep, mules, horses, hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals raised for commercial purposes.

 The term also includes ostriches and fish raised for commercial purposes.
- (22) (11) "Motor fuel" means and includes what is commonly known and sold as gasoline and fuels containing a mixture of gasoline and other products.
- (23) (12) "Person" means an includes any individual, firm, copartnership, joint adventure, association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, or other group or

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combination acting as a unit and also includes any political subdivision, municipality, state agency, or other public or quasi-public instrumentality bureau, or department and includes the plural as well as the singular number.

- "Power farm equipment" means moving or stationary equipment that contains within itself the means for its own propulsion or power and moving or stationary equipment that is dependent upon an external power source to perform its functions.
- "Prewritten computer software" means computer (25)software, including prewritten upgrades, which is not designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser. The combining of two or more prewritten computer software programs, or portions thereof, does not cause the combination to be other than "prewritten computer software." The term includes software designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser when it is sold to a person other than that purchaser. If a person who modifies or enhances computer software is not the author or creator of the software, the person shall be deemed to be the author or creator only of the modifications or enhancements. Prewritten computer software, or a portion thereof, which is modified or enhanced to any degree to the specifications of a specific purchaser remains prewritten computer software, unless there is a reasonable, separately stated charge or an invoice or other statement of the price given to the purchaser for the modification or enhancement.
- (26) "Qualified aircraft" means aircraft having a maximum certified takeoff weight of less than 10,000 pounds, equipped with twin turbofan engines that meet Stage IV noise requirements,

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and used by a business, operating as an on-demand air carrier under Federal Aviation Administration Regulation Title 14, chapter I, part 135, Code of Federal Regulations, which owns or leases and operates a fleet of at least 25 such aircraft in this state.

- "Real property" means the surface land, improvements thereto, and fixtures, and is synonymous with "realty" and "real estate." For the purposes of this definition:
- "Fixtures" means items that are an accessory to a building, other structure, or land and that do not lose their identity as accessories when installed, but do become permanently attached to realty. It is not necessary for the owner of the item to also own the real property to which it is attached. However, the term does not include the following items, regardless of whether such items are attached to real property in a permanent manner: property that is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented by this state or by the Federal Government, including, but not limited to, mobile homes, except for mobile homes assessed as real property, or industrial machinery or equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, industrial machinery or equipment is not limited to machinery and equipment used to manufacture, process, compound, or produce tangible personal property.
- (b) "Improvements to real property" include the activities of building, erecting, constructing, altering, improving, repairing, or maintaining real property.
- (28) (13) "Retailer" means and includes every person engaged in the business of making sales at retail or for distribution, or

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use, or consumption, or storage to be used or consumed in this state.

- (29) (14) (a) "Retail sale" or a "sale at retail" means a sale of tangible personal property or services taxable under this chapter to a consumer or to any person for any purpose other than for resale in the form of tangible personal property or services taxable under this chapter, and includes all such transactions that may be made in lieu of retail sales or sales at retail. The term includes a mail order sale, as defined in s. 212.0596(1).
- (a) A sale for resale includes a sale of qualifying property. As used in this paragraph, the term "qualifying property" means tangible personal property, other than electricity, which is used or consumed by a government contractor in the performance of a qualifying contract, as defined in s. 212.08(17)(c), if to the extent that the cost of the property is allocated or charged as a direct item of cost to the such contract, title to the which property vests in or passes to the government under the contract. The term "government contractor" includes prime contractors and subcontractors. As used in this paragraph, a cost is a "direct item of cost" if it is a "direct cost" as defined in 48 C.F.R. s. 9904.418-30(a)(2), or similar successor provisions, including costs identified specifically with a particular contract.
- (b) The terms "retail sales," "sales at retail," "use," "storage," and "consumption" include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of all tangible advertising materials imported or caused to be imported into this state. Tangible advertising material includes displays, display containers, brochures, catalogs, price lists, point-of-sale advertising, and technical

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manuals or any tangible personal property $\underline{\text{that}}$ which does not accompany the product to the ultimate consumer.

"Retail sales," "sale at retail," "use," "storage," and "consumption" do not include materials, containers, labels, sacks, bags, or similar items intended to accompany a product sold to a customer without which delivery of the product would be impracticable because of the character of the contents and be used only one time only for packaging tangible personal property for sale, or for the convenience of the customer, or for packaging in the process of providing a service taxable under this chapter. If When a separate charge for packaging materials is made, the charge is shall be considered part of the sales price or rental charge for purposes of determining the applicability of tax. The terms do not include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, for future processing, manufacture, or conversion into articles of tangible personal property for resale if the when such industrial materials, including chemicals and fuels except as provided herein, become a component or ingredient of the finished product. However, the terms include the sale, use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property, including machinery and equipment or parts thereof, purchased electricity, and fuels used to power machinery, if the when such items are used and dissipated in fabricating, converting, or processing tangible personal property for sale, even though they may become ingredients or components of the tangible personal property for sale through accident, wear, tear, erosion, corrosion, or similar means. The terms do not include the sale of materials to a registered repair facility

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for use in repairing a motor vehicle, airplane, or boat, <u>if the</u> when such materials are incorporated into and sold as part of the repair. Such a sale shall be deemed a purchase for resale by the repair facility, even though every material is not separately stated or separately priced on the repair invoice.

- (d) "Gross sales" means the sum total of all sales of tangible personal property as defined herein, without any deduction whatsoever of any kind or character, except as provided in this chapter.
- (e) The term "retail sale" includes a mail order sale, as defined in s. 212.0596(1).
 - (30) (15) "Sale" means and includes:
- (a) Any transfer of title or possession, or both, exchange, barter, license, lease, or rental, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of tangible personal property for a consideration.
- (b) The <u>leasing or</u> rental of living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses or roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps, as hereinafter defined in this chapter.
- (c) The producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting of tangible personal property for a consideration for consumers who furnish, either directly or indirectly, the materials used in the producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting.
- (d) The furnishing, preparing, or serving for $\frac{1}{4}$ consideration of $\frac{1}{4}$ tangible personal property for consumption on or off the premises of the person furnishing, preparing, or serving the $\frac{1}{4}$ tangible personal property, which includes the

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sale of meals or prepared food by an employer to his or her employees.

- (e) A transaction whereby the possession of property is transferred but the seller retains title as security for the payment of the price.
- (31) (16) "Sales price" means the total amount of consideration, including cash, credit, property, and services, for which personal property or services are sold, leased, or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, and applies to the measure subject to the sales tax. paid for tangible personal property, including any services that are a part of the sale, valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, and includes any amount for which credit is given to the purchaser by the seller, without any deduction therefrom on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest charged, losses, or any other expense whatsoever. "Sales price" also includes the consideration for a transaction which requires both labor and material to alter, remodel, maintain, adjust, or repair tangible personal property. Trade-ins or discounts allowed and taken at the time of sale shall not be included within the purview of this subsection. "Sales price" also includes the full face value of any coupon used by a purchaser to reduce the price paid to a retailer for an item of tangible personal property; where the retailer will be reimbursed for such coupon, in whole or in part, by the manufacturer of the item of tangible personal property; or whenever it is not practicable for the retailer to determine, at the time of sale, the extent to which reimbursement for the coupon will be made. The term "sales price" does not include

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federal excise taxes imposed upon the retailer on the sale of tangible personal property. The term "sales price" does include federal manufacturers' excise taxes, even if the federal tax is listed as a separate item on the invoice. To the extent required by federal law, the term "sales price" does not include charges for Internet access services which are not itemized on the customer's bill, but which can be reasonably identified from the selling dealer's books and records kept in the regular course of business. The dealer may support the allocation of charges with books and records kept in the regular course of business covering the dealer's entire service area, including territories outside this state.

- (a) The sales price may be adjusted to include a deduction for:
 - 1. The seller's cost of the property sold.
- 2. The cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest, losses, all costs of transportation to the seller, all taxes imposed on the seller, and any other expense of the seller.
- 3. Charges by the seller for services necessary to complete the sale, other than delivery and installation charges.
 - 4. Delivery charges.
 - 5. Installation charges.
 - (b) The sales price does not include:
- 1. Trade-ins allowed and taken at the time of sale if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.
- 2. Discounts, including cash, term, or coupons, which are not reimbursed by a third party, which are allowed by a seller, and which are taken by a purchaser at the time of sale.

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3. Interest, financing, and carrying charges from credit extended on the sale of personal property or services, if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.

- 4. Any taxes legally imposed directly on the consumer which are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.
- or combination thereof used in an internal combustion engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine, or mechanical contrivance. This term includes, but is not limited to, all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as diesel fuel or kerosene. However, the term "diesel fuel" does not include butane gas, propane gas, or any other form of liquefied petroleum gas or compressed natural gas.
- (32) "Seller" means any person making sales, leases, or rentals of tangible personal property or services.
- (33) "Solar energy system" means the equipment and requisite hardware that provide and are used for collecting, transferring, converting, storing, or using incident solar energy for water heating, space heating, cooling, or other applications that would otherwise require the use of a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, manufactured gas, or electricity.
- (34) "Space flight" means any flight designed for suborbital, orbital, or interplanetary travel of a space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind.

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(35) "Spaceport activities" means activities directed or sponsored by Space Florida on spaceport territory pursuant to its powers and responsibilities under the Space Florida Act.

- (36) (18) "Storage" means and includes any keeping or retention in this state of tangible personal property for use or consumption in this state or for any purpose other than sale at retail in the regular course of business.
- (37) (19) "Tangible personal property" means and includes personal property that which may be seen, weighed, measured, or touched or is in any manner perceptible to the senses, including electric power or energy, water, gas, steam, prewritten computer software, boats, motor vehicles and mobile homes as defined in s. 320.01(1) and (2), aircraft as defined in s. 330.27, and all other types of vehicles. The term "tangible personal property" does not include stocks, bonds, notes, insurance, or other obligations or securities or pari-mutuel tickets sold or issued under the racing laws of the state.
- (38) "Tobacco," or "tobacco products" means all such products as are defined or may be hereafter defined by the laws of this state.
 - (39) "Transportation equipment" means:
- (a) Locomotives and rail cars that are used for the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce;
- (b) Trucks and truck tractors having a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of 10,001 pounds or greater, trailers, semitrailers, or passenger buses that are registered through the International Registration Plan and operated under authority of a carrier authorized and certificated by the United States

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Department of Transportation or other federal authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce;

- (c) Aircraft that are operated by air carriers authorized and certificated by the United States Department of

 Transportation or other federal or foreign authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce; or
- (d) Containers designed for use on and component parts attached to or secured on the items set forth in paragraphs (a) through (c).
- (40) (20) "Use" means and includes the exercise of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership thereof, or interest therein, except that it does not include the sale at retail of that property in the regular course of business. The term "use" does not include the loan of an automobile by a motor vehicle dealer to a high school for use in its driver education and safety program. The term "use" does not include a contractor's use of "qualifying property" as defined by paragraph (29)(a) $\frac{(14)(a)}{(14)(a)}$.
- (41) (21) The term "use tax" means the tax imposed for referred to in this chapter includes the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage of tangible personal property as herein defined.
- (22) "Spaceport activities" means activities directed or sponsored by Space Florida on spaceport territory pursuant to its powers and responsibilities under the Space Florida Act.
- (23) "Space flight" means any flight designed for suborbital, or interplanetary travel of a space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind.

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(24) "Coin-operated amusement machine" means any machine operated by coin, slug, token, coupon, or similar device for the purposes of entertainment or amusement. The term includes, but is not limited to, coin-operated pinball machines, music machines, juke boxes, mechanical games, video games, arcade games, billiard tables, moving picture viewers, shooting galleries, and all other similar amusement devices.

(25) "Sea trial" means a voyage for the purpose of testing repair or modification work, which is in length and scope reasonably necessary to test repairs or modifications, or a voyage for the purpose of ascertaining the seaworthiness of a vessel. If the sea trial is to test repair or modification work, the owner or repair facility shall certify, in a form required by the department, what repairs have been tested. The owner and the repair facility may also be required to certify that the length and scope of the voyage were reasonably necessary to test the repairs or modifications.

(26) "Solar energy system" means the equipment and requisite hardware that provide and are used for collecting, transferring, converting, storing, or using incident solar energy for water heating, space heating, cooling, or other applications that would otherwise require the use of a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, manufactured gas, or electricity.

(27) "Agricultural commodity" means horticultural, aquacultural, poultry and farm products, and livestock and livestock products.

(28) "Farmer" means a person who is directly engaged in the business of producing crops, livestock, or other agricultural

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commodities. The term includes, but is not limited to, horse breeders, nurserymen, dairy farmers, poultry farmers, cattle ranchers, apiarists, and persons raising fish.

(29) "Livestock" includes all animals of the equine, bovine, or swine class, including goats, sheep, mules, horses, hogs, cattle, ostriches, and other grazing animals raised for commercial purposes. The term "livestock" shall also include fish raised for commercial purposes.

(30) "Power farm equipment" means moving or stationary equipment that contains within itself the means for its own propulsion or power and moving or stationary equipment that is dependent upon an external power source to perform its functions.

(31) "Forest" means the land stocked by trees of any size used in the production of forest products, or formerly having such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use.

(32) "Agricultural production" means the production of plants and animals useful to humans, including the preparation, planting, cultivating, or harvesting of these products or any other practices necessary to accomplish production through the harvest phase, and includes aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, bees, and any and all forms of farm products and farm production.

(33) "Qualified aircraft" means any aircraft having a maximum certified takeoff weight of less than 10,000 pounds and equipped with twin turbofan engines that meet Stage IV noise requirements that is used by a business operating as an on-demand air carrier under Federal Aviation Administration Regulation Title 14, chapter I, part 135, Code of Federal Regulations, that

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owns or leases and operates a fleet of at least 25 of such aircraft in this state.

Section 2. The amendment of the terms "lease," "let," and "rental" in s. 212.02, Florida Statutes, made by this act applies prospectively only from January 1, 2009, and does not apply retroactively to leases or rentals existing before that date.

Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 212.0306, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.0306 Local option food and beverage tax; procedure for levying; authorized uses; administration.--

(6) Any county levying a tax authorized by this section must locally administer the tax using the powers and duties enumerated for local administration of the tourist development tax by s. 125.0104, 1992 Supplement to the Florida Statutes 1991. The county's ordinance shall also provide for brackets applicable to taxable transactions.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.-(1)

(b) For the exercise of this such privilege, a tax is levied at the rate of 6 percent of the sales price, or the actual value received for from such admissions, which 6 percent shall be added to and collected with all such admissions paid by from the purchaser thereof, and such tax shall be paid for the exercise of the privilege as defined in the preceding paragraph. Each ticket must show on its face the actual sales price of the admission, or each dealer selling the admission must prominently display at the box office or other place where the admission charge is made a

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notice disclosing the price of the admission, and the tax shall be computed and collected on the basis of the actual price of the admission charged by the dealer. The sale price or actual value of admission shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be that price remaining after deduction of federal taxes and state or locally imposed or authorized seat surcharges, taxes, or fees, if any, imposed upon such admission. The sale price or actual value does not include separately stated ticket service charges that are imposed by a facility ticket office or a ticketing service and added to a separately stated, established ticket price. The rate of tax on each admission shall be determined in accordance with according to the brackets established by s. 212.12(9).

Section 5. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.——It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.

- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:
- (c) At the rate of 6 percent of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property. 7 as

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defined herein; however, the following special provisions apply to the lease or rental of motor vehicles:

- 1. When a motor vehicle is leased or rented for a period of less than 12 months:
- a. If the motor vehicle is rented in Florida, the entire amount of such rental is taxable, even if the vehicle is dropped off in another state.
- b. If the motor vehicle is rented in another state and dropped off in Florida, the rental is exempt from Florida tax.
- 2. Except as provided in subparagraph 3., for the lease or rental of a motor vehicle for a period of not less than 12 months, sales tax is due on the lease or rental payments if the vehicle is registered in this state; provided, however, that no tax shall be due if the taxpayer documents use of the motor vehicle outside this state and tax is being paid on the lease or rental payments in another state.
- 3. The tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the lease or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003(66)(a) to one lessee or rentee for a period of not less than 12 months when tax was paid on the purchase price of such vehicle by the lessor. To the extent tax was paid with respect to the purchase of such vehicle in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, the Florida tax payable shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of s. 212.06(7). This subparagraph shall only be available when the lease or rental of such property is an established business or part of an established business or the same is incidental or germane to such business.
 - (e)1. At the rate of 6 percent on charges for:

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a. Prepaid calling arrangements. The tax on charges for prepaid calling arrangements shall be collected at the time of sale and remitted by the selling dealer.

- (I) "Prepaid calling arrangement" means the separately stated retail sale by advance payment of communications services that consist exclusively of telephone calls originated by using an access number, authorization code, or other means that may be manually, electronically, or otherwise entered and that are sold in predetermined units or dollars whose number declines with use in a known amount.
- arrangement is deemed to take place in accordance with paragraph 212.06(2)(d). For a sale of a mobile communications service that is a prepaid calling arrangement, the retail sale may be sourced at If the sale or recharge of the prepaid calling arrangement does not take place at the dealer's place of business, it shall be deemed to take place at the customer's shipping address or, if no item is shipped, at the customer's address or the location associated with the customer's mobile telephone number.
- (III) The sale or recharge of a prepaid calling arrangement shall be treated as a sale of tangible personal property for purposes of this chapter, whether or not a tangible item evidencing such arrangement is furnished to the purchaser, and the such sale within this state subjects the selling dealer to the jurisdiction of this state for purposes of this subsection.
- b. The installation of telecommunication and telegraphic equipment.
- c. Electrical power or energy, except that the tax rate for charges for electrical power or energy is 7 percent.

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2. The provisions of s. 212.17(3), regarding credit for tax paid on charges subsequently found to be worthless, <u>are shall be</u> equally applicable to <u>a</u> any tax paid under the provisions of this section on charges for prepaid calling arrangements, telecommunication or telegraph services, or electric power subsequently found to be uncollectible. The word "charges" in this paragraph does not include any excise or similar tax levied by the Federal Government, any political subdivision of the state, or any municipality upon the purchase, sale, or recharge of prepaid calling arrangements or upon the purchase or sale of telecommunication, television system program, or telegraph service or electric power, which tax is collected by the seller from the purchaser.

- (4) The tax imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be due and payable according to the applicable state and local rate provided the brackets set forth in s. 212.12.
- Section 6. Subsections (6) and (11) of section 212.0506, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 212.0506 Taxation of service warranties.--
- (6) This tax shall be due and payable according to the applicable state and local rate provided brackets set forth in s. 212.12.
- (11) Any duties imposed by this chapter upon dealers of tangible personal property with respect to collecting and remitting taxes; making returns; keeping books, records, and accounts; and complying with the rules and regulations of the department apply to all dealers as defined in s. 212.06(2)(1).
- Section 7. Section 212.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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212.054 Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.--

- (1) \underline{A} No general excise tax on sales \underline{may} not \underline{shall} be levied by the governing body of \underline{a} any county unless specifically authorized in s. 212.055. Any general excise tax on sales authorized pursuant to \underline{that} said section shall be administered and collected exclusively as provided in this section.
- (2) (a) The tax imposed by the governing body of <u>a any</u> county authorized to so levy pursuant to s. 212.055 shall be a discretionary surtax on all transactions occurring in the county which transactions are subject to the state tax imposed on sales, use, services, rentals, admissions, and other transactions by this chapter and <u>on</u> communications services <u>under as defined for purposes of</u> chapter 202.
- (a) The surtax, if levied, shall be computed as the applicable rate or rates authorized pursuant to s. 212.055 times the amount of taxable sales and taxable purchases representing such transactions. If the surtax is levied on the sale of an item of tangible personal property or on the sale of a service, the surtax shall be computed by multiplying the rate imposed by the county within which the sale occurs by the amount of the taxable sale. The sale of an item of tangible personal property or the sale of a service is not subject to the surtax if the property, the service, or the tangible personal property representing the service is delivered within a county that does not impose a discretionary sales surtax.
 - (b) However:
- 1. A The sales amount above \$5,000 on an any item of tangible personal property is shall not be subject to the surtax.

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However, charges for prepaid calling arrangements, as <u>described</u> defined in s. 212.05(1)(e)1.a., <u>are shall be</u> subject to the surtax. For purposes of administering the \$5,000 limitation on an item of tangible personal property, if two or more taxable items of tangible personal property are sold to the same purchaser at the same time and, under generally accepted business practice or industry standards or usage, are normally sold in bulk or are items that, when assembled, comprise a working unit or part of a working unit, the <u>such</u> items <u>shall must</u> be considered a single item for purposes of the \$5,000 limitation <u>if</u> when supported by a charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or other tangible evidence of a single sale or rental.

- 2. For In the case of utility services covering a period starting before and ending billed on or after the effective date of the any such surtax, the rate applies as follows:
- a. For a rate adoption or increase, the new rate shall apply to the first billing period starting on or after the effective date of the surtax or increase.
- b. For a rate decrease or termination, the new rate shall apply to bills rendered on or after the effective date of the rate change the entire amount of the charge for utility services shall be subject to the surtax. In the case of utility services billed after the last day the surtax is in effect, the entire amount of the charge on said items shall not be subject to the surtax.

"Utility service," as used in this <u>paragraph</u> section, does not include any communications services as defined in chapter 202.

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- For In the case of written contracts that which are signed before prior to the effective date of the any such surtax for the construction of improvements to real property or for remodeling of existing structures, the surtax shall be paid by the contractor responsible for the performance of the contract. However, the contractor may apply for one refund of the any such surtax paid on materials necessary for the completion of the contract. An Any application for refund must shall be made within no later than 15 months after the following initial imposition of the surtax in that county. The application for refund shall be in the manner prescribed by the department by rule. A complete application must shall include proof of the written contract and of payment of the surtax, and. The application shall contain a sworn statement, signed by the applicant or its representative, attesting to the validity of the application. The department shall, within 30 days after approval of a complete application, certify to the county information necessary for issuance of a refund to the applicant. Counties are hereby authorized to issue refunds for this purpose and must shall set aside from the proceeds of the surtax a sum sufficient to pay any refund lawfully due. Any person who fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain a refund pursuant to this subparagraph, in addition to being liable for repayment of any refund fraudulently obtained plus a mandatory penalty of 100 percent of the refund, commits $\frac{is}{is}$ quilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 4. For a In the case of any vessel, railroad, or motor vehicle common carrier entitled to a partial exemption from tax imposed under this chapter pursuant to s. 212.08(4), (8), or (9),

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the basis for imposition of the surtax is shall be the same as provided in s. 212.08 and the ratio shall be applied each month to total purchases in this state of property qualified for proration which is delivered or sold in the taxing county to establish the portion used and consumed in intracounty movement and subject to surtax.

- discretionary surtax applies to a retail sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property, a digital good, or a service if, under s. 212.06(2), the transaction occurs in a county that imposes a surtax. For the purpose of this section, A transaction shall be deemed to have occurred in a county if imposing the surtax when:
- not including a mobile home, occurs in the county where the home is delivered. The sale includes an item of tangible personal property, a service, or tangible personal property representing a service, and the item of tangible personal property, the service, or the tangible personal property representing the service is delivered within the county. If there is no reasonable evidence of delivery of a service, the sale of a service is deemed to occur in the county in which the purchaser accepts the bill of sale.
- (b) 2. The retail sale, excluding a lease or rental, of a motor vehicle that does not qualify as transportation equipment or a The sale of any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type that which is required to be registered in this state or in any other state occurs shall be deemed to have occurred only in

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the county identified as the residence address of the purchaser on the registration or title document for the such property.

- (c) The lease or rental of real property occurs in the county in which the real property is located.
- (d) A transient rental transaction occurs in the county in which the rental property is located.
- (e) (b) The event for which an Admission for an event is charged is located in the county in which the event is held.
- (c) The consumer of utility services is located in the county.
- (f) A transaction made from a coin-operated amusement machine or vending machine occurs in the county in which the machine is located.
- (g) A florist taking the original order to sell tangible personal property is located in the county in which the order occurs.
- (h) The retail sale, excluding the lease or rental, of aircraft that does not qualify as transportation equipment, or a boat of a class or type that is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the Federal Government occurs in the county in which the aircraft or boat is delivered.
- (i) (d) 1. The use user of any aircraft or boat of a class or type that which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the Federal United States

 Government imported into the county for use, consumption, distribution, or storage to be used or consumed occurs in the county in which the user is located in the county.

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2. However, it is shall be presumed that such items used outside the county for 6 months or longer before being imported into the county were not purchased for use in the county, except as provided in s. 212.06(8)(b).

- 3. This paragraph does not apply to the use or consumption of items upon which a like tax of equal or greater amount has been lawfully imposed and paid outside the county.
- (j) (e) The purchase purchaser of a any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type that which is required to be registered in this state occurs in the county identified as the residence of the purchaser is a resident of the taxing county as determined by the address appearing on or to be reflected on the registration document for the such property.
- (k) (f)1. The use, consumption, distribution, or storage of a Any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type that which is required to be registered in this state and that is imported from another state occurs in the county to which it is imported into the taxing county by a user residing therein for the purpose of use, consumption, distribution, or storage in the taxing county.
- 2. However, it <u>is</u> shall be presumed that such items used outside the taxing county for 6 months or longer before being imported into the county were not purchased for use in the county.
- (g) The real property which is leased or rented is located in the county.
 - (h) The transient rental transaction occurs in the county.
- (i) The delivery of any aircraft or boat of a class or type which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or

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documented in this state or by the United States Government is to a location in the county. However, this paragraph does not apply to the use or consumption of items upon which a like tax of equal or greater amount has been lawfully imposed and paid outside the county.

- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ The dealer owing a use tax on purchases or leases is located in the county.
- (k) The delivery of tangible personal property other than that described in paragraph (d), paragraph (e), or paragraph (f) is made to a location outside the county, but the property is brought into the county within 6 months after delivery, in which event, the owner must pay the surtax as a use tax.
- (1) The coin-operated amusement or vending machine is located in the county.
- (m) The florist taking the original order to sell tangible personal property is located in the county, notwithstanding any other provision of this section.
- (4) (a) The department shall administer, collect, and enforce a discretionary surtax the tax authorized under s. 212.055 pursuant to the same procedures used in the administration, collection, and enforcement of the general state sales tax imposed under the provisions of this chapter, except as provided in this section. The provisions of this chapter regarding interest and penalties on delinquent taxes shall also apply to the surtax. Discretionary sales surtaxes may shall not be included in the computation of estimated taxes pursuant to s. 212.11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a dealer need not separately state the amount of the surtax does not need to be separately stated on the charge ticket, sales slip, invoice, or

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other tangible evidence of sale. For the purposes of this section and s. 212.055, the "proceeds" of \underline{a} any surtax means all funds collected and received by the department pursuant to a specific authorization and levy under s. 212.055, including any interest and penalties on delinquent surtaxes.

(a) (b) The proceeds of a discretionary sales surtax collected by the selling dealer located in a county that which imposes the surtax shall be returned, less the cost of administration, to the county where the selling dealer is located. The proceeds shall be transferred to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund. A separate account shall be established in the such trust fund for each county imposing a discretionary surtax. The amount deducted for the costs of administration may shall not exceed 3 percent of the total revenue generated for all counties levying a discretionary surtax authorized in s. 212.055. The amount deducted for the costs of administration shall be used only for those costs that which are solely and directly attributable to the surtax. The total cost of administration shall be prorated among those counties levying the surtax on the basis of the amount collected for a particular county to the total amount collected for all counties. By No later than March 1 of each year, the department shall submit a written report that which details the expenses and amounts deducted for the costs of administration to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the governing authority of each county levying a surtax. The department shall distribute the moneys in the trust fund each month to the appropriate counties pursuant to, unless otherwise provided in s. 212.055.

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(b) (c) 1. A Any dealer located in a county that does not impose a discretionary sales surtax but who collects the surtax due to sales of tangible personal property or services delivered outside the county shall remit monthly the proceeds of the surtax to the department to be deposited into an account in the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund which is separate from the county surtax collection accounts. The department shall distribute funds in this account using a distribution factor determined for each county that levies a surtax and multiplied by the amount of funds in the account and available for distribution.

- $\underline{1.}$ The distribution factor for each county equals the product of:
- a. The county's latest official population determined pursuant to s. 186.901;
 - b. The county's rate of surtax; and
- c. The number of months the county has levied a surtax during the most recent distribution period;

divided by the sum of all such products of the counties levying the surtax during the most recent distribution period.

- 2. The department shall compute distribution factors for eligible counties once each quarter and make appropriate quarterly distributions.
- 3. A county that fails to timely provide the information required by this section to the department authorizes the department, by such action, to use the best information available to it in distributing surtax revenues to the county. If this information is unavailable to the department, the department may

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partially or entirely disqualify the county from receiving surtax revenues under this paragraph. A county that fails to provide timely information waives its right to challenge the department's determination of the county's share, if any, of revenues provided under this paragraph.

- (5) No discretionary sales surtax or increase or decrease in the rate of any discretionary sales surtax shall take effect on a date other than January 1. No discretionary sales surtax shall terminate on a day other than December 31.
- $\underline{(5)}$ (6) The governing body of \underline{a} any county levying a discretionary sales surtax shall enact an ordinance levying the surtax in accordance with the procedures described in s. 125.66(2).
- (6) (7) (a) An adoption, repeal, or rate change of a discretionary surtax by the governing body of a any county levying a discretionary sales surtax or the school board of a any county levying the school capital outlay surtax authorized by s. 212.055(6) is effective on April 1.
- (a) A county or school board must shall notify the department within 10 days after final adoption by ordinance or referendum of an adoption, repeal, imposition, termination, or rate change of the surtax, but no later than November 16 immediately preceding prior to the effective date. The notice must specify the time period during which the surtax will be in effect and the rate and must include a copy of the ordinance and such other information as the department requires by rule. Failure to timely provide such notification to the department shall result in the delay of the effective date for a period of 1 year.

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department In addition to the notification required by paragraph (a), the governing body of any county proposing to levy a discretionary sales surtax or the school board of any county proposing to levy the school capital outlay surtax authorized by s. 212.055(6) shall notify the department by October 1 if the referendum or consideration of the ordinance that would result in imposition, termination, or rate change of the surtax is scheduled to occur on or after October 1 of that year. Failure to timely provide such notification to the department shall result in the delay of the effective date for a period of 1 year.

- (c) The department shall provide notice of the adoption, repeal, or change to affected sellers by December 1 immediately preceding the effective date.
- (d) A surtax may be terminated only on April 1. A surtax imposed before January 1, 2009, for which an ordinance provides a different termination date terminates on April 1 following the termination date established in the ordinance.
- (7) (8) With respect to <u>a</u> any motor vehicle or mobile home of a class or type which is required to be registered in this state, the tax due on a transaction occurring in the taxing county as herein provided shall be collected from the purchaser or user incident to the titling and registration of <u>the such</u> property, irrespective of whether such titling or registration occurs in the taxing county.
- (8) For the purpose of the state in providing and maintaining a database of all sales and use tax rates for all local taxing jurisdictions in accordance with the Streamlined

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Sales and Use Tax Agreement under s. 213.256, the provisions of s. 202.22(2) apply.

- (a) A seller or certified service provider who collects and remits the state and local tax imposed by this chapter is held harmless from tax, interest, and penalties due solely as a result of relying on erroneous data on tax rates, boundaries, or taxing jurisdiction assignments provided by the state if the seller or certified service provider exercises due diligence in applying one or more of the following methods for determining the taxing jurisdiction and tax rate for a transaction:
- 1. Employing an electronic database provided by the department under s. 202.22(2); or
- 2. Employing a database that has been approved by the county governing board and developed by a seller or certified service provider.
- (b) If a seller or certified service provider does not use one of the methods specified in paragraph (a), the seller or certified service provider may be held liable to the department for tax, interest, and penalties that are due for charging and collecting the incorrect amount of tax.
- Section 8. Section 212.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.06 Sales, storage, use tax; <u>transaction location;</u> collectible from dealers; "dealer" defined; dealers to collect from purchasers; <u>mail order sales;</u> legislative intent as to scope of tax.--
- (1) (a) The aforesaid tax at the rate of 6 percent of the retail sales price as of the moment of sale, 6 percent of the cost price as of the moment of purchase, or 6 percent of the cost

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price as of the moment of commingling with the general mass of property in this state, as the case may be, shall be collectible from all dealers as herein defined on the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage for use or consumption in this state of tangible personal property or services taxable under this chapter. The full amount of the tax on a credit sale, installment sale, or sale made on any kind of deferred payment plan is shall be due at the moment of the transaction in the same manner as on a cash sale.

Except as otherwise provided, any person who manufactures, produces, compounds, processes, or fabricates in any manner tangible personal property for his or her own use shall pay a tax upon the cost of the product manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated without any deduction for therefrom on account of the cost of material used, labor or service costs, or transportation charges, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 212.02 defining "cost price." However, the tax may levied under this paragraph shall not be imposed upon any person who manufactures or produces electrical power or energy, steam energy, or other energy at a single location, if the when such power or energy is used directly and exclusively at that such location, or at other locations if the energy is transferred through facilities of the owner in the operation of machinery or equipment that is used to manufacture, process, compound, produce, fabricate, or prepare for shipment tangible personal property for sale or to operate pollution control equipment, maintenance equipment, or monitoring or control equipment used in such operations. The manufacture or production of electrical power or energy that is used for space

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1295 heating, lighting, office equipment, or air-conditioning or any 1296 other nonmanufacturing, nonprocessing, noncompounding, 1297 nonproducing, nonfabricating, or nonshipping activity is taxable. Electrical power or energy consumed or dissipated in the 1298 1299 transmission or distribution of electrical power or energy for 1300 resale is also not taxable. Fabrication labor is shall not be taxable if when a person is using his or her own equipment and 1301 1302 personnel, for his or her own account, as a producer, 1303 subproducer, or coproducer of a qualified motion picture. For 1304 purposes of this chapter, the term "qualified motion picture" 1305 means all or any part of a series of related images, either on 1306 film, tape, or other embodiment, including, but not limited to, 1307 all items comprising part of the original work and film-related 1308 products derived therefrom as well as duplicates and prints 1309 thereof and all sound recordings created to accompany a motion picture, which is produced, adapted, or altered for exploitation 1310 in, on, or through any medium or device and at any location, 1311 primarily for entertainment, commercial, industrial, or 1312 1313 educational purposes. This exemption for fabrication labor associated with production of a qualified motion picture inures 1314 1315 will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate 1316 of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 1317 288.1258. A person who manufactures factory-built buildings for 1318 his or her own use in the performance of contracts for the 1319 construction or improvement of real property shall pay a tax only 1320 upon the person's cost price of items used in the manufacture of 1321 the such buildings.

(c) $\frac{1}{1}$. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b), the use tax on asphalt manufactured for one's own use shall be

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calculated with respect to paragraph (b) only upon the cost of materials that which become a component part or that which are an ingredient of the finished asphalt and upon the cost of the transportation of the such components and ingredients. In addition, an indexed tax of 38 cents per ton of such manufactured asphalt is shall be due at the same time and in the same manner as taxes due under pursuant to paragraph (b).

- 1. Beginning July 1, 1989, the indexed tax <u>must shall</u> be adjusted each July 1 to an amount, rounded to the nearest cent, equal to the product of 38 cents multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the annual average of the "materials and components for construction" series of the producer price index, as calculated and published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics, for the previous calendar year, and the denominator of which is the annual average of <u>that said</u> series for calendar year 1988.
- 2.a. Beginning July 1, 1999, the indexed tax imposed by this paragraph on manufactured asphalt $\frac{1}{2}$ used for $\frac{1}{2}$ any federal, state, or local government public works project shall be reduced by 20 percent.
- $\underline{\text{3.b.}}$ Beginning July 1, 2000, the indexed tax imposed by this paragraph on manufactured asphalt which is used for $\underline{\text{a}}$ any federal, state, or local government public works project shall be reduced by 40 percent.
- (d) For purposes of paragraph (b), the department may establish a cost price amount for industry groups that manufacture, produce, compound, process, or fabricate tangible personal property for their own use in the performance of contracts for improvements to real property. The Such cost price

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amount must be established as a percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number, of the total contract price charged for the improvement. The cost price percentages established must be adopted by rule pursuant to the procedures provided in s. 120.54, upon petition of a majority of the members of an industry group or by a statewide association that represents the such industry group, and must be based on a reasonable estimate of average costs incurred by members of the petitioning industry group. The department shall is required to adopt a cost price percentage only if sufficient information is available to determine such percentage. The information considered by the department to establish the cost price percentage must be that set forth in the petition or that which is otherwise be made available to the department. A Any cost price percentage so established shall must be made available only by election of a member of the industry group for which the percentage was established and applies may apply only to the such periods or contracts for which the election is made. The election must be made by the taxpayer by timely accruing and remitting tax on the contract using the established percentage figure. If the taxpayer does not timely accrue and remit the use tax due for a contract using the percentage figure, the taxpayer may not later use this method of calculating the use tax due for that contract. Taxpayers must maintain adequate records showing the accrual of tax using the percentage figure on total contract price. A Any cost price so established must remain available for use for a period of at least 5 years from the date of its adoption and must be reviewed and be subject to adjustment by the department no more frequently

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than at 5-year intervals. The provisions of this paragraph are not available to persons subject to paragraph (c).

- (e) 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, tax may shall not be imposed on a any vessel registered under s. 328.52 by a vessel dealer or vessel manufacturer and with respect to a vessel used solely for demonstration, sales promotional, or testing purposes. The term "promotional purposes" includes shall include, but is not be limited to, participation in fishing tournaments. For the purposes of this paragraph, "promotional purposes" means the entry of the vessel in a marine-related event where prospective purchasers would be in attendance, where the vessel is entered in the name of the dealer or manufacturer, and where the vessel is clearly marked as for sale, on which vessel the name of the dealer or manufacturer is clearly displayed on the vessel, and the which vessel has never been transferred into the dealer's or manufacturer's accounting books from an inventory item to a capital asset for depreciation purposes.
- 1.2. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to a any vessel when used for transporting persons or goods for compensation; when offered, let, or rented to another for consideration; when offered for rent or hire as a means of transportation for compensation; or when offered or used to provide transportation for persons solicited through personal contact or through advertisement on a "share expense" basis.
- 2.3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, tax may not be imposed on <u>a</u> any vessel imported into this state for the sole purpose of being offered for sale at retail by a yacht broker or yacht dealer registered in this state if the vessel remains under the care, custody, and control of the

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registered broker or dealer and the owner of the vessel does not make personal use of the vessel during that time. The provisions of this chapter govern the taxability of any sale or use of the vessel subsequent to its importation under this provision.

- (2) The provisions of this subsection shall be used to determine the location where a transaction occurs for purposes of applying the tax imposed by this chapter.
 - (a) For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Receive" and "receipt" means taking possession of tangible personal property; making first use of services; or taking possession or making first use of digital goods, whichever occurs first. The terms do not include possession by a shipping company on behalf of the purchaser.
- 2. "Product" means tangible personal property, a digital good, or a service.
- (b) The retail sale of a product, excluding a lease or rental, shall be sourced as follows:
- 1. At a business location of the seller, if the product is received by the purchaser at that location.
- 2. If subparagraph 1. does not apply, at the location the product is received by the purchaser or the purchaser's donee, as designated by the purchaser, including the location indicated by delivery instructions known to the seller.
- 3. If subparagraphs 1. and 2. do not apply, at the purchaser's address, which is available from the seller's business records maintained in the ordinary course of business, if use of this address does not constitute bad faith.
- 4. If subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. do not apply, at the purchaser's address obtained during the consummation of the sale,

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including the address of a purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available, if use of this address does not constitute bad faith.

- 5. If subparagraphs 1., 2., 3., and 4. do not apply, including when the seller is without sufficient information to apply the previous paragraphs, the address from which the tangible personal property was shipped, the digital good or the computer software delivered electronically was first available for transmission by the seller, or the service was provided, disregarding a location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.
- (c) The lease or rental of tangible personal property, other than property identified in paragraphs (d) and (e), shall be sourced as follows:
- 1. For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, the first payment is deemed to take place in accordance with paragraph (b) notwithstanding the exclusion of a lease or rental. Subsequent periodic payments are deemed to have occurred at the primary property location for each period covered by the payment. The primary property location is the address for the property provided by the lessee, which is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, if use of this address does not constitute bad faith. The property location is not altered by intermittent use of the property at different locations, such as the use of business property that accompanies employees on business trips and service calls.
- 2. For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, the payment is deemed to take place in

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1468 <u>accordance with paragraph (b) notwithstanding the exclusion of a</u>
1469 lease or rental.

- 3. This paragraph does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis, or on the acquisition of property for lease.
- (d) The lease or rental of a motor vehicle or aircraft that does not qualify as transportation equipment shall be sourced as follows:
- 1. For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, each periodic payment is deemed to take place at the primary property location. The primary property location is the address for the property provided by the lessee, which is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, if use of this address does not constitute bad faith. This location may not be altered by intermittent use at different locations.
- 2. For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, the payment is deemed to take place in accordance with paragraph (b) notwithstanding the exclusion of a lease or rental.
- 3. This paragraph does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use taxes on leases or rentals based on a lump-sum or accelerated basis, or on the acquisition of property for lease.
- (e) The retail sale, including lease or rental, of transportation equipment shall be deemed to take place in accordance with paragraph (b) notwithstanding the exclusion of a lease or rental.

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1497 (f) This section does not apply to sales or use taxes
1498 levied on:

- 1. The retail sale or transfer of a boat, modular home, manufactured home, or mobile home.
- 2. The retail sale, excluding a lease or rental, of a motor vehicle or aircraft that does not qualify as transportation equipment. The lease or rental of these items shall be deemed to have occurred in accordance with paragraph (d).
- 3. The retail sale of tangible personal property by a florist.

Such retail sales are deemed to take place at the location determined under s. 212.054(3).

- (a) The term "dealer," as used in this chapter, includes every person who manufactures or produces tangible personal property for sale at retail; for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state.
- (b) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean every person, as used in this chapter, who imports, or causes to be imported, tangible personal property from any state or foreign country for sale at retail; for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state.
- (c) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean every person, as used in this chapter, who sells at retail or who offers for sale at retail, or who has in his or her possession for sale at retail; or for use, consumption, or distribution; or for storage to be used or consumed in this state, tangible

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personal property as defined herein, including a retailer who transacts a mail order sale.

who has sold at retail; or used, or consumed, or distributed; or stored for use or consumption in this state, tangible personal property and who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid on the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, or the storage of such tangible personal property. However, the term "dealer" does not mean a person who is not a "dealer" under the definition of any other paragraph of this subsection and whose only owned or leased property (including property owned or leased by an affiliate) in this state is located at the premises of a printer with which it has contracted for printing, if such property consists of the final printed product, or property from which the printed product is produced.

(e) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person, as used in this chapter, who leases or rents tangible personal property, as defined in this chapter, for a consideration, permitting the use or possession of such property without transferring title thereto, except as expressly provided for to the contrary herein.

(f) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person, as used in this chapter, who maintains or has within this state, directly or by a subsidiary, an office, distributing house, salesroom, or house, warehouse, or other place of business.

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(g) "Dealer" also means and includes every person who solicits business either by direct representatives, indirect representatives, or manufacturers' agents; by distribution of catalogs or other advertising matter; or by any other means whatsoever, and by reason thereof receives orders for tangible personal property from consumers for use, consumption, distribution, and storage for use or consumption in the state; such dealer shall collect the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser, and no action, either in law or in equity, on a sale or transaction as provided by the terms of this chapter may be had in this state by any such dealer unless it is affirmatively shown that the provisions of this chapter have been fully complied with.

- (h) "Dealer" also means and includes every person who, as a representative, agent, or solicitor of an out-of-state principal or principals, solicits, receives, and accepts orders from consumers in the state for future delivery and whose principal refuses to register as a dealer.
- (i) "Dealer" also means and includes the state, county, municipality, any political subdivision, agency, bureau or department, or other state or local governmental instrumentality.
- (j) The term "dealer" is further defined to mean any person who leases, or grants a license to use, occupy, or enter upon, living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, real property, space or spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles, docking or storage space or spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or tie-down or storage space or spaces for aircraft at airports. The term "dealer" also means any person

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who has leased, occupied, or used or was entitled to use any living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, real property, space or spaces in parking lots or garages for motor vehicles or docking or storage space or spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or who has purchased communication services or electric power or energy, and who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid to the vendor or lessor on any such transactions. The term "dealer" does not include any person who leases, lets, rents, or grants a license to use, occupy, or enter upon any living quarters, sleeping quarters, or housekeeping accommodations in apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist camps, or trailer camps, and who exclusively enters into a bona fide written agreement for continuous residence for longer than 6 months in duration with any person who leases, lets, rents, or is granted a license to use such property.

(k) "Dealer" also means any person who sells, provides, or performs a service taxable under this chapter. "Dealer" also means any person who purchases, uses, or consumes a service taxable under this chapter who cannot prove that the tax levied by this chapter has been paid to the seller of the taxable service.

(1) "Dealer" also means any person who solicits, offers, provides, enters into, issues, or delivers any service warranty taxable under this chapter, or who receives, on behalf of such a person, any consideration from a service warranty holder.

(3) $\frac{1}{1}$ Except as provided in paragraphs (a) and paragraph (b), every dealer making retail sales, whether within or outside

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the state, of tangible personal property for distribution, storage, or use or other consumption, in this state, shall, at the time of making sales, collect the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser.

- (a) A business purchaser who is not a holder of a direct-pay permit and who knows at the time of purchase of a digital good, computer software delivered electronically, or a service that the digital good, computer software, or service is concurrently available for use in more than one jurisdiction shall deliver to the dealer a multiple-points-of-use (MPU) exemption form at the time of purchase.
- 1. Upon receipt of the MPU exemption form, the seller is relieved of all obligation to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax, and the purchaser is obligated to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax on a direct-pay basis.
- 2. A purchaser delivering the MPU exemption form may use any reasonable, consistent, and uniform method of apportioning the applicable tax which is supported by the purchaser's business records as they exist at the time of the sale.
- 3. The MPU exemption form remains in effect for all future sales by the seller to the purchaser, except as to the subsequent sale's specific apportionment, which is governed by subparagraph 2. and the facts existing at the time of the sale, until the MPU exemption form is revoked in writing.
- 4. A holder of a direct-pay permit is not required to deliver an MPU exemption form to the seller and must comply with subparagraph 2. in apportioning the tax due on a digital good or a service that is concurrently available for use in more than one jurisdiction.

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(b) 1. A purchaser of direct mail who is not a holder of a direct-pay permit shall provide to the seller in conjunction with the purchase a direct-mail form or information to show the jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients.

- 1. Upon receipt of the direct-mail form, the seller is relieved of all obligations to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax, and the purchaser is obligated to pay or remit the applicable tax on a direct-pay basis. A direct-mail form remains in effect for all future sales of direct mail by the seller to the purchaser until it is revoked in writing.
- 2. Upon receipt of information from the purchaser showing the jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients, the seller shall collect the tax according to the delivery information provided by the purchaser. In the absence of bad faith, the seller is relieved of any further obligation to collect tax on any transaction for which the seller has collected tax pursuant to the delivery information provided by the purchaser.
- 3. If the purchaser of direct mail does not have a direct-pay permit and does not provide the seller with a direct-mail form or delivery information as required by this paragraph, the seller shall collect the tax according to subparagraph (2)(b)5. This subparagraph does not limit a purchaser's obligation for sales or use tax to any state to which the direct mail is delivered.
- 4. If a purchaser of direct mail provides the seller with documentation of direct-pay authority, the purchaser is not required to provide a direct-mail form or delivery information to

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the seller. A purchaser of printed materials shall have sole responsibility for the taxes imposed by this chapter on those materials when the printer of the materials delivers them to the United States Postal Service for mailing to persons other than the purchaser located within and outside this state. Printers of materials delivered by mail to persons other than the purchaser located within and outside this state shall have no obligation or responsibility for the payment or collection of any taxes imposed under this chapter on those materials. However, printers are obligated to collect the taxes imposed by this chapter on printed materials when all, or substantially all, of the materials will be mailed to persons located within this state. For purposes of the printer's tax collection obligation, there is a rebuttable presumption that all materials printed at a facility are mailed to persons located within the same state as that in which the facility is located. A certificate provided by the purchaser to the printer concerning the delivery of the printed materials for that purchase or all purchases shall be sufficient for purposes of rebutting the presumption created herein.

- $\underline{5.2.}$ The department of Revenue is authorized to adopt rules and forms to $\underline{\text{administer}}$ $\underline{\text{implement the provisions of}}$ this paragraph.
- (4) On all tangible personal property imported or caused to be imported from other states, territories, the District of Columbia, or <u>a any</u> foreign country, and used by him or her, the dealer, as herein defined, shall pay the <u>same</u> tax imposed by this chapter on all articles of tangible personal property so imported and used, the <u>same</u> as if <u>the such</u> articles had been sold at retail for use or consumption in this state. For the purposes of

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this chapter, the use, or consumption, or distribution, or storage to be used or consumed in this state of tangible personal property shall each be equivalent to a sale at retail, and the tax shall thereupon immediately levy and be collected in the manner provided herein, provided that there is there shall be no duplication of the tax in any event.

(5)(a)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., it is not the intention of this chapter to levy a tax upon tangible personal property imported, produced, or manufactured in this state for export, provided that tangible personal property may not be considered as being imported, produced, or manufactured for export unless the importer, producer, or manufacturer delivers the same to a licensed exporter for exporting or to a common carrier for shipment outside the state or mails the same by United States mail to a destination outside the state; or, for in the case of aircraft being exported under their own power to a destination outside the continental limits of the United States, by submission to the department of a duly signed and validated United States customs declaration, showing the departure of the aircraft from the continental United States; and further with respect to aircraft, submission to the department of the canceled United States registry of said aircraft; or for in the case of parts and equipment installed on aircraft of foreign registry, by submission to the department of documentation, as the extent of which shall be provided by rule, showing the departure of the aircraft from the continental United States. It is also not; nor is it the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on any sale that which the state is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States. Every retail sale made

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to a person physically present at the time of sale <u>is</u> shall be presumed to have been delivered in this state.

- 2.a. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., a tax is levied on each sale of tangible personal property to be transported to a cooperating state as defined in sub-subparagraph c., at the rate specified in sub-subparagraph d. However, a registered Florida dealer is not required to collect this tax will be relieved from the requirements of collecting taxes pursuant to this subparagraph if the Florida dealer obtains from the purchaser an affidavit setting forth the purchaser's name, address, state taxpayer identification number, and a statement that the purchaser is aware of his or her state's use tax laws, is a registered dealer in this state Florida or another state, or is purchasing the tangible personal property for resale, or is otherwise not required to pay the tax on the transaction. The department may, by rule, provide a form to be used for this purpose the purposes set forth herein.
- b. For purposes of this subparagraph, "a cooperating state" is one determined by the executive director of the department to cooperate satisfactorily with this state in collecting taxes on mail order sales by meeting. No state shall be so determined unless it meets all the following minimum requirements:
- (I) It levies and collects taxes on mail order sales of property transported from that state to persons in this state, as described in s. 212.0596, upon request of the department.
- (II) The tax so collected \underline{is} shall be at the rate specified in s. 212.05, not including any local option or tourist or convention development taxes collected pursuant to s. 125.0104 or this chapter.

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(III) $\underline{\text{The}}$ Such state agrees to remit to the department all taxes so collected no later than 30 days $\underline{\text{after}}$ $\underline{\text{from}}$ the last day of the calendar quarter following their collection.

- (IV) The Such state authorizes the department to audit dealers within its jurisdiction who make mail order sales that are the subject of s. 212.0596, or makes arrangements deemed adequate by the department for auditing them with its own personnel.
- (V) The Such state agrees to provide to the department records obtained by it from retailers or dealers in the such state showing delivery of tangible personal property into this state upon which no sales or use tax has been paid in a manner similar to that provided in sub-subparagraph g.
- c. For purposes of this subparagraph, "sales of tangible personal property to be transported to a cooperating state" means a mail order sale sales to a person who is in the cooperating state at the time the order is executed, from a dealer who receives that order in this state.
- d. The tax levied by sub-subparagraph a. shall be at the rate at which such a sale would have been taxed pursuant to the cooperating state's tax laws if consummated in the cooperating state by a dealer and a purchaser, both of whom were physically present in that state at the time of the sale.
- e. The tax levied by sub-subparagraph a., when collected, shall be held in the State Treasury in trust for the benefit of the cooperating state and shall be paid to it at a time agreed upon between the department, acting for this state, and the cooperating state or the department or agency designated by it to act for it; however, the such payment must be made within shall

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in no event be made later than 30 days after from the last day of the calendar quarter after the tax was collected. Funds held in trust for the benefit of a cooperating state are shall not be subject to the service charges imposed by s. 215.20.

- f. The department \underline{may} is authorized to perform such acts and to provide such cooperation to a cooperating state with reference to the tax levied by sub-subparagraph a. as is required of the cooperating state by sub-subparagraph b.
- g. In furtherance of this <u>subparagraph</u> act, dealers selling tangible personal property for delivery in another state shall make available to the department, upon request of the department, records of all tangible personal property so sold. <u>The Such</u> records <u>must shall</u> include a description of the property, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and address of the person to whom the property was sent, the purchase price of the property, information regarding whether sales tax was paid in this state on the purchase price, and such other information as the department may by rule prescribe.
- (b) 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), it is not the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on the sale of tangible personal property to a nonresident dealer who does not hold a Florida sales tax registration if the, provided such nonresident dealer furnishes the seller with a statement declaring that the tangible personal property will be transported outside this state by the nonresident dealer for resale and for no other purpose.
- <u>1.</u> The statement <u>must shall</u> include, but <u>need</u> not be limited to, the nonresident dealer's name, address, applicable passport or visa number, arrival-departure card number, and

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evidence of authority to do business in the nonresident dealer's home state or country, such as his or her business name and address, occupational license number, if applicable, or any other suitable requirement. The statement <u>must shall</u> be signed by the nonresident dealer and <u>must shall</u> include the following sentence: "Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing, and the facts alleged are true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

- 2. The burden of proof of subparagraph 1. rests with the seller, who must retain the proper documentation to support the exempt sale. The exempt transaction is subject to verification by the department.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), it is not the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on the sale by a printer to a nonresident print purchaser of material printed by that printer if for that nonresident print purchaser when the print purchaser does not furnish to the printer a resale certificate containing a sales tax registration number but does furnish to the printer a statement declaring that the such material will be resold by the nonresident print purchaser.
- (6) It is however, the intention of this chapter to levy a tax on the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of tangible personal property after it has come to rest in this state and has become a part of the mass property of this state.
- (7) The provisions of this chapter do not apply in respect to the use or consumption of tangible personal property or services, or distribution or storage of tangible personal

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property for use or consumption in this state, upon which a like tax equal to or greater than the amount imposed by this chapter has been lawfully imposed and paid in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia. The proof of payment of such tax shall be made in accordance with department according to rules and regulations of the department. If the amount of tax paid in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia is not equal to or greater than the amount of tax imposed by this chapter, then the dealer must shall pay the difference to the department an amount sufficient to make the tax paid in the other state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia and in this state equal to the amount imposed by this chapter.

- (8) (a) Use tax <u>applies</u> will apply and <u>is</u> be due on tangible personal property imported or caused to be imported into this state for use, consumption, distribution, or storage to be used or consumed in this state.; provided, however, that, Except as provided in paragraph (b), it <u>is</u> shall be presumed that tangible personal property used in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia for 6 months or longer before being imported into this state was not purchased for use in this state. The rental or lease of tangible personal property that which is used or stored in this state <u>is</u> shall be taxable without regard to its prior use or tax paid on purchase outside this state.
- (b) The presumption that tangible personal property used in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia for 6 months or longer before being imported into this state was not purchased for use in this state does not apply to \underline{a}

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any boat for which a saltwater <u>vessel</u> <u>fishing</u> license fee is required to be paid pursuant to s. 372.57(7), either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of taking, attempting to take, or possessing any saltwater fish for noncommercial purposes. Use tax <u>applies</u> shall apply and <u>is</u> be due on such a boat as provided in this paragraph, and proof of payment of the such tax must be presented prior to the first such licensure of the boat, registration of the boat pursuant to chapter 328, and titling of the boat pursuant to chapter 328.

- $\underline{1.}$ A boat that is first licensed within 1 year after purchase \underline{is} shall be subject to use tax on the full amount of the purchase price. \div
- $\underline{2.}$ A boat that is first licensed in the second year after purchase \underline{is} shall be subject to use tax on 90 percent of the purchase price. $\dot{\tau}$
- $\underline{3.}$ A boat that is first licensed in the third year after purchase \underline{is} shall be subject to use tax on 80 percent of the purchase price.
- $\underline{4}$. A boat that is first licensed in the fourth year after purchase \underline{is} shall be subject to use tax on 70 percent of the purchase price.
- $\underline{5.}$ A boat that is first licensed in the fifth year after purchase \underline{is} shall be subject to use tax on 60 percent of the purchase price.; and
- $\underline{6}$. A boat that is first licensed in the sixth year after purchase, or later, \underline{is} shall be subject to use tax on 50 percent of the purchase price.

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7. If the purchaser fails to provide the purchase invoice on such boat, the fair market value of the boat at the time of importation into this state shall be used to compute the tax.

- (9) The taxes imposed by this chapter do not apply to the use, sale, or distribution of religious publications, bibles, hymn books, prayer books, vestments, altar paraphernalia, sacramental chalices, and <u>similar</u> <u>like</u> church service and ceremonial raiments and equipment.
- (10) A No title certificate may not be issued on any boat, mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle, or, if a no title is not required by law, a no license or registration may not be issued for any boat, mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle, unless there is filed with the such application for title certificate, or license, or registration certificate a receipt, issued by an authorized dealer or a designated agent of the department of Revenue, evidencing the payment of the tax imposed by this chapter where the tax same is payable. A presumption of sales and use tax applicability is created if the motor vehicle is registered in this state. For the purpose of enforcing this subsection provision, all county tax collectors and all persons or firms authorized to sell or issue boat, mobile home, and motor vehicle licenses are hereby designated agents of the department and are required to perform such duty in the same manner and under the same conditions prescribed for their other duties by the constitution or laws any statute of this state. All transfers of title to boats, mobile homes, motor vehicles, and other vehicles are taxable transactions, unless expressly exempt under this chapter.

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(11) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the taxes imposed by this chapter may shall not be imposed on promotional materials that, which are imported, purchased, sold, used, manufactured, fabricated, processed, printed, imprinted, assembled, distributed, or stored in this state, if the promotional materials are subsequently exported outside this state, and, regardless of whether the exportation process is continuous and unbroken, a separate consideration is charged for the material so exported, or the taxpayer keeps, retains, or exercises any right, power, dominion, or control over the promotional materials before or for the purpose of subsequently transporting them outside this state.

(a) (b) As used in this subsection, the term "promotional materials" means tangible personal property that is given away or otherwise distributed to promote the sale of a subscription to a publication; written or printed advertising material, direct mail literature, correspondence, written solicitations, renewal notices, and billings for sales connected with or to promote the sale of a subscription to a publication; and the component parts of each of these types of promotional materials.

- (b) (c) After July 1, 1992, This exemption inures to the taxpayer only through refund of previously paid taxes or by self-accruing taxes as provided in s. 212.183 and applies only where the seller of subscriptions to publications sold in the state:
- 1. Is registered with the department pursuant to this chapter; and
- 2. Remits the taxes imposed by this chapter on such publications.
 - (d) This subsection applies retroactively to July 1, 1987.

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(12) In lieu of any other facts that which may indicate commingling, a any boat that which remains in this state for more than an aggregate of 183 days in any 1-year period, except as provided in subsection (8) or s. 212.08(7)(t), is shall be presumed to be commingled with the general mass of property of this state.

- (13) Registered aircraft dealers who purchase aircraft exclusively for resale and who do not pay sales tax on the purchase price at the time of purchase must shall pay a use tax computed on 1 percent of the value of the aircraft each calendar month that the aircraft is used by the dealer. Payment of the such tax shall commence in the month during which the aircraft is first used for any purpose for which income is received by the dealer. A dealer may pay the sales tax on the purchase of the aircraft in lieu of the monthly use tax. The value of the aircraft must shall include its acquisition cost and the cost of reconditioning that enhances the value of the aircraft and shall generally be the value shown on the books of the dealer in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Notwithstanding the payment by the dealer of tax computed on 1 percent of the value of the any aircraft, if the aircraft is leased or rented, the dealer must shall collect from the customer and remit the tax that is due on the lease or rental of the aircraft; such payments do not diminish or offset any use tax due from the dealer.
- (14) For the purpose of determining whether a person is improving real property, the term:

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(a) "Real property" means the land and improvements thereto and fixtures and is synonymous with the terms "realty" and "real estate."

(b) "Fixtures" means items that are an accessory to a building, other structure, or land and that do not lose their identity as accessories when installed but that do become permanently attached to realty. However, the term does not include the following items, whether or not such items are attached to real property in a permanent manner: property of a type that is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented by this state or by the United States Government, including, but not limited to, mobile homes, except mobile homes assessed as real property, or industrial machinery or equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, industrial machinery or equipment is not limited to machinery and equipment used to manufacture, process, compound, or produce tangible personal property. For an item to be considered a fixture, it is not necessary that the owner of the item also own the real property to which it is attached.

(c) "Improvements to real property" includes the activities of building, erecting, constructing, altering, improving, repairing, or maintaining real property.

(14) (15) (a) If When a contractor secures rock, shell, fill dirt, or similar materials from a location that he or she owns or leases and uses such materials to fulfill a real property contract on the property of another person, the contractor is the ultimate consumer of the such materials and is liable for use tax thereon. This paragraph does not apply to a person or a corporation or affiliated group as defined by s. 220.03(1)(b) or

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(e) who that secures such materials from a location that he, she, or it owns for use on his, her, or its own property. The basis upon which the contractor shall remit the tax is the fair retail market value determined by establishing either the price he or she would have to pay for it on the open market or the price he or she would regularly charge if he or she sold it to other contractors or users.

- (b) If When a contractor does not own or lease the land but has entered into an agreement to purchase fill dirt, rock, shell, or similar materials for his or her own use and wherein the contractor will excavate and remove the material, the taxable basis includes shall include the cost of the material plus all costs of clearing, excavating, and removing, including labor and all other costs incurred by the contractor.
- (c) In lieu of the method described in paragraph (a) for determining the taxable basis on rock, shell, fill dirt, and similar materials a contractor uses in performing a contract for the improvement of real property, the taxable basis may be calculated as the land cost plus all costs of clearing, excavating, and loading, including labor, power, blasting, and similar costs.
- (d) A tax may not be imposed if No tax is applicable when the Department of Transportation furnishes without charge the borrow materials or the pits where materials are to be extracted for use on a road contract.
- (15) (16) (a) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, the use by the publisher of a newspaper, magazine, or periodical of copies for his or her own consumption or to be

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given away is taxable at the usual retail price thereof, if any, or at the "cost price."

- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "cost price" means the actual cost of printing of newspapers, magazines, and other publications, without any deductions for therefrom on account of the cost of materials used, labor or services cost, transportation charges, or other direct or indirect overhead costs that are a part of the printing costs of the property. However, the cost of labor to manufacture, produce, compound, process, or fabricate expendable items of tangible personal property which are directly used by such person in printing other tangible personal property for sale or for his or her own use is exempt. Authors' royalties, fees, or salaries, general overhead, and other costs not directly related to printing are shall be deemed to be labor associated with manufacturing, producing, compounding, processing, or fabricating expendable items.
- Section 9. Subsections (1) and (2) and paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (17) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
 - (1) EXEMPTIONS; GENERAL GROCERIES. --
- (a) Food <u>and food ingredients</u> products for human consumption are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

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(b) For the purpose of this chapter, as used in this subsection, the term "food and food ingredients" mean substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, which are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value products" means edible commodities, whether processed, cooked, raw, canned, or in any other form, which are generally regarded as food. This includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

1. Cereals and cereal products, baked goods, eleomargarine, meat and meat products, fish and seafood products, frozen foods and dinners, poultry, eggs and egg products, vegetables and vegetable products, fruit and fruit products, spices, salt, sugar and sugar products, milk and dairy products, and products intended to be mixed with milk.

- 2. Natural fruit or vegetable juices or their concentrates or reconstituted natural concentrated fruit or vegetable juices, whether frozen or unfrozen, dehydrated, powdered, granulated, sweetened or unsweetened, seasoned with salt or spice, or unseasoned; coffee, coffee substitutes, or cocoa; and tea, unless it is sold in a liquid form.
- 1.3. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments, if sold without eating utensils. The term "bakery products" includes bread, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, doughnuts, danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, and tortillas that do not have eating facilities.
- 2. Dietary supplements. The term "dietary supplements" means any product, other than tobacco, intended to supplement the

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diet which contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients: a vitamin; a mineral; an herb or other botanical; an amino acid; a dietary substance for use by humans to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake; or a concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of any ingredient described in this subparagraph which is intended for ingestion in tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gelcap, or liquid form or, if not intended for ingestion in such form, is not represented as conventional food and is not represented for use as a sole item of a meal or of the diet, and which is required to be labeled as a dietary supplement, identifiable by the "supplemental facts" box found on the label and as required pursuant to 21 C.F.R. s. 101.36.

- (c) The exemption provided by this subsection does not apply:
- 1. When the food products are sold as meals for consumption on or off the premises of the dealer.
- 2. When the food products are furnished, prepared, or served for consumption at tables, chairs, or counters or from trays, glasses, dishes, or other tableware, whether provided by the dealer or by a person with whom the dealer contracts to furnish, prepare, or serve food products to others.
- 3. When the food products are ordinarily sold for immediate consumption on the seller's premises or near a location at which parking facilities are provided primarily for the use of patrons in consuming the products purchased at the location, even though such products are sold on a "take out" or "to go" order and are actually packaged or wrapped and taken from the premises of the dealer.

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2127 4. To sandwiches sold ready for immediate consumption on or 2128 off the seller's premises.

- 5. When the food products are sold ready for immediate consumption within a place, the entrance to which is subject to an admission charge.
- 1.6. If When the food and food ingredients products are sold as $\frac{1}{1}$ prepared food $\frac{1}{1}$ prepared food" means food sold in a heated state or heated by the seller; two or more food ingredients mixed or combined by the seller for sale as a single item; or food sold with eating utensils provided by the seller including plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins, or straws. A plate does not include a container or packaging used to transport the food. Prepared food does not include food that is only cut, repackaged, or pasteurized by the seller and eggs, fish, meat, poultry, and foods containing these raw animal foods requiring cooking by the consumer as recommended by the Food and Drug Administration in chapter 3, part 401.11 of its food code so as to prevent food-borne illnesses. Prepared food includes sandwiches sold for immediate consumption and a combination of hot and cold food items or components if a single price has been established for the combination and the food products are sold in such combination, such as a meal; a specialty dish or serving; a sandwich or pizza; an ice cream cone, sundae, or banana split; or food sold in an unheated state by weight or volume as a single item, including cold components or side items.
 - 2.7. To soft drinks, which include, but are not limited to, any nonalcoholic beverage, any preparation or beverage commonly referred to as a "soft drink," or any noncarbonated drink made

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from milk derivatives or tea, when sold in cans or similar containers. The term "soft drinks" means nonalcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. Soft drinks do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice, or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50 percent of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

- 8. To ice cream, frozen yogurt, and similar frozen dairy or nondairy products in cones, small cups, or pints, popsicles, frozen fruit bars, or other novelty items, whether or not sold separately.
- 9. To food prepared, whether on or off the premises, and sold for immediate consumption. This does not apply to food prepared off the premises and sold in the original sealed container, or the slicing of products into smaller portions.
- 3.10. If When the food <u>and food ingredients</u> products are sold through a vending machine, pushcart, motor vehicle, or any other form of vehicle.
- 4.11. To candy and any similar product regarded as candy or confection, based on its normal use, as indicated on the label or advertising thereof. The term "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts, or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. Candy does not include any preparation that contains flour and does not require refrigeration.
 - 5. To tobacco or tobacco products.
- 12. To bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments that have eating facilities, except when sold for consumption off the seller's premises.

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13. When food products are served, prepared, or sold in or by restaurants, lunch counters, cafeterias, hotels, taverns, or other like places of business.

- (d) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "For consumption off the seller's premises" means that the food or drink is intended by the customer to be consumed at a place away from the dealer's premises.
- 2. "For consumption on the seller's premises" means that the food or drink sold may be immediately consumed on the premises where the dealer conducts his or her business. In determining whether an item of food is sold for immediate consumption, there shall be considered the customary consumption practices prevailing at the selling facility.
- 3. "Premises" shall be construed broadly, and means, but is not limited to, the lobby, aisle, or auditorium of a theater; the seating, aisle, or parking area of an arena, rink, or stadium; or the parking area of a drive-in or outdoor theater. The premises of a caterer with respect to catered meals or beverages shall be the place where such meals or beverages are served.
- 4. "Hot prepared food products" means those products, items, or components which have been prepared for sale in a heated condition and which are sold at any temperature that is higher than the air temperature of the room or place where they are sold. "Hot prepared food products," for the purposes of this subsection, includes a combination of hot and cold food items or components where a single price has been established for the combination and the food products are sold in such combination, such as a hot meal, a hot specialty dish or serving, or a hot sandwich or hot pizza, including cold components or side items.

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(d) (e) 1. Food or drinks not exempt under paragraph

paragraphs (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c) are, and (d)

shall be exempt if, notwithstanding those paragraphs, when

purchased with food coupons or Special Supplemental Food Program

for Women, Infants, and Children vouchers issued under authority

of federal law.

- 1.2. This paragraph is effective only if while federal law prohibits a state's participation in the federal food coupon program or Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children if there is an official determination that state or local sales taxes are collected within that state on purchases of food or drinks with such coupons.
- 2.3. This paragraph <u>does</u> shall not apply to any food or drinks on which federal law <u>allows</u> shall permit sales taxes without penalty, such as termination of the state's participation.
- (e) Dietary supplements that are sold as prepared food are not exempt.
 - (2) EXEMPTIONS; MEDICAL.--
- (a) The following are There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter:
- 1. Any drug. The term "drug" under this subsection means a compound, substance, or preparation, and any component of a compound, substance, or preparation, other than food and food ingredients, dietary supplements, and alcoholic beverages, which is:
- a. Recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or the supplement to any of them;

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b. Intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease; or

- $\underline{\text{c.}}$ Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body.
- 2. Durable medical equipment, mobility-enhancing equipment, or prosthetic device any medical products and supplies or medicine dispensed according to an individual prescription or prescriptions.
- a. The term "durable medical equipment" under this subsection means equipment, including repair and replacement parts to such equipment, but excluding mobility-enhancing equipment, which can withstand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury, and is not worn on or in the body. Written by a prescriber authorized by law to prescribe medicinal drugs;
- b. The term "mobility-enhancing equipment" under this subsection means equipment, including repair and replacement parts to such equipment, but excluding durable medical equipment, which is primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from one place to another and which is appropriate for use in a home or a motor vehicle; is not generally used by persons having normal mobility; and does not include any motor vehicle or any equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer.
- c. The term "prosthetic device" under this subsection means a replacement, corrective, or supportive device, including repair or replacement parts to such equipment, other than a hearing aid or a dental prosthesis, which is worn on or in the body to

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artificially replace a missing portion of the body; prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction; or support a weak or deformed portion of the body.

- d. The term "prescription" under this subsection means an order, formula, or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a duly licensed practitioner authorized by chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter 466. The term also includes an orally transmitted order by the lawfully designated agent of a practitioner. The term also includes an order written or transmitted by a practitioner licensed to practice in a jurisdiction other than this state, but only if the pharmacist called upon to dispense the order determines, in the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that the order is valid and necessary for the treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness.
 - 3. Hypodermic needles.; hypodermic syringes;
- $\underline{4.}$ Chemical compounds and test kits used for the diagnosis or treatment of $\frac{1}{1}$ disease, illness, or injury $\frac{1}{1}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$ for one-time use.
- 5. Over-the-counter drugs and common household remedies recommended and generally sold for internal or external use in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of illness or disease in human beings, but not including grooming and hygiene products. The term "over-the-counter drug" under this subsection means a drug the packaging for which contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. s. 201.66. The over-the-counter drug label includes a drug facts panel or a statement of the active ingredients, with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance, or

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preparation. The term "grooming and hygiene products" under this subsection means soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and suntan lotions and screens, regardless of whether the items meet the definition of an over-the-counter drug.

- 6. Band-aids, gauze, bandages, adhesive tape.
- 7. Hearing aids.
- 8. Dental prosthesis.
- 9. Funerals. Funeral directors must pay tax on all tangible personal property used by them in their business. cosmetics or toilet articles, notwithstanding the presence of medicinal ingredients therein, according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health, which list shall be certified to the Department of Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue. There shall also be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter artificial eyes and limbs; orthopedic shoes; prescription eyeglasses and items incidental thereto or which become a part thereof; dentures; hearing aids; crutches; prosthetic and orthopedic appliances; and funerals. In addition, any

Items intended for one-time use which transfer essential optical characteristics to contact lenses <u>are shall be</u> exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter; however, this exemption shall apply applies only after \$100,000 of the tax imposed by this chapter on the <u>such</u> items has been paid in any calendar year by a taxpayer who claims the exemption in <u>that such</u> year. Funeral directors shall pay tax on all tangible personal property used by them in their business.

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(b) For the purposes of this subsection:

1. "Prosthetic and orthopedic appliances" means any apparatus, instrument, device, or equipment used to replace or substitute for any missing part of the body, to alleviate the malfunction of any part of the body, or to assist any disabled person in leading a normal life by facilitating such person's mobility. Such apparatus, instrument, device, or equipment shall be exempted according to an individual prescription or prescriptions written by a physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter 466, or according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health, which list shall be certified to the Department of Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue.

- 2. "Cosmetics" means articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance and also means articles intended for use as a compound of any such articles, including, but not limited to, cold creams, suntan lotions, makeup, and body lotions.
- 3. "Toilet articles" means any article advertised or held out for sale for grooming purposes and those articles that are customarily used for grooming purposes, regardless of the name by which they may be known, including, but not limited to, soap, toothpaste, hair spray, shaving products, colognes, perfumes, shampoo, deodorant, and mouthwash.
- 4. "Prescription" includes any order for drugs or medicinal supplies written or transmitted by any means of communication by

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a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of the state to prescribe such drugs or medicinal supplies and intended to be dispensed by a pharmacist. The term also includes an orally transmitted order by the lawfully designated agent of such practitioner. The term also includes an order written or transmitted by a practitioner licensed to practice in a jurisdiction other than this state, but only if the pharmacist called upon to dispense such order determines, in the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that the order is valid and necessary for the treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness. The term also includes a pharmacist's order for a product selected from the formulary created pursuant to s. 465.186. A prescription may be retained in written form, or the pharmacist may cause it to be recorded in a data processing system, provided that such order can be produced in printed form upon lawful request.

- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ Chlorine $\underline{\text{is}}$ shall not be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter $\underline{\text{if}}$ when used for the treatment of water in swimming pools.
 - (d) Lithotripters are exempt.
- (c) (e) Human organs are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (f) Sales of drugs to or by physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and hospitals in connection with medical treatment are exempt.
- (g) Medical products and supplies used in the cure, mitigation, alleviation, prevention, or treatment of injury, disease, or incapacity which are temporarily or permanently

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incorporated into a patient or client by a practitioner of the healing arts licensed in the state are exempt.

- (h) The purchase by a veterinarian of commonly recognized substances possessing curative or remedial properties which are ordered and dispensed as treatment for a diagnosed health disorder by or on the prescription of a duly licensed veterinarian, and which are applied to or consumed by animals for alleviation of pain or the cure or prevention of sickness, disease, or suffering are exempt. Also exempt are the purchase by a veterinarian of antiseptics, absorbent cotton, gauze for bandages, lotions, vitamins, and worm remedies.
- (i) X-ray opaques, also known as opaque drugs and radiopaque, such as the various opaque dyes and barium sulphate, when used in connection with medical X rays for treatment of bodies of humans and animals, are exempt.
- (d) (j) Parts, special attachments, special lettering, and other like items that are added to or attached to tangible personal property so that a handicapped person with a disability can use them are exempt from the tax imposed under this chapter if the when such items are purchased by a person pursuant to an individual prescription.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}_{\text{(k)}}$ This subsection shall be strictly construed and enforced.
 - (17) EXEMPTIONS; CERTAIN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.--
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "overhead materials" means all tangible personal property, other than qualifying property as defined in $\underline{s.\ 212.02(29)(a)}\ \underline{s.}$ $\underline{212.02(14)(a)}$ and electricity, which is used or consumed in the

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performance of a qualifying contract, title to which property vests in or passes to the government under the contract.

- (c) As used in this subsection and in $\underline{s.\ 212.02(29)(a)}\ s.\ 212.02(14)(a)$, the term "qualifying contract" means a contract with the United States Department of Defense or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or a subcontract thereunder, but does not include a contract or subcontract for the repair, alteration, improvement, or construction of real property, except to the extent that purchases under such a contract would otherwise be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- Section 10. Section 212.094, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 212.094 Purchaser requests for tax refunds from dealers.--
- (1) If a purchaser seeks a refund or credit from a dealer for a tax collected under this chapter by that dealer, the purchaser must submit a written request for the refund or credit to the dealer in accordance with this section. The request must contain all the information necessary for the dealer to determine the validity of the purchaser's request.
- (2) The purchaser may not take any other action against the dealer with respect to the requested refund or credit until the dealer has had 60 days following receipt of a completed request to respond.
- (3) This section does not change the law regarding standing to claim a refund.
- Section 11. Section 212.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; <u>delinquent</u> <u>payments</u>; penalties for noncompliance; powers of department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; <u>computing tax due</u> brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.--

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and for the purpose of compensating persons granting licenses for and the lessors of real and personal property taxed under this chapter hereunder, for the purpose of compensating dealers in tangible personal property, for the purpose of compensating dealers providing communication services and taxable services, for the purpose of compensating owners of places where admissions are collected, and for the purpose of compensating remitters of any taxes or fees reported on the same documents used utilized for the sales and use tax, as compensation for the keeping of prescribed records, filing timely tax returns, and the proper accounting and remitting of taxes by them, such seller, person, lessor, dealer, owner, and remitter, except (except dealers who make mail order sales, sales) shall be allowed 2.5 percent of the amount of the tax due and accounted for and remitted to the department, in the form of a deduction when in submitting his or her report and paying the amount due. by him or her; The department shall allow the such deduction of 2.5 percent of the amount of the tax to the person paying the same for remitting the tax and making of tax returns in the manner herein provided, for paying the amount due to be paid by him or her, and as further compensation to dealers in tangible personal property for the keeping of prescribed records and for collection of taxes and remitting the same. However, an if the amount of the tax due and remitted to the department for the reporting period exceeds

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\$1,200, no allowance is not shall be allowed for all amounts in excess of \$1,200.

- (a) The executive director of the department may is authorized to negotiate a collection allowance, pursuant to rules adopted promulgated by the department, with a dealer who makes mail order sales. The rules of the department shall provide guidelines for establishing a the collection allowance based upon the dealer's estimated costs of collecting the tax, the volume and value of the dealer's mail order sales to purchasers in this state, and the administrative and legal costs and likelihood of achieving collection of the tax absent the cooperation of the dealer. However, in no event shall the collection allowance negotiated by the executive director may not exceed 10 percent of the tax remitted for a reporting period.
- 1.(a) The department of Revenue may deny the collection allowance if a taxpayer files an incomplete return or if the required tax return or tax is delinquent at the time of payment.
- 1. For the purposes of this subsection, an "incomplete return" is, for purposes of this chapter, a return that which is lacking such uniformity, completeness, and arrangement so that the physical handling, verification, review of the return, or determination of other taxes and fees reported on the return cannot may not be readily accomplished.
- 2. The department shall adopt rules <u>specifying the</u> requiring such information as it may deem necessary to ensure that the tax levied hereunder is properly collected, reviewed, compiled, reported, and enforced, including, but not limited to: the amount of gross sales; the amount of taxable sales; the amount of tax collected or due; the amount of lawful refunds,

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deductions, or credits claimed; the amount claimed as the dealer's collection allowance; the amount of penalty and interest; and the amount due with the return; and such other information as the department of Revenue may specify. The department shall require that transient rentals and agricultural equipment transactions be separately shown. Sales made through vending machines, as defined in s. 212.0515, must be separately shown on the return. Sales made through coin-operated amusement machines as defined by s. 212.02 and the number of machines operated must be separately shown on the return or on a form prescribed by the department. If a separate form is required, the same penalties for late filing, incomplete filing, or failure to file as provided for the sales tax return shall apply to the said form.

- (b) The collection allowance and other credits or deductions provided in this chapter shall be applied proportionally to any taxes or fees reported on the same documents used for the sales and use tax.
- (c) 1. A dealer entitled to the collection allowance provided in this section may elect to forego the collection allowance and direct that the said amount be transferred into the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund. Such an election must be made with the timely filing of a return and may not be rescinded once made. If a dealer who makes the such an election files a delinquent return, underpays the tax, or files an incomplete return, the amount transferred into the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund shall be the amount of the collection allowance remaining after resolution of liability for all of the tax, interest, and penalty due on that return or underpayment of tax.

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The Department of Education shall distribute the remaining amount from the trust fund to the school districts that have adopted resolutions stating that those funds are to will be used to ensure that up-to-date technology is purchased for the classrooms in the district and that teachers are trained in the use of that technology. Revenues collected in districts that do not adopt such a resolution shall be equally distributed to districts that have adopted such resolutions.

- 1.2. This paragraph applies to all taxes, surtaxes, and any local option taxes administered under this chapter and remitted directly to the department. It This paragraph does not apply to any locally imposed and self-administered convention development tax, tourist development tax, or tourist impact tax administered under this chapter.
- 2.3. Revenues from the dealer-collection allowances shall be transferred quarterly from the General Revenue Fund to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund. The department of Revenue shall provide to the Department of Education quarterly information about such revenues by county to which the collection allowance was attributed.

Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120 to the contrary, the department of Revenue may adopt rules to carry out the amendment made by chapter 2006-52, Laws of Florida, to this section.

(d) A Model 1 seller as defined in s. 213.256, under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, is not entitled to a collection allowance as described in this subsection. However, the department may provide the monetary allowance required to be

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provided by the state to certified service providers and voluntary sellers under the agreement.

- 1. The monetary allowances must be in a form that certified service providers or voluntary sellers are permitted to retain from the tax revenue collected on remote sales to be remitted to this state pursuant to this chapter.
- 2. For purposes of this paragraph, "voluntary seller" means a seller that is not required to register in this state to collect sales tax under this chapter and "remote sales" means sales revenue generated by a seller for this state for which the seller does not have to register to collect sales tax under this chapter.
- If When any person required hereunder to make a any (2)(a) return or to pay any tax or fee imposed by this chapter either fails to timely file such return or fails to pay the tax or fee shown due on the return within the time required hereunder, in addition to all other penalties provided herein and by law the laws of this state in respect to such taxes or fees, a specific penalty shall be added to the tax or fee in the amount of 10 percent of either the tax or fee shown on the return that is not timely filed or any tax or fee not paid timely. The penalty may not be less than \$50 for failure to timely file a tax return required by s. 212.11(1) or timely pay the tax or fee shown due on the return, except as provided in s. 213.21(10), must be at least \$50. If a person fails to timely file a tax return required by s. 212.11(1) and to timely pay the tax or fee shown due on the return, only one penalty of 10 percent, which is at least may not be less than \$50, shall be imposed.

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(b) If When any person required under this section to make a return or to pay a tax or fee imposed by this chapter fails to disclose the tax or fee on the return within the time required, excluding a noncompliant filing event generated by situations covered in paragraph (a), in addition to all other penalties provided in this section and by law the laws of this state in respect to such taxes or fees, a specific penalty shall be added to the additional tax or fee owed in the amount of 10 percent of any such unpaid tax or fee not paid timely if the failure is for up to not more than 30 days, with an additional 10 percent of any such unpaid tax or fee for each additional 30 days, or fraction thereof, that while the failure continues, not to exceed a total penalty of 50 percent, in the aggregate, of any unpaid tax or fee.

- (c) Any person who knowingly and with a willful intent to evade any tax imposed under this chapter fails to file six consecutive returns as required by law commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (d) Any person who makes a false or fraudulent return with a willful intent to evade payment of any tax or fee imposed under this chapter; any person who, after the department's delivery of a written notice to the person's last known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to register the person's business as a dealer, intentionally fails to register the business; and any person who, after the department's delivery of a written notice to the person's last known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to collect tax on specific transactions, intentionally fails to collect such tax, shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by law, be liable for a

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

- 1. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is less than \$300, the first offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the second degree, the second offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses are misdemeanors resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction are felonies of the third degree.
- 2. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$300 or more but less than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree.
- 3. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree.

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

- (e) A person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade any tax, surcharge, or fee imposed under this chapter or the payment thereof is, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, liable for a specific penalty in the amount of 100 percent of the tax, surcharge, or fee, and commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (f) If When any person, firm, or corporation fails to timely remit the proper estimated payment required under s. 212.11, a specific penalty shall be added in an amount equal to 10 percent of the any unpaid estimated tax. Beginning with January 1, 1985, returns, The department, upon a showing of reasonable cause, may is authorized to waive or compromise penalties imposed by this paragraph. However, other penalties and interest shall be due and payable if the return on which the estimated payment is was due is was not timely or properly filed.
- (g) A dealer who files a consolidated return pursuant to s. 212.11(1)(e) is subject to the penalty established in paragraph (e) unless the dealer has paid the required estimated tax for his or her consolidated return as a whole without regard to each location. If the dealer fails to pay the required estimated tax for his or her consolidated return as a whole, each filing location shall stand on its own with respect to calculating penalties pursuant to paragraph (f).
- (3) $\underline{\text{If}}$ When any dealer, or other person charged herein, fails to remit the tax, or any portion thereof, on or before the

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day when the such tax is required by law to be paid, there shall be added to the amount due interest at the rate of 1 percent per month of the amount due from the date due until paid shall be added to the amount due. Interest on the delinquent tax shall be calculated beginning on the 21st day of the month following the month for which the tax is due, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

- (4) All penalties and interest imposed by this chapter shall be payable to and collectible by the department in the same manner as if they were a part of the tax imposed. The department may settle or compromise any such interest or penalties pursuant to s. 213.21.
- (5)(a) The department is authorized to audit or inspect the records and accounts of dealers defined herein, including audits or inspections of dealers who make mail order sales to the extent permitted by another state, and to correct by credit any overpayment of tax, and, in the event of a deficiency, an assessment shall be made and collected. An No administrative finding of fact is not necessary prior to the assessment of a any tax deficiency.
- (b) If In the event any dealer or other person charged herein fails or refuses to make his or her records available for inspection so that no audit or examination is has been made of the books and records of such dealer or person, fails or refuses to register as a dealer, fails to make a report and pay the tax as provided by this chapter, makes a grossly incorrect report or makes a report that is false or fraudulent, then, in such event, it shall be the duty of the department shall to make an assessment from an estimate based upon the best information then

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available to it for the taxable period of retail sales of the such dealer, the gross proceeds from rentals, the total admissions received, amounts received from leases of tangible personal property by the such dealer, or of the cost price of all articles of tangible personal property imported by the dealer for use or consumption or distribution or storage to be used or consumed in this state, or of the sales or cost price of all services the sale or use of which is taxable under this chapter, together with interest, plus penalty, if such have accrued, as the case may be. Then The department shall proceed to collect such taxes, interest, and penalty on the basis of the such assessment, which shall be considered prima facie correct, and the burden to show the contrary shall rest upon the dealer, seller, owner, or lessor, as the case may be.

(6) (a) The department <u>may</u> is given the power to prescribe the records to be kept by all persons subject to taxes imposed by this chapter. It shall be the duty of Every person required to make a report and pay any tax under this chapter, every person receiving rentals or license fees, and owners of places of admission <u>shall</u>, to keep and preserve suitable records of the sales, leases, rentals, license fees, admissions, or purchases, as the case may be, taxable under this chapter; such other books of account as may be necessary to determine the amount of the tax due hereunder; and other information as may be required by the department. It shall be the duty of Every such person shall also so charged with such duty, moreover, to keep and preserve, as long as required by s. 213.35, all invoices and other records of goods, wares, and merchandise; records of admissions, leases, license fees and rentals; and records of all other subjects of

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taxation under this chapter. All such books, invoices, and other records <u>must shall</u> be open to examination at all reasonable hours to the department or any of its duly authorized agents.

- (b) For the purpose of this subsection, if a dealer does not have adequate records of his or her retail sales or purchases, the department may, upon the basis of a test or sampling of the dealer's available records or other information relating to the sales or purchases made by the such dealer for a representative period, determine the proportion that taxable retail sales bear to total retail sales or the proportion that taxable purchases bear to total purchases. This subsection does not affect the duty of the dealer to collect, or the liability of any consumer to pay, any tax imposed by or pursuant to this chapter.
- (c) 1. If the records of a dealer are adequate but voluminous in nature and substance, the department may sample the such records and project the audit findings derived therefrom over the entire audit period to determine the proportion that taxable retail sales bear to total retail sales or the proportion that taxable purchases bear to total purchases.
- 1. In order to conduct such a sample, the department must first make a good faith effort to reach an agreement with the dealer, which agreement provides for the means and methods to be used in the sampling process. If an In the event that no agreement is not reached, the dealer is entitled to a review by the executive director. For In the case of fixed assets, a dealer may agree in writing with the department for adequate but voluminous records to be statistically sampled. The Such an agreement must shall provide for the methodology to be used in

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the statistical sampling process. The audit findings derived therefrom shall be projected over the period represented by the sample in order to determine the proportion that taxable purchases bear to total purchases. Once an agreement has been signed, it is final and conclusive with respect to the method of sampling fixed assets, and the department may not conduct a detailed audit of fixed assets, and the taxpayer may not request a detailed audit after the agreement is reached.

- 2. For the purposes of sampling pursuant to subparagraph 1., the department shall project any deficiencies and overpayments derived therefrom over the entire audit period. In determining the dealer's compliance, the department shall reduce any tax deficiency as derived from the sample by the amount of any overpayment derived from the sample. If In the event the department determines from the sample results that the dealer has a net tax overpayment, the department shall provide the findings of this overpayment to the Chief Financial Officer for repayment of funds paid into the State Treasury through error pursuant to s. 215.26.
- 3.a. A taxpayer is entitled, both in connection with an audit and in connection with an application for refund filed independently of any audit, to establish the amount of any refund or deficiency through statistical sampling if when the taxpayer's records are adequate but voluminous. For In the case of fixed assets, the a dealer may agree in writing with the department for adequate but voluminous records to be statistically sampled. The Such an agreement must shall provide for the methodology to be used in the statistical sampling process. The audit findings derived therefrom shall be projected over the period represented

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by the sample in order to determine the proportion that taxable purchases bear to total purchases. Once an agreement has been signed, it is final and conclusive with respect to the method of sampling fixed assets, and the department may not conduct a detailed audit of fixed assets, and the taxpayer may not request a detailed audit after the agreement is reached.

- b. Alternatively, a taxpayer is entitled to establish any refund or deficiency through any other sampling method agreed to upon by the taxpayer and the department if when the taxpayer's records, other than those regarding fixed assets, are adequate but voluminous. Whether done through statistical sampling or any other sampling method agreed upon by the taxpayer and the department, the completed sample must reflect both overpayments and underpayments of taxes due. The sample shall be conducted through:
- (I) A taxpayer request to perform the sampling through the certified audit program pursuant to s. 213.285;
- (II) Attestation by a certified public accountant as to the adequacy of the sampling method \underline{used} $\underline{utilized}$ and the results reached using the \underline{such} sampling method; or
- (III) A sampling method that has been submitted by the taxpayer and approved by the department before a refund claim is submitted. This sub-sub-subparagraph does not prohibit a taxpayer from filing a refund claim prior to approval by the department of the sampling method; however, a refund claim submitted before the sampling method has been approved is not by the department cannot be a complete refund application pursuant to s. 213.255 until the sampling method has been approved by the department.

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c. The department shall prescribe by rule the procedures to be followed under each method of sampling. The Such procedures must shall follow generally accepted auditing procedures for sampling. The rule must shall also set forth other criteria regarding the use of sampling, including, but not limited to, training requirements that must be met before a sampling method may be used utilized and the steps necessary for the department and the taxpayer to reach agreement on a sampling method submitted by the taxpayer for approval by the department.

- personal property and he or she fails to produce an invoice showing the cost price of the articles, as defined in this chapter, which are subject to tax, or the invoice does not reflect the true or actual cost price as defined herein, then the department shall ascertain, in any manner feasible, the true cost price, and assess and collect the tax thereon with interest plus penalties, if such have accrued on the true cost price as assessed by it. The assessment so made shall be considered prima facie correct, and the burden duty shall be on the dealer to show to the contrary.
- (8) For In the case of the lease or rental of tangible personal property, or other rentals or license fees as herein defined and taxed, if the consideration given or reported by the lessor, person receiving rental or license fee, or dealer does not, in the judgment of the department, represent the true or actual consideration, then the department is authorized to ascertain the same and assess and collect the tax thereon in the same manner as above provided in subsection (7), with respect to

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imported tangible property, together with interest, plus penalties, if such have accrued.

Taxes imposed by this chapter upon the privilege of the use, consumption, storage for consumption, or sale of tangible personal property, admissions, license fees, rentals, communication services, and upon the sale or use of services as herein taxed shall be collected by the upon the basis of an addition of the tax imposed by this chapter to the total price of such admissions, license fees, rentals, communication or other services, or sale price of such article or articles that are purchased, sold, or leased at any one time by or to a customer or buyer. + The dealer, or person charged herein, is required to pay a privilege tax in the amount of the tax imposed by this chapter on the total of his or her gross sales of tangible personal property, admissions, license fees, rentals, and communication services or to collect a tax upon the sale or use of services, and such person or dealer shall add the tax imposed by this chapter to the price, license fee, rental, or admissions, and communication or other services and collect the total sum from the purchaser, admittee, licensee, lessee, or consumer. In computing the tax due or to be collected, the seller may elect to compute the tax on an item basis or an invoice basis. The tax rate shall be the sum of the applicable state and local rate, if any, and the tax computation must be carried to the third decimal place. If the third decimal place is greater than four, the tax shall be rounded to the next whole cent. The department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and the following brackets applicable to all transactions taxable at the rate of 6 percent:

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2874 (a) On single sales of less than 10 cents, no tax shall be

- (b) On single sales in amounts from 10 cents to 16 cents, both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes.
- (c) On sales in amounts from 17 cents to 33 cents, both inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (d) On sales in amounts from 34 cents to 50 cents, both inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (e) On sales in amounts from 51 cents to 66 cents, both inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (f) On sales in amounts from 67 cents to 83 cents, both inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (g) On sales in amounts from 84 cents to \$1, both inclusive, 6 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (h) On sales in amounts of more than \$1, 6 percent shall be charged upon each dollar of price, plus the appropriate bracket charge upon any fractional part of a dollar.
- (10) In counties which have adopted a discretionary sales surtax at the rate of 1 percent, the department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and the following brackets applicable to all taxable transactions that would otherwise have been transactions taxable at the rate of 6 percent:
- (a) On single sales of less than 10 cents, no tax shall be added.
- (b) On single sales in amounts from 10 cents to 14 cents, both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes.
- (c) On sales in amounts from 15 cents to 28 cents, both inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes.

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2903 (d) On sales in amounts from 29 cents to 42 cents, both 2904 inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes.

- (e) On sales in amounts from 43 cents to 57 cents, both inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (f) On sales in amounts from 58 cents to 71 cents, both inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (g) On sales in amounts from 72 cents to 85 cents, both inclusive, 6 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (h) On sales in amounts from 86 cents to \$1, both inclusive, 7 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (i) On sales in amounts from \$1 up to, and including, the first \$5,000 in price, 7 percent shall be charged upon each dollar of price, plus the appropriate bracket charge upon any fractional part of a dollar.
- (j) On sales in amounts of more than \$5,000 in price, 7 percent shall be added upon the first \$5,000 in price, and 6 percent shall be added upon each dollar of price in excess of the first \$5,000 in price, plus the bracket charges upon any fractional part of a dollar as provided for in subsection (9).
- (11) The department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and brackets applicable to all taxable transactions that occur in counties that have a surtax at a rate other than 1 percent which transactions would otherwise have been transactions taxable at the rate of 6 percent. Likewise, the department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and brackets applicable to transactions taxable at 7 percent pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(e) and on transactions which would otherwise have been

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so taxable in counties which have adopted a discretionary sales

(11) (13) In order to aid the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter with respect to the rentals and license fees, each lessor or person granting the use of any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, mobile home or recreational vehicle parks, real property, or any interest therein, or any portion thereof, inclusive of owners; property managers; lessors; landlords; hotel, apartment house, and roominghouse operators; and all licensed real estate agents within the state leasing, granting the use of, or renting such property, shall be required to keep a record of each and every such lease, license, or rental transaction that which is taxable under this chapter, in such a manner and upon such forms as the department may prescribe, and to report such transaction to the department or its designated agents, and to maintain such records as long as required by s. 213.35, subject to the inspection of the department and its agents. Upon the failure by the such owner; property manager; lessor; landlord; hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp operator, or mobile home or recreational vehicle park; or real estate agent to keep and maintain such records and to make such reports upon the forms

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and in the manner prescribed, the such owner; property manager; lessor; landlord; hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp operator, or mobile home or recreational vehicle park; receiver of rent or license fees; or real estate agent commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for the first offense; and for subsequent offenses commits, they are each guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If, however, any subsequent offense involves intentional destruction of such records with an intent to evade payment of or deprive the state of any tax revenues, a such subsequent offense is shall be a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (12) (14) If it is determined upon audit that a dealer has collected and remitted taxes by applying the applicable tax rate to each transaction as described in subsection (9) and rounding the tax due to the nearest whole cent rather than to the third decimal place applying the appropriate bracket system provided by law or department rule, the dealer is shall not be held liable for additional tax, penalty, and interest resulting from such failure if:
- (a) The dealer acted in a good faith belief that rounding to the nearest whole cent was the proper method of determining the amount of tax due on each taxable transaction.
- (b) The dealer timely reported and remitted all taxes collected on each taxable transaction.
- (c) The dealer agrees in writing to future compliance with the laws and rules concerning brackets applicable to the dealer's transactions.

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2989 Section 12. Subsection (3) of section 212.17, Florida 2990 Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.17 Credits for returned goods, rentals, or admissions; goods acquired for dealer's own use and subsequently resold; additional powers of department.--
- (3) A dealer who has paid the tax imposed by this chapter on tangible personal property or services may take a credit or obtain a refund for any tax paid by the dealer on the unpaid balance due on worthless accounts within 12 months following the month in which the bad debt has been written charged off for federal income tax purposes. A dealer who is not required to file a federal income tax return may take a credit or obtain a refund for any tax paid by the dealer on the unpaid balance due on worthless accounts within 12 months following the month in which the bad debt is written off as uncollectible in the dealer's books and records and would be eligible for a bad-debt deduction for federal income tax purposes if the dealer was required to file a federal income tax return.
- (a) A dealer who is taking a credit or obtaining a refund on worthless accounts shall base the bad-debt-recovery calculation in accordance with 26 U.S.C. s. 166.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the amount calculated pursuant to 26 U.S.C. s. 166 must be adjusted to exclude financing charges or interest, sales or use taxes charged on the purchase price, uncollectible amounts on property that remains in the possession of the seller until the full purchase price is paid, expenses incurred in attempting to collect any debt, and repossessed property.

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(c) Notwithstanding s. 215.26(2), if the amount of bad debt exceeds the amount of taxable sales for the period during which the bad debt is written off, a refund claim must be filed within 3 years after the due date of the return on which the bad debt could first be claimed.

- (d) If any accounts written so charged off for which a credit or refund has been obtained are thereafter in whole or in part paid to the dealer, the amount so paid must shall be included in the first return filed after such collection and the tax paid accordingly.
- (e) If filing responsibilities have been assumed by a certified service provider, the service provider shall claim, on behalf of the seller, any bad-debt allowance provided by this section. The certified service provider must credit or refund to the seller the full amount of any bad-debt allowance or refund received.
- (f) For the purposes of reporting a payment received on a previously claimed bad debt, payments made on a debt or account shall be applied proportionally first to the taxable price of the property or service and the sales tax thereon, and secondly to interest, service charges, and any other charges.
- (g) If the books and records of the party claiming the baddebt allowance support an allocation of the bad debt among states that are members of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, the allocation is authorized among those states.
- Section 13. Section 213.052, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 213.052 Notice of state tax rate change.--

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(1) A sales or use tax rate change imposed under chapter
212 is effective on January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1. The

Department of Revenue shall provide notice of the rate change to
all affected sellers 90 days before the effective date of the
rate change.

- (2) Failure of a seller to receive notice does not relieve the seller of its obligation to collect the sales or use tax.
- Section 14. Section 213.0521, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 213.0521 Effective date of state tax rate changes applied to services.—A tax rate change for taxing services covering a period starting before and ending after the effective date of the tax is applied as follows:
- (1) For a tax rate increase, the new rate applies to the first billing period starting on or after the effective date.
- (2) For a tax rate decrease, the new rate applies to bills rendered on or after the effective date.
- Section 15. Subsection (11) is added to section 213.21, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 213.21 Informal conferences; compromises.--
- (11) Amnesty shall be provided for uncollected or unpaid sales or use taxes to a seller who registers to pay or to collect and remit applicable sales or use taxes in accordance with the terms of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement authorized under s. 213.256 if the seller was not registered with the Department of Revenue in the 12-month period preceding the effective date of participation in the agreement by this state.
- (a) The amnesty precludes assessment for uncollected or unpaid sales or use taxes, together with penalty or interest for

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sales made during the period the seller was not registered with the Department of Revenue, if registration occurs within 12 months after the effective date of this state's participation in the agreement.

- (b) The amnesty is not available to a seller for any matter for which the seller received notice of the commencement of an audit if the audit is not yet finally resolved, including any related administrative and judicial processes.
- (c) The amnesty is not available for sales or use taxes already paid or remitted to the state or to taxes collected by the seller.
- (d) Absent the seller's fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact, the amnesty is fully effective as long as the seller continues registration and payment or collection and remittance of applicable sales or use taxes for at least 36 months.
- (e) The amnesty applies only to sales or use taxes due from a seller in its capacity as a seller and not to sales or use taxes due from a seller in its capacity as a buyer.

Section 16. Section 213.256, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 213.256 Simplified Sales and Use Tax Administration Act.--
- (1) As used in this section and s. 213.2565, the term:
- (a) "Agent" means a person appointed by a seller to represent the seller before the member states.
 - (a) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
- (b) "Agreement" means the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, as amended and adopted on January 27, 2001, by the

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3102 Executive Committee of the National Conference of State 3103 Legislatures.

- (c) "Certified automated system" means software certified jointly by member the states that are signatories to the agreement to calculate the tax imposed by each jurisdiction on a transaction, determine the amount of tax to remit to the appropriate state, and maintain a record of the transaction.
- (d) "Certified service provider" means an agent certified under jointly by the states that are signatories to the agreement to perform all of the seller's sales tax functions other than the obligation to remit tax on the seller's own purchases.
 - (e) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
- (f) "Governing board" means the Streamlined Sales Tax

 Governing Board, Inc., composed of member states and responsible for administering and operating the agreement.
- (g) "Member states" means states that are signatories to the agreement.
- (h) "Model 1 seller" means a seller that has selected a certified service provider as its agent to perform all the seller's sales and use tax functions other than the obligation to remit tax on the seller's own purchases.
- (i) "Model 2 seller" means a seller that has selected a certified automated system to perform part of its sales and use tax functions, but that retains responsibility for remitting the tax.
- (j) "Model 3 seller" means a seller that has sales in at least five member states, has total annual sales revenue of at least \$500 million, has a proprietary system that calculates the amount of tax due in each jurisdiction, and has entered into a

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performance agreement with the member states which establishes a tax performance standard for the seller. As used in this paragraph, a "seller" includes an affiliated group of sellers using the same proprietary system.

- (k) (e) "Person" means an individual, trust, estate,
 fiduciary, partnership, limited liability company, limited
 liability partnership, corporation, or any other legal entity.
 - (1) (f) "Sales tax" means the tax levied under chapter 212.
- (m) (g) "Seller" means any person making sales, leases, or rentals of personal property or services.
- $\underline{\text{(n)}}_{\text{(h)}}$ "State" means any state of the United States and the District of Columbia.
 - (o) (i) "Use tax" means the tax levied under chapter 212.
- (2) (a) The executive director of the department shall enter into the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement with one or more <u>member</u> states to simplify and modernize sales and use tax administration in order to substantially reduce the burden of tax compliance for all sellers and for all types of commerce.
- (a) In furtherance of the agreement, The executive director of the department or his or her designee shall act jointly with other member states that are members of the agreement to establish standards for certification of a certified service provider and certified automated system and establish performance standards for multistate sellers.
- (b) The executive director of the department or his or her designee shall take other actions reasonably required to administer this section. Other actions authorized by this section include, but are not limited to, the adoption of rules and the

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joint procurement, with other member states, of goods and services in furtherance of the cooperative agreement.

- (c) The executive director of the department or his or her designee may represent this state before the other member states that are signatories to the agreement.
- (3) The executive director of the department may not enter into the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax agreement unless the agreement requires each state to abide by the following requirements:
- (a) The agreement must set restrictions to limit, over time, the number of state tax rates.
 - (b) The agreement must establish uniform standards for:
 - 1. The sourcing of transactions to taxing jurisdictions.
 - 2. The administration of exempt sales.
 - 3. Sales and use tax returns and remittances.
- (c) The agreement must provide a central electronic registration system that allows a seller to register to collect and remit sales and use taxes for all member signatory states.
- (d) The agreement must provide that registration with the central registration system and the collection of sales and use taxes in the signatory state \underline{is} will not be used as a factor in determining whether the seller has nexus with a state for any tax.
- (e) The agreement must provide for reduction of the burdens of complying with local sales and use taxes through:
- 1. Restricting variances between the state and local tax bases.
- 2. Requiring states to administer any sales and use taxes levied by local jurisdictions within the state so that sellers

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who collect and remit these taxes \underline{do} will not have to register or file returns with, remit funds to, or be subject to independent audits from local taxing jurisdictions.

- 3. Restricting the frequency of changes in the local sales and use tax rates and setting effective dates for the application of local jurisdictional boundary changes to local sales and use taxes.
- 4. Providing notice of changes in local sales and use tax rates and of local changes in the boundaries of local taxing jurisdictions.
- (f) The agreement must outline any monetary allowances that are to be provided by the states to sellers or certified service providers. The agreement must allow for a joint study by the public and private sectors, which must be completed by July 1, 2002, of the compliance cost to sellers and certified service providers of collecting sales and use taxes for state and local governments under various levels of complexity.
- (g) The agreement must require each state to certify compliance with the terms of the agreement before joining and to maintain compliance, under the laws of the member state, with all provisions of the agreement while a member.
- (h) The agreement must require each state to adopt a uniform policy for certified service providers which protects the privacy of consumers and maintains the confidentiality of tax information.
- (i) The agreement must provide for the appointment of an advisory council of private sector representatives and an advisory council of nonmember state representatives to consult within the administration of the agreement.

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(4) For the purposes of reviewing or amending the agreement to embody the simplification requirements as set forth in subsection (3), this state shall enter into multistate discussions. For purposes of such discussions, this state shall be represented by three delegates, one appointed by the President of the Senate, one appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the executive director of the department or his or her designee.

- (5) No provision of the agreement authorized by this section in whole or in part invalidates or amends any provision of the laws of this state. Adoption of the agreement by this state does not amend or modify any law of the state.

 Implementation of any condition of the agreement in this state, whether adopted before, at, or after membership of this state in the agreement, must be by the action of the state.
- (6) The agreement authorized by this section is an accord among individual cooperating sovereigns in furtherance of their governmental functions and. The agreement provides a mechanism among the member states to establish and maintain a cooperative, simplified system for the application and administration of sales and use taxes under the duly adopted law of each member state.
- (7) (a) The agreement authorized by this act binds and inures only to the benefit of this state and the other member states. No person, other than a member state, is an intended beneficiary of the agreement. Any benefit to a person other than a state is established by the laws of this state and of other member states and not by the terms of the agreement.
- (a) (b) Consistent with paragraph (a), No person has any cause of action or defense under the agreement or by virtue of

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this state's approval of the agreement. No person may challenge, in any action brought under any provision of law, any action or inaction by any department, agency, or other instrumentality of this state, or of any political subdivision of this state, on the ground that the action or inaction is inconsistent with the agreement.

- (b) (c) No law of this state, or the application thereof, may be declared invalid as to any person or circumstance on the ground that the provision or application is inconsistent with the agreement.
- (c) Determinations pertaining to the agreement which are made by the member states are final when rendered and are not subject to protest, appeal, or review.
- (8) Authority to administer the agreement rests with the governing board comprised of representatives of each member state. This state shall be represented by three delegates, one appointed by the President of the Senate, one appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the executive director of the department or his or her designee.
- in this state until this state withdraws its membership or is expelled. The withdrawal by or expulsion of another state does not affect the validity of the agreement among this state and other member states. The state shall submit notice of its intent to withdraw from the agreement to the governing board and the chief executive of each member state's tax agency. The state shall provide public notice of its intent to withdraw and post its notice on the department's Internet website. The state's withdrawal or expulsion is not effective until the first day of a

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remains liable for its share of any financial or contractual obligations that were incurred by the governing board before the effective date of that state's withdrawal or expulsion. The appropriate share of any financial or contractual obligation shall be determined by the state and the governing board in good faith based on the relative benefits received and burdens incurred by the parties.

- (10) As a member state, this state agrees to be subject to sanctions that may be imposed upon a member state that is found to be out of compliance with the agreement, which include expulsion or other penalties as determined by the governing board.
- (8) (a) A certified service provider is the agent of a seller with whom the certified service provider has contracted for the collection and remittance of sales and use taxes. As the seller's agent, the certified service provider is liable for sales and use tax due each member state on all sales transactions it processes for the seller except as set out in this subsection.
- (b) A seller that contracts with a certified service provider is not liable to the state for sales or use tax due on transactions processed by the certified service provider unless the seller has misrepresented the type of items it sells or has committed fraud. In the absence of probable cause to believe that the seller has committed fraud or made a material misrepresentation, the seller is not subject to audit on the transactions processed by the certified service provider. A seller is subject to audit for transactions that have not been processed by the certified service provider. The member states

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acting jointly may perform a system check of the seller and review the seller's procedures to determine if the certified service provider's system is functioning properly and to determine the extent to which the seller's transactions are being processed by the certified service provider.

- (c) A person that provides a certified automated system is responsible for the proper functioning of that system and is liable to the state for underpayments of tax attributable to errors in the functioning of the certified automated system. A seller that uses a certified automated system remains responsible and is liable to the state for reporting and remitting tax.
- (d) A seller that has a proprietary system for determining the amount of tax due on transactions and has signed an agreement establishing a performance standard for that system is liable for the failure of the system to meet the performance standard.
- (9) Disclosure of information necessary under this section must be pursuant to a written agreement between the executive director of the department or his or her designee and the certified service provider. The certified service provider is bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the department. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (11) (10) On or before January 1 annually, the department shall provide recommendations to the President of the Senate, the Senate Minority Leader, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives for provisions to be adopted for inclusion within the system which are necessary to bring the system it into compliance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

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(12) The state shall annually recertify to the governing board that it is in compliance with the agreement on or before August 1 after the year of the state's entry. In its annual recertification, the state shall include any changes in its laws or rules or other authorities which may affect its compliance with the terms of the agreement. The recertification shall be signed by the executive director of the department. If the state cannot recertify its compliance with the agreement, it must submit a statement of noncompliance to the governing board. The statement of noncompliance must include any action or decision that takes the state out of compliance with the agreement and the steps it will take to return to compliance. The state shall post its annual recertification or statement of noncompliance on the department's Internet website.

Section 17. Section 213.2565, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 213.2565 Simplified Sales and Use Tax central registration; certified service providers; model sellers.--
- (1) A seller that registers with the central registration system agrees to collect and remit sales and use taxes for all taxable sales into member states, including member states joining after the seller's registration. Withdrawal or revocation of a member state does not relieve a seller of its responsibility to remit taxes previously or subsequently collected on behalf of the state.
- (a) When registering, the seller may select a model 1, model 2, or model 3 method of remittance or other method allowed by state law to remit the taxes collected.

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3361 (b) A seller may be registered by an agent. Appointment of
3362 the agent must be in writing and a copy submitted to a member
3363 state.

- (2) The governing board may certify a person as a certified service provider if the person meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) Uses a certified automated system.
- (b) Integrates its certified automated system with the system of a seller for whom the person collects tax so that the tax due on a sale is determined at the time of the sale.
- (c) Agrees to remit the taxes it collects at the time and in the manner specified by the member states.
- (d) Agrees to file returns on behalf of the sellers for whom it collects tax.
- (e) Agrees to protect the privacy of tax information it obtains in accordance with s. 213.053.
- (f) Enters into a contract with the member states and agrees to comply with the terms of the contract.
- (3) The governing board may certify a software program as a certified automated system if the governing board determines that the program meets all of the following requirements:
- (a) Determines the applicable state and local sales and use tax rate for a transaction in accordance with s. 212.06(2) and (3).
 - (b) Determines whether or not an item is exempt from tax.
- (c) Determines the amount of tax to be remitted for each taxpayer for a reporting period.
- (d) Is able to generate reports and returns as required by the governing board.

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(e) Meets any other requirement set by the governing board. (4) A certified service provider is liable for all sales and use tax due each member state on all sales transactions it processes for a model 1 seller unless the model 1 seller has misrepresented the type of items it sells or has committed fraud. In the absence of probable cause to believe that the seller has committed fraud or made a material misrepresentation, the model 1 seller is not subject to audit on the transactions processed by the certified service provider. A model 1 seller is subject to audit for transactions that have not been processed by the certified service provider. The member states acting jointly may perform a system check of the model 1 seller and review the seller's procedures to determine if the certified service

(5) A person who provides a certified automated system is responsible for the proper functioning of that system and is liable to the state for underpayments of tax attributable to errors in the functioning of the certified automated system. A model 2 seller who uses a certified automated system remains responsible and is liable to the state for reporting and remitting tax.

provider's system is functioning properly and to determine the

extent to which the model 1 seller's transactions are being

processed by the certified service provider.

(6) A model 3 seller is liable for the failure of its proprietary system to meet performance standards. The governing board may establish one or more sales tax performance standards for model 3 sellers who meet the eligibility criteria set by the governing board and who have developed a proprietary system to determine the amount of sales and use tax due on transactions.

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must be made according to a written agreement between the executive director of the department or his or her designee and the certified service provider. The certified service provider is bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the department. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 18. Subsection (6) of section 196.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.012 Definitions.--For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms are defined as follows, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function shall be deemed to be served or performed if when the lessee under a any leasehold interest created in property of the United States, the state or any of its political subdivisions, or any municipality, agency, special district, authority, or other public body corporate of the state is demonstrated to perform a function or serve a governmental purpose that which could properly be performed or served by an appropriate governmental unit or which is demonstrated to perform a function or serve a purpose which would otherwise be a valid subject for the allocation of public funds. For purposes of this subsection the preceding sentence, an activity undertaken by a lessee which is authorized permitted under the terms of its lease of real property designated as an aviation area on an airport layout plan that which has been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration and which real property is used for the administration, operation, business offices and activities

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related to specifically thereto in connection with the conduct of an aircraft full service fixed base operation that which provides goods and services to the general aviation public in the promotion of air commerce, shall be deemed an activity that which serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function. Any activity undertaken by a lessee which is authorized permitted under the terms of its lease of real property designated as a public airport as defined in s. 332.004(14) by the state or a political subdivision municipalities, agencies, special districts, authorities, or other public bodies corporate and public bodies politic of the state, or a spaceport as defined in s. 331.303, or which is located in a deepwater port identified in s. 403.021(9)(b) and owned by one of the foregoing governmental units, subject to a leasehold or other possessory interest of a nongovernmental lessee that is deemed to perform an aviation, airport, aerospace, maritime, or port purpose or operation shall be deemed an activity that serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function. The use by a lessee, licensee, or management company of real property or a portion thereof as a convention center, visitor center, sports facility with permanent seating, concert hall, arena, stadium, park, or beach is deemed a use that serves a governmental, municipal, or public purpose or function if when access to the property is open to the general public with or without a charge for admission. If property deeded to a municipality by the United States is subject to a requirement that the Federal Government, through a schedule established by the Secretary of the Interior, determine that the property is being maintained for public historic preservation, park, or recreational purposes and if those conditions are not

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3477 met the property will revert back to the Federal Government, the 3478 then such property shall be deemed to serve a municipal or public 3479 purpose. The term "governmental purpose" also includes a direct 3480 use of property on federal lands in connection with the Federal 3481 Government's Space Exploration Program or spaceport activities as defined in s. 212.02 \pm 212.02(22). Real property and tangible 3482 personal property owned by the Federal Government or Space 3483 3484 Florida and used for defense and space exploration purposes or 3485 which is put to a use in support thereof shall be deemed to 3486 perform an essential national governmental purpose and shall be 3487 exempt. "Owned by the lessee" as used in this chapter does not 3488 include personal property, buildings, or other real property 3489 improvements used for the administration, operation, business 3490 offices and activities related specifically to thereto in 3491 connection with the conduct of an aircraft full service fixed 3492 based operation that which provides goods and services to the general aviation public in the promotion of air commerce if 3493 3494 provided that the real property is designated as an aviation area on an airport layout plan approved by the Federal Aviation 3495 3496 Administration. For purposes of determining ownership, determination of "ownership," buildings and other real property 3497 3498 improvements that which will revert to the airport authority or 3499 other governmental unit upon expiration of the term of the lease 3500 shall be deemed "owned" by the governmental unit and not the 3501 lessee. Providing two-way telecommunications services to the 3502 public for hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as 3503 defined in s. 364.02(15), and for which a certificate is required 3504 under chapter 364 does not constitute an exempt use for purposes 3505 of s. 196.199, unless the telecommunications services are

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provided by the operator of a public-use airport, as defined in s. 332.004, for the operator's provision of telecommunications services for the airport or its tenants, concessionaires, or licensees, or unless the telecommunications services are provided by a public hospital.

Section 19. Paragraphs (f), (g), (h), and (i) of subsection (1) of section 203.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

203.01 Tax on gross receipts for utility and communications services.--

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Any person who imports into this state electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas, or severs natural gas, for that person's own use or consumption as a substitute for purchasing utility, transportation, or delivery services taxable under this chapter and who cannot demonstrate payment of the tax imposed by this chapter must register with the Department of Revenue and pay into the State Treasury each month an amount equal to the cost price of the such electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas times the rate set forth in paragraph (b), reduced by the amount of any like tax lawfully imposed on and paid by the person from whom the electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas was purchased or any person who provided delivery service or transportation service in connection with the electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas. For purposes of this subsection paragraph, the term "cost price" has the meaning provided in s. 212.02 ascribed in s. 212.02(4). The methods of demonstrating proof of payment and the amount of such reductions in tax shall be made according to rules of the Department of Revenue.

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(g) Electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers which is transmitted and distributed by a public utility between two locations of a customer of the utility pursuant to s. 366.051 is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of the such electricity as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each month by the producer of such electricity.

- Electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers during the 12-month period ending June 30 of each year which is in excess of nontaxable electricity produced during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990, is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of the such electricity as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each month, beginning with the month in which total production exceeds the production of nontaxable electricity for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990. For purposes of this paragraph, "nontaxable electricity" means electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers which is not subject to tax under paragraph (g). Taxes paid pursuant to paragraph (g) may be credited against taxes due under this paragraph. Electricity generated as part of an industrial manufacturing process that which manufactures products from phosphate rock, raw wood fiber, paper, citrus, or any agricultural product is shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this paragraph. "Industrial manufacturing process" means the entire process conducted at the location where the process takes place.
- (i) Any person other than a cogenerator or small power producer described in paragraph (h) who produces for his or her own use electrical energy, which is a substitute for electrical

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energy produced by an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02, is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of the such electrical energy as provided in s. 212.02(4) and shall be paid each month. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to any electrical energy produced and used by an electric utility.

Section 20. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 212.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.03 Transient rentals tax; rate, procedure, enforcement, exemptions.--

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(C) The rental of facilities in a trailer camp, mobile home park, or recreational vehicle park, 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 a 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 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

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redetermination. If In the event that an exempt facility no longer qualifies for the 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 the such exemption. The tax levied by this section applies shall apply to the rental of facilities that no longer qualify for the 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.

Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real property.--
- (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 the 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(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 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 are shall be exempt from the tax

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imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or the condominium association \underline{is} 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 $\underline{\text{that}}$ 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 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 <u>vessels</u> a <u>vessel</u>, or property used at a port authority for fueling such vessels, or to the extent that

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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 remains 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, 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

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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 <u>inures</u> 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 is shall be subject to tax on the rental of real property used for that purpose, but is shall not be subject to the tax on any license to use the property. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sale" does 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; however, provided that this subparagraph applies shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only

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to those payments made pursuant to $\underline{\text{the such}}$ instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions $\underline{\text{thereof}}$ 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.
- 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 in s. 212.02 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 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

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tax, and the department shall look solely to the tenant, lessee, or licensee for recovery of the such tax if it determines that the exemption was not applicable.

Section 22. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 212.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.052 Research or development costs; exemption.--

- (1) For the purposes of the exemption provided in this section:
- (b) The term "costs" means cost price as defined in \underline{s} . 212.02 \underline{s} . 212.02(4).

Section 23. Subsections (2) and (6) of section 212.0596, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.0596 Taxation of mail order sales.--

- (2) Every dealer as defined in s. 212.06(2)(c) who makes a mail order sale is subject to the power of this state to levy and collect the tax imposed by this chapter if when:
- (a) The dealer is a corporation doing business under the laws of this state or a person domiciled in, a resident of, or a citizen of, this state;
- (b) The dealer maintains retail establishments or offices in this state, whether the mail order sales thus subject to taxation by this state result from or are related in any other way to the activities of the such establishments or offices;
- (c) The dealer has agents in this state who solicit business or transact business on behalf of the dealer, whether the mail order sales thus subject to taxation by this state result from or are related in any other way to the such solicitation or transaction of business, except that a printer who mails or delivers for an out-of-state print purchaser

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material the printer printed for it <u>is</u> shall not be deemed to be the print purchaser's agent for purposes of this paragraph;

- (d) The property was delivered in this state in fulfillment of a sales contract that was entered into in this state, in accordance with applicable conflict of laws rules, <u>if</u> when a person in this state accepted an offer by ordering the property;
- (e) The dealer, by purposefully or systematically exploiting the market provided by this state by any media-assisted, media-facilitated, or media-solicited means, including, but not limited to, direct mail advertising, unsolicited distribution of catalogs, computer-assisted shopping, television, radio, or other electronic media, or magazine or newspaper advertisements or other media, creates nexus with this state;
- (f) Through compact or reciprocity with another jurisdiction of the United States, that jurisdiction uses its taxing power and its jurisdiction over the retailer in support of this state's taxing power;
- (g) The dealer consents, expressly or by implication, to the imposition of the tax imposed by this chapter;
- (h) The dealer is subject to service of process under s. 48.181:
- (i) The dealer's mail order sales are subject to the power of this state to tax sales or to require the dealer to collect use taxes under a <u>federal</u> statute or statutes of the United States;
- (j) The dealer owns real property or tangible personal property that is physically in this state, except that a dealer whose only property <u>in this state</u>, including (including property owned by an affiliate, affiliate) in this state is located at the

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premises of a printer with which the vendor has contracted for printing, and is either a final printed product, or property that which becomes a part of the final printed product, or property from which the printed product is produced, is not deemed to own such property for purposes of this paragraph;

- (k) The dealer, while not having nexus with this state on any of the bases described in paragraphs (a)-(j) or paragraph (1), is a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations, as defined in s. 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, whose members are includable under s. 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and whose members are eligible to file a consolidated tax return for federal corporate income tax purposes and any parent or subsidiary corporation in the affiliated group has nexus with this state on one or more of the bases described in paragraphs (a)-(j) or paragraph (1); or
- (1) The dealer or the dealer's activities have sufficient connection with or relationship to this state or its residents of some type other than those described in paragraphs (a)-(k) to create nexus empowering this state to tax its mail order sales or to require the dealer to collect sales tax or accrue use tax.
- (6) Notwithstanding other provisions of law, a dealer who makes a mail order sale in this state is exempt from collecting and remitting any local option surtax on the sale, unless the dealer is located in a county that imposes a discretionary surtax within the meaning of \underline{s} . $\underline{212.054}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{212.054(3)(a)}$, the order is placed through the dealer's location in the such county, and the property purchased is delivered into such county or into another county in this state that levies the surtax, in which case the provisions of \underline{s} . $\underline{212.053(3)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{212.054(3)(a)}$ are applicable.

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Section 24. Section 212.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.081 Legislative intent.--It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent of the amendments to ss. 212.11(1), $\frac{212.12(9)}{212.12(10)}$, and 212.20 by chapter 57-398, Laws of Florida:
- (1) To aid in the enforcement of this chapter by recognizing the effect of court rulings involving such enforcement and to incorporate herein substantial rulings of the department which have been recognized as necessary to supplement the interpretation of some of the terms used in this section.
- (2) To arrange the exemptions allowed in this section in more orderly categories thereby eliminating some of the confusion attendant upon the present arrangement where cross-exemptions frequently occur.
- (a) It is further declared to be the legislative intent that the tax levied by this chapter and imposed by this section is not a tax on motor vehicles as property but a tax on the privilege to sell, to rent, to use or to store for use in this state motor vehicles; that such tax is separate from and in addition to any license tax imposed on motor vehicles; and that such tax is not intended as an ad valorem tax on motor vehicles as prohibited by the Constitution.
- (b) It is also the legislative intent that there shall be no pyramiding or duplication of excise taxes levied by the state under this chapter and no municipality shall levy any excise tax upon any privilege, admission, lease, rental, sale, use or storage for use or consumption which is subject to a tax under this chapter unless permitted by general law; provided, however,

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that this provision <u>does</u> shall not impair valid municipal ordinances <u>that</u> which are in effect and under which a municipal tax is being levied and collected on July 1, 1957.

(3) It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that all purchases made by banks are subject to state sales tax in the same manner as is provided by law for all other purchasers. It is also further declared to be the legislative intent that if for any reason the sales tax on federal banks is declared invalid, that sales tax does shall not apply or be applicable to purchases made by state banks.

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 212.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.13 Records required to be kept; power to inspect; audit procedure.--
- manufacturer and seller of tangible personal property or services licensed within this state <u>must allow</u> is required to permit the department to examine his or her books and records at all reasonable hours, and, upon his or her refusal, the department may require him or her to allow permit such examination by resort to the circuit courts of this state, subject however to the right of removal of the cause to the judicial circuit where the wherein such person's business is located or wherein such person's books and records are kept, if the provided further that such person's books and records are kept within the state. If When the dealer has made an allocation or attribution pursuant to the definition of sales price in s. 212.02 s. 212.02(16), the department may prescribe by rule the books and records that must be made available during an audit of the dealer's books and records and

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examples of methods for determining the reasonableness thereof. Books and records kept in the regular course of business include, but are not limited to, general ledgers, price lists, cost records, customer billings, billing system reports, tariffs, and other regulatory filings and rules of regulatory authorities. The records Such record may be required to be made available to the department in an electronic format if when so kept by the dealer. The dealer may support the allocation of charges with books and records kept in the regular course of business covering the dealer's entire service area, including territories outside this state. During an audit, the department may reasonably require production of any additional books and records found necessary to assist in its determination.

Section 26. Subsection (3) 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
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.

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The rights so guaranteed Florida taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the departmental rules are:

- other qualified representatives at any time in administrative interactions with the department, the right to procedural safeguards with respect to recording of interviews during tax determination or collection processes conducted by the department, the right to be treated in a professional manner by department personnel, and the right to have audits, inspections of records, and interviews conducted at a reasonable time and place except in criminal and internal investigations (see ss. 198.06, 199.218, 201.11(1), 203.02, 206.14, 211.125(3), 211.33(3), 212.0305(3), 212.12(5)(a), (6)(a), and (11) (13), 212.13(5), 213.05, 213.21(1)(a) and (c), and 213.34).
- Section 27. Subsection (8) of section 551.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 551.102 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter, the term:
- (8) "Slot machine" means any mechanical or electrical contrivance, terminal that may or may not be capable of downloading slot games from a central server system, machine, or other device that, upon insertion of a coin, bill, ticket, token, or similar object or upon payment of any consideration whatsoever, including the use of an any electronic payment system except a credit card or debit card, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which, whether by reason of skill or application of the element of chance, or both, may deliver or entitle the person or persons playing or operating the contrivance, terminal, machine, or other device to receive cash, billets, tickets, tokens, or electronic credits to be exchanged

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for cash or to receive merchandise or anything of value whatsoever, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or manually. The term includes associated equipment necessary to operate conduct the operation of the contrivance, terminal, machine, or other device. Slot machines may use spinning reels, video displays, or both. A slot machine is not a "coin-operated amusement machine" as defined in $\underline{s.\ 212.02\ s.\ 212.02(24)}$ or an amusement game or machine as described in s. 849.161, and slot machines are not subject to the tax imposed by s. 212.05(1)(h).

Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 790.0655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.0655 Purchase and delivery of handguns; mandatory waiting period; exceptions; penalties.--

(1) (a) There shall be a mandatory 3-day waiting period, which shall be 3 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, between the purchase and the delivery at retail of any handgun. "Purchase" means the transfer of money or other valuable consideration to the retailer. "Handgun" means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. "Retailer" has the same meaning as in s. 212.02 means and includes every person engaged in the business of making sales at retail or for distribution, or use, or consumption, or storage to be used or consumed in this state, as defined in s. 212.02(13).

Section 29. <u>Subsection (6) of section 212.0596, Florida</u> Statutes, is repealed.

Section 30. It is the intent of the Legislature to urge the United States Congress to consider providing adequate protections

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to small businesses engaging in both offline and online transactions from added costs, administrative burdens, and requirements imposed on intermediaries relating to the collection and remittance of sales and use tax.

Section 31. Emergency rules. -- The executive director of the Department of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules, under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, to implement this act. Notwithstanding any other law, the emergency rules shall remain effective for 6 months after the date of adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.

Section 32. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.