A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the tax on sales, use, and other 3 transactions; amending ss. 212.03, 212.031, 212.04, 4 212.05, 212.0501, 212.0506, 212.06, and 212.08, F.S.; 5 providing for a 1-percent increase in the tax rate; 6 amending s. 212.12, F.S.; revising brackets for 7 calculating sales tax amounts; amending s. 212.20, F.S.; 8 providing for distribution of revenues from the additional 9 1-percent increase in the tax rate; amending ss. 212.03, 10 212.031, 212.04, 212.05, 212.0501, 212.0506, 212.06, and 212.08, F.S.; providing for a future 1-percent decrease in 11 the tax rate; amending s. 212.12, F.S.; providing for 12 future revision of brackets for calculating sales tax 13 amounts; amending s. 212.20, F.S.; providing for future 14 15 deletion of a provision providing for distribution of 16 revenues from the additional 1-percent increase in the tax rate; amending ss. 11.45, 202.18, 218.245, 218.65, and 17 288.1169, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing 18 19 effective dates. 20 21 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 22 23 Subsections (1), (3), and (6) of section Section 1. 24 212.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 25 Transient rentals tax; rate, procedure, 26 enforcement, exemptions. --27 It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent

Page 1 of 83

that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages

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in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license to use any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in, from, or a part of, or in connection with any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium, or timeshare resort. However, any person who rents, leases, lets, or grants a license to others to use, occupy, or enter upon any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in any apartment house, roominghouse, tourist camp, trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium, or timeshare resort and who exclusively enters into a bona fide written agreement for continuous residence for longer than 6 months in duration at such property is not exercising a taxable privilege. For the exercise of such taxable privilege, a tax is hereby levied in an amount equal to 7 + 6 percent of and on the total rental charged for such living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations by the person charging or collecting the rental. Such tax shall apply to hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, mobile home parks, recreational vehicle parks, condominiums, or timeshare resorts, whether or not these facilities have dining rooms, cafes, or other places where meals or lunches are sold or served to quests.

(b)1. Tax shall be due on the consideration paid for occupancy in the county pursuant to a regulated short-term product, as defined in s. 721.05, or occupancy in the county pursuant to a product that would be deemed a regulated short-term product if the agreement to purchase the short-term right

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was executed in this state. Such tax shall be collected on the last day of occupancy within the county unless such consideration is applied to the purchase of a timeshare estate. The occupancy of an accommodation of a timeshare resort pursuant to a timeshare plan, a multisite timeshare plan, or an exchange transaction in an exchange program, as defined in s. 721.05, by the owner of a timeshare interest or such owner's quest, which guest is not paying monetary consideration to the owner or to a third party for the benefit of the owner, is not a privilege subject to taxation under this section. A membership or transaction fee paid by a timeshare owner that does not provide the timeshare owner with the right to occupy any specific timeshare unit but merely provides the timeshare owner with the opportunity to exchange a timeshare interest through an exchange program is a service charge and not subject to taxation under this section.

- 2. Consideration paid for the purchase of a timeshare license in a timeshare plan, as defined in s. 721.05, is rent subject to taxation under this section.
- (3) When rentals are received by way of property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other things of value, the tax shall be at the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the value of the property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other things of value.
- (6) It is the legislative intent that every person is engaging in a taxable privilege who leases or rents parking or storage spaces for motor vehicles in parking lots or garages, who leases or rents docking or storage spaces for boats in boat

Page 3 of 83

docks or marinas, or who leases or rents tie-down or storage space for aircraft at airports. For the exercise of this privilege, a tax is hereby levied at the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent on the total rental charged.

Section 2. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real property.--

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For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied in an amount equal to 7 + 6 percent of and on the total rent or license fee charged for such real property by the person charging or collecting the rental or license fee. The total rent or license fee charged for such real property shall include payments for the granting of a privilege to use or occupy real property for any purpose and shall include base rent, percentage rents, or similar charges. Such charges shall be included in the total rent or license fee subject to tax under this section whether or not they can be attributed to the ability of the lessor's or licensor's property as used or operated to attract customers. Payments for intrinsically valuable personal property such as franchises, trademarks, service marks, logos, or patents are not subject to tax under this section. In the case of a contractual arrangement that provides for both payments taxable as total rent or license fee and payments not subject to tax, the tax shall be based on a reasonable allocation of such payments and shall not apply to that portion which is for the nontaxable payments.

(d) When the rental or license fee of any such real property is paid by way of property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value, the tax shall be at the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the value of the property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value.

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Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied at the rate of 7 + 6 percent of sales price, or the actual value received from such admissions, which 7  $\frac{6}{2}$  percent shall be added to and collected with all such admissions 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 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 according to the brackets established by s. 212.12(9).

- (2)(a)1. No tax shall be levied on admissions to athletic or other events sponsored by elementary schools, junior high schools, middle schools, high schools, community colleges, public or private colleges and universities, deaf and blind schools, facilities of the youth services programs of the Department of Children and Family Services, and state correctional institutions when only student, faculty, or inmate talent is used. However, this exemption shall not apply to admission to athletic events sponsored by a state university, and the proceeds of the tax collected on such admissions shall be retained and used by each institution to support women's athletics as provided in s. 1006.71(2)(c).
- 2.a. No tax shall be levied on dues, membership fees, and admission charges imposed by not-for-profit sponsoring organizations. To receive this exemption, the sponsoring organization must qualify as a not-for-profit entity under the provisions of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.
- b. No tax shall be levied on admission charges to an event sponsored by a governmental entity, sports authority, or sports commission when held in a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility and when 100 percent of the risk of success or failure lies with the sponsor of the event and 100 percent of the funds at risk for

Page 6 of 83

the event belong to the sponsor, and student or faculty talent is not exclusively used. As used in this sub-subparagraph, the terms "sports authority" and "sports commission" mean a nonprofit organization that is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that contracts with a county or municipal government for the purpose of promoting and attracting sports-tourism events to the community with which it contracts. This sub-subparagraph is repealed July 1, 2009.

- 3. No tax shall be levied on an admission paid by a student, or on the student's behalf, to any required place of sport or recreation if the student's participation in the sport or recreational activity is required as a part of a program or activity sponsored by, and under the jurisdiction of, the student's educational institution, provided his or her attendance is as a participant and not as a spectator.
- 4. No tax shall be levied on admissions to the National Football League championship game, on admissions to any semifinal game or championship game of a national collegiate tournament, or on admissions to a Major League Baseball all-star game.
- 5. A participation fee or sponsorship fee imposed by a governmental entity as described in s. 212.08(6) for an athletic or recreational program is exempt when the governmental entity by itself, or in conjunction with an organization exempt under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, sponsors, administers, plans, supervises, directs, and controls the athletic or recreational program.

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Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section to the extent provided in this subparagraph are admissions to live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state which are sponsored by an organization that has received a determination from the Internal Revenue Service that the organization is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, if the organization actively participates in planning and conducting the event, is responsible for the safety and success of the event, is organized for the purpose of sponsoring live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state, has more than 10,000 subscribing members and has among the stated purposes in its charter the promotion of arts education in the communities which it serves, and will receive at least 20 percent of the net profits, if any, of the events which the organization sponsors and will bear the risk of at least 20 percent of the losses, if any, from the events which it sponsors if the organization employs other persons as agents to provide services in connection with a sponsored event. Prior to March 1 of each year, such organization may apply to the department for a certificate of exemption for admissions to such events sponsored in this state by the organization during the immediately following state fiscal year. The application shall state the total dollar amount of admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents from such events in this state sponsored by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Such organization shall receive the exemption

Page 8 of 83

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

only to the extent of \$1.5 million multiplied by the ratio that such receipts bear to the total of such receipts of all organizations applying for the exemption in such year; however, in no event shall such exemption granted to any organization exceed  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of such admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Each organization receiving the exemption shall report each month to the department the total admissions receipts collected from such events sponsored by the organization during the preceding month and shall remit to the department an amount equal to  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of such receipts reduced by any amount remaining under the exemption. Tickets for such events sold by such organizations shall not reflect the tax otherwise imposed under this section.

- 7. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are entry fees for participation in freshwater fishing tournaments.
- 8. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are participation or entry fees charged to participants in a game, race, or other sport or recreational event if spectators are charged a taxable admission to such event.
- 9. No tax shall be levied on admissions to any postseason collegiate football game sanctioned by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is 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

Page 9 of 83

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:
- (a)1.a. At the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property when sold at retail in this state, computed on each taxable sale for the purpose of remitting the amount of tax due the state, and including each and every retail sale.
- b. Each occasional or isolated sale of an aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle of a class or type which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in this state or by the United States Government shall be subject to tax at the rate provided in this paragraph. The department shall by rule adopt any nationally recognized publication for valuation of used motor vehicles as the reference price list for any used motor vehicle which is required to be licensed pursuant to s. 320.08(1), (2), (3)(a), (b), (c), or (e), or (9). If any party to an occasional or isolated sale of such a vehicle reports to the tax collector a sales price which is less than 80 percent of the average loan price for the specified model and year of such vehicle as listed in the most recent reference price list, the tax levied under this paragraph shall be

computed by the department on such average loan price unless the parties to the sale have provided to the tax collector an affidavit signed by each party, or other substantial proof, stating the actual sales price. Any party to such sale who reports a sales price less than the actual sales price is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The department shall collect or attempt to collect from such party any delinquent sales taxes. In addition, such party shall pay any tax due and any penalty and interest assessed plus a penalty equal to twice the amount of the additional tax owed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Revenue may waive or compromise any penalty imposed pursuant to this subparagraph.

2. This paragraph does not apply to the sale of a boat or aircraft by or through a registered dealer under this chapter to a purchaser who, at the time of taking delivery, is a nonresident of this state, does not make his or her permanent place of abode in this state, and is not engaged in carrying on in this state any employment, trade, business, or profession in which the boat or aircraft will be used in this state, or is a corporation none of the officers or directors of which is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent place of abode in, this state, or is a noncorporate entity that has no individual vested with authority to participate in the management, direction, or control of the entity's affairs who is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent abode in, this state. For purposes of this exemption, either a registered dealer acting on his or her own behalf as seller, a registered dealer acting as

broker on behalf of a seller, or a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of the purchaser may be deemed to be the selling dealer. This exemption shall not be allowed unless:

- a. The purchaser removes a qualifying boat, as described in sub-subparagraph f., from the state within 90 days after the date of purchase or extension, or the purchaser removes a nonqualifying boat or an aircraft from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or, when the boat or aircraft is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations;
- b. The purchaser, within 30 days from the date of departure, shall provide the department with written proof that the purchaser licensed, registered, titled, or documented the boat or aircraft outside the state. If such written proof is unavailable, within 30 days the purchaser shall provide proof that the purchaser applied for such license, title, registration, or documentation. The purchaser shall forward to the department proof of title, license, registration, or documentation upon receipt;
- c. The purchaser, within 10 days of removing the boat or aircraft from Florida, shall furnish the department with proof of removal in the form of receipts for fuel, dockage, slippage, tie-down, or hangaring from outside of Florida. The information so provided must clearly and specifically identify the boat or aircraft;
- d. The selling dealer, within 5 days of the date of sale, shall provide to the department a copy of the sales invoice, closing statement, bills of sale, and the original affidavit

Page 12 of 83

signed by the purchaser attesting that he or she has read the provisions of this section;

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- e. The seller makes a copy of the affidavit a part of his or her record for as long as required by s. 213.35; and
- Unless the nonresident purchaser of a boat of 5 net tons of admeasurement or larger intends to remove the boat from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or when the boat is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations, the nonresident purchaser shall apply to the selling dealer for a decal which authorizes 90 days after the date of purchase for removal of the boat. The nonresident purchaser of a qualifying boat may apply to the selling dealer within 60 days after the date of purchase for an extension decal that authorizes the boat to remain in this state for an additional 90 days, but not more than a total of 180 days, before the nonresident purchaser is required to pay the tax imposed by this chapter. The department is authorized to issue decals in advance to dealers. The number of decals issued in advance to a dealer shall be consistent with the volume of the dealer's past sales of boats which qualify under this subsubparagraph. The selling dealer or his or her agent shall mark and affix the decals to qualifying boats in the manner prescribed by the department, prior to delivery of the boat.
- (I) The department is hereby authorized to charge dealers a fee sufficient to recover the costs of decals issued, except the extension decal shall cost \$425.
- (II) The proceeds from the sale of decals will be deposited into the administrative trust fund.

Page 13 of 83

(III) Decals shall display information to identify the boat as a qualifying boat under this sub-subparagraph, including, but not limited to, the decal's date of expiration.

- (IV) The department is authorized to require dealers who purchase decals to file reports with the department and may prescribe all necessary records by rule. All such records are subject to inspection by the department.
- (V) Any dealer or his or her agent who issues a decal falsely, fails to affix a decal, mismarks the expiration date of a decal, or fails to properly account for decals will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (VI) Any nonresident purchaser of a boat who removes a decal prior to permanently removing the boat from the state, or defaces, changes, modifies, or alters a decal in a manner affecting its expiration date prior to its expiration, or who causes or allows the same to be done by another, will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(VII) The department is authorized to adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce this subparagraph and to publish the necessary forms and instructions.

(VIII) The department is hereby authorized to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4) to administer and enforce the provisions of this subparagraph.

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If the purchaser fails to remove the qualifying boat from this state within the maximum 180 days after purchase or a nonqualifying boat or an aircraft from this state within 10 days after purchase or, when the boat or aircraft is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of such repairs or alterations, or permits the boat or aircraft to return to this state within 6 months from the date of departure, or if the purchaser fails to furnish the department with any of the documentation required by this subparagraph within the prescribed time period, the purchaser shall be liable for use tax on the cost price of the boat or aircraft and, in addition thereto, payment of a penalty to the Department of Revenue equal to the tax payable. This penalty shall be in lieu of the penalty imposed by s. 212.12(2) and is mandatory and shall not be waived by the department. The maximum 180-day period following the sale of a qualifying boat tax-exempt to a nonresident may not be tolled for any reason. Notwithstanding other provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, an aircraft purchased in this state under the provisions of this paragraph may be returned to this state for repairs within 6 months after the date of its departure without being in violation of the law and without

incurring liability for the payment of tax or penalty on the purchase price of the aircraft if the aircraft is removed from this state within 20 days after the completion of the repairs and if such removal can be demonstrated by invoices for fuel, tie-down, hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers, or similar documentation.

- (b) At the rate of 7 6 percent of the cost price of each item or article of tangible personal property when the same is not sold but is used, consumed, distributed, or stored for use or consumption in this state; however, for tangible property originally purchased exempt from tax for use exclusively for lease and which is converted to the owner's own use, tax may be paid on the fair market value of the property at the time of conversion. If the fair market value of the property cannot be determined, use tax at the time of conversion shall be based on the owner's acquisition cost. Under no circumstances may the aggregate amount of sales tax from leasing the property and use tax due at the time of conversion be less than the total sales tax that would have been due on the original acquisition cost paid by the owner.
- (c) At the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property, as 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.
- (d) At the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the lease or rental price paid by a lessee or rentee, or contracted or agreed to be paid by a lessee or rentee, to the owner of the tangible personal property.

(e)1. At the rate of 7 + 6 percent on charges for:

- 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.
- (II) 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 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 8 7 percent.

2. The provisions of s. 212.17(3), regarding credit for tax paid on charges subsequently found to be worthless, shall be equally applicable to 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.

- (f) At the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent on the sale, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of machines and equipment, and parts and accessories therefor, used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, producing, mining, or quarrying personal property for sale or to be used in furnishing communications, transportation, or public utility services.
- (g)1. At the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent on the retail price of newspapers and magazines sold or used in Florida.
- 2. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, inserts of printed materials which are distributed with a newspaper or magazine are a component part of the newspaper or magazine, and neither the sale nor use of such inserts is subject to tax when:
- a. Printed by a newspaper or magazine publisher or commercial printer and distributed as a component part of a

Page 19 of 83

newspaper or magazine, which means that the items after being printed are delivered directly to a newspaper or magazine publisher by the printer for inclusion in editions of the distributed newspaper or magazine;

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- b. Such publications are labeled as part of the designated newspaper or magazine publication into which they are to be inserted; and
- c. The purchaser of the insert presents a resale certificate to the vendor stating that the inserts are to be distributed as a component part of a newspaper or magazine.
- (h)1. A tax is imposed at the rate of 5 + 4 percent on the charges for the use of coin-operated amusement machines. The tax shall be calculated by dividing the gross receipts from such charges for the applicable reporting period by a divisor, determined as provided in this subparagraph, to compute gross taxable sales, and then subtracting gross taxable sales from gross receipts to arrive at the amount of tax due. For counties that do not impose a discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.05 1.04; for counties that impose a 0.5 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.055 1.045; for counties that impose a 1 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.060  $\frac{1.050}{1.050}$ ; and for counties that impose a 2 percent sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.070 1.060. If a county imposes a discretionary sales surtax that is not listed in this subparagraph, the department shall make the applicable divisor available in an electronic format or otherwise. Additional divisors shall bear the same mathematical relationship to the next higher and next lower divisors as the

new surtax rate bears to the next higher and next lower surtax rates for which divisors have been established. When a machine is activated by a slug, token, coupon, or any similar device which has been purchased, the tax is on the price paid by the user of the device for such device.

- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "operator" means any person who possesses a coin-operated amusement machine for the purpose of generating sales through that machine and who is responsible for removing the receipts from the machine.
- a. If the owner of the machine is also the operator of it, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax without any deduction for rent or a license fee paid to a location owner for the use of any real property on which the machine is located.
- b. If the owner or lessee of the machine is also its operator, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax on the purchase or lease of the machine, as well as the tax on sales generated through the machine.
- c. If the proprietor of the business where the machine is located does not own the machine, he or she shall be deemed to be the lessee and operator of the machine and is responsible for the payment of the tax on sales, unless such responsibility is otherwise provided for in a written agreement between him or her and the machine owner.
- 3.a. An operator of a coin-operated amusement machine may not operate or cause to be operated in this state any such machine until the operator has registered with the department and has conspicuously displayed an identifying certificate issued by the department. The identifying certificate shall be

Page 21 of 83

issued by the department upon application from the operator. The identifying certificate shall include a unique number, and the certificate shall be permanently marked with the operator's name, the operator's sales tax number, and the maximum number of machines to be operated under the certificate. An identifying certificate shall not be transferred from one operator to another. The identifying certificate must be conspicuously displayed on the premises where the coin-operated amusement machines are being operated.

- b. The operator of the machine must obtain an identifying certificate before the machine is first operated in the state and by July 1 of each year thereafter. The annual fee for each certificate shall be based on the number of machines identified on the application times \$30 and is due and payable upon application for the identifying device. The application shall contain the operator's name, sales tax number, business address where the machines are being operated, and the number of machines in operation at that place of business by the operator. No operator may operate more machines than are listed on the certificate. A new certificate is required if more machines are being operated at that location than are listed on the certificate. The fee for the new certificate shall be based on the number of additional machines identified on the application form times \$30.
- c. A penalty of \$250 per machine is imposed on the operator for failing to properly obtain and display the required identifying certificate. A penalty of \$250 is imposed on the lessee of any machine placed in a place of business without a

Page 22 of 83

proper current identifying certificate. Such penalties shall apply in addition to all other applicable taxes, interest, and penalties.

- d. Operators of coin-operated amusement machines must obtain a separate sales and use tax certificate of registration for each county in which such machines are located. One sales and use tax certificate of registration is sufficient for all of the operator's machines within a single county.
- 4. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to coinoperated amusement machines owned and operated by churches or synagogues.
- 5. In addition to any other penalties imposed by this chapter, a person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 6. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this paragraph.
  - (i)1. At the rate of 7 + 6 percent on charges for all:
- a. Detective, burglar protection, and other protection services (NAICS National Numbers 561611, 561612, 561613, and 561621). Any law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10, who is performing approved duties as determined by his or her local law enforcement agency in his or her capacity as a law enforcement officer, and who is subject to the direct and immediate command of his or her law enforcement agency, and in the law enforcement officer's uniform as authorized by his or her law enforcement agency, is performing law enforcement and public safety services and is not performing detective, burglar

Page 23 of 83

protection, or other protective services, if the law enforcement officer is performing his or her approved duties in a geographical area in which the law enforcement officer has arrest jurisdiction. Such law enforcement and public safety services are not subject to tax irrespective of whether the duty is characterized as "extra duty," "off-duty," or "secondary employment," and irrespective of whether the officer is paid directly or through the officer's agency by an outside source. The term "law enforcement officer" includes full-time or part-time law enforcement officers, and any auxiliary law enforcement officer, when such auxiliary law enforcement officer is working under the direct supervision of a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer.

- b. Nonresidential cleaning and nonresidential pest control services (NAICS National Numbers 561710 and 561720).
- 2. As used in this paragraph, "NAICS" means those classifications contained in the North American Industry Classification System, as published in 2007 by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.
- 3. Charges for detective, burglar protection, and other protection security services performed in this state but used outside this state are exempt from taxation. Charges for detective, burglar protection, and other protection security services performed outside this state and used in this state are subject to tax.
- 4. If a transaction involves both the sale or use of a service taxable under this paragraph and the sale or use of a service or any other item not taxable under this chapter, the

Page 24 of 83

consideration paid must be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction or the entire transaction shall be presumed taxable. The burden shall be on the seller of the service or the purchaser of the service, whichever applicable, to overcome this presumption by providing documentary evidence as to which portion of the transaction is exempt from tax. The department is authorized to adjust the amount of consideration identified as the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction; however, a determination that the taxable and exempt portions are inaccurately stated and that the adjustment is applicable must be supported by substantial competent evidence.

- 5. Each seller of services subject to sales tax pursuant to this paragraph shall maintain a monthly log showing each transaction for which sales tax was not collected because the services meet the requirements of subparagraph 3. for out-of-state use. The log must identify the purchaser's name, location and mailing address, and federal employer identification number, if a business, or the social security number, if an individual, the service sold, the price of the service, the date of sale, the reason for the exemption, and the sales invoice number. The monthly log shall be maintained pursuant to the same requirements and subject to the same penalties imposed for the keeping of similar records pursuant to this chapter.
- (j)1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there is hereby levied a tax on the sale, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of any coin or currency, whether in circulation or not, when such coin or currency:

Page 25 of 83

a. Is not legal tender;

- b. If legal tender, is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate in excess of its face value; or
- c. Is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate based on its precious metal content.
- 2. Such tax shall be at a rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the price at which the coin or currency is sold, exchanged, or traded, except that, with respect to a coin or currency which is legal tender of the United States and which is sold, exchanged, or traded, such tax shall not be levied.
- 3. There are exempt from this tax exchanges of coins or currency which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, one nation for coins or currency which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, another nation when exchanged solely for use as legal tender and at an exchange rate based on the relative value of each as a medium of exchange.
- 4. With respect to any transaction that involves the sale of coins or currency taxable under this paragraph in which the taxable amount represented by the sale of such coins or currency exceeds \$500, the entire amount represented by the sale of such coins or currency is exempt from the tax imposed under this paragraph. The dealer must maintain proper documentation, as prescribed by rule of the department, to identify that portion of a transaction which involves the sale of coins or currency and is exempt under this subparagraph.
- (k) At the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the sales price of each gallon of diesel fuel not taxed under chapter 206 purchased for use in a vessel.

(1) Florists located in this state are liable for sales tax on sales to retail customers regardless of where or by whom the items sold are to be delivered. Florists located in this state are not liable for sales tax on payments received from other florists for items delivered to customers in this state.

- (m) Operators of game concessions or other concessionaires who customarily award tangible personal property as prizes may, in lieu of paying tax on the cost price of such property, pay tax on 25 percent of the gross receipts from such concession activity.
- Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 212.0501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.0501 Tax on diesel fuel for business purposes; purchase, storage, and use.--
- (2) Each person who purchases diesel fuel for consumption, use, or storage by a trade or business shall register as a dealer and remit a use tax, at the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent, on the total cost price of diesel fuel consumed.
- Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 212.0506, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 212.0506 Taxation of service warranties.--
- (2) For exercising such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable at the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent on the total consideration received or to be received by any person for issuing and delivering any service warranty.
- Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 27 of 83

212.06 Sales, storage, use tax; collectible from dealers; "dealer" defined; dealers to collect from purchasers; legislative intent as to scope of tax.--

- (1) (a) The aforesaid tax at the rate of  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the retail sales price as of the moment of sale,  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the cost price as of the moment of purchase, or  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the cost 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 shall be due at the moment of the transaction in the same manner as on a cash sale.
- Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
  - (11) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; FLYABLE AIRCRAFT. --
- (c) The maximum tax collectible under this subsection may not exceed  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent of the sales price of such aircraft. No Florida tax may be imposed on the sale of such aircraft if the

Page 28 of 83

state in which the aircraft will be domiciled does not allow Florida sales or use tax to be credited against its sales or use tax. Furthermore, no tax may be imposed on the sale of such aircraft if the state in which the aircraft will be domiciled has enacted a sales and use tax exemption for flyable aircraft or if the aircraft will be domiciled outside the United States.

Section 9. Subsections (9), (10), and (11) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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- 212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.--
- 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 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. 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  $\frac{7}{6}$  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  $\underline{14}$   $\underline{16}$  cents, both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes.
- (c) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{15}$   $\underline{17}$  cents to  $\underline{28}$   $\underline{33}$  cents, both inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (d) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{29}$  34 cents to  $\underline{42}$  50 cents, both inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (e) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{43}$   $\underline{51}$  cents to  $\underline{57}$   $\underline{66}$  cents, both inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (f) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{58}$   $\underline{67}$  cents to  $\underline{71}$   $\underline{83}$  cents, both inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (g) On sales in amounts from 72 84 cents to 85 cents \$1, 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.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$  On sales in amounts of more than \$1,  $\underline{7}$  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

Page 30 of 83

and the following brackets applicable to all taxable transactions that would otherwise have been transactions taxable at the rate of  $7 \div percent$ :

- (a) On single sales of less than 10 cents, no tax shall be added.
- (b) On single sales in amounts from 10 cents to  $\underline{12}$   $\underline{14}$  cents, both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes.
- (c) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{13}$   $\underline{15}$  cents to  $\underline{25}$   $\underline{28}$  cents, both inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (d) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{26}$   $\underline{29}$  cents to  $\underline{38}$   $\underline{42}$  cents, both inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (e) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{39}$   $\underline{43}$  cents to  $\underline{51}$   $\underline{57}$  cents, both inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (f) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{52}$   $\underline{58}$  cents to  $\underline{64}$   $\underline{71}$  cents, both inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (g) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{65}$   $\overline{72}$  cents to  $\underline{77}$   $\underline{85}$  cents, both inclusive, 6 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (h) On sales in amounts from 78 86 cents to 89 cents \$1, both inclusive, 7 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (i) On sales in amounts from 90 cents to \$1, both inclusive, 8 cents shall be added for taxes.
- $\underline{(j)}$  (i) On sales in amounts from \$1 up to, and including, the first \$5,000 in price,  $\underline{8}$  7 percent shall be charged upon each dollar of price, plus the appropriate bracket charge upon any fractional part of a dollar.
- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$  On sales in amounts of more than \$5,000 in price,  $\underline{8}$  7 percent shall be added upon the first \$5,000 in price, and  $\underline{7}$  6 percent shall be added upon each dollar of price in excess of

Page 31 of 83

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  $\frac{7}{6}$  percent. Likewise, the department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and brackets applicable to transactions taxable at  $\frac{8}{7}$  percent pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(e) and on transactions which would otherwise have been so taxable in counties which have adopted a discretionary sales surtax.
- Section 10. Subsection (6) of section 212.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.20 Funds collected, disposition; additional powers of department; operational expense; refund of taxes adjudicated unconstitutionally collected.--
- (6) Distribution of all proceeds under this chapter and s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be as follows:
- (a) Proceeds from the convention development taxes authorized under s. 212.0305 shall be reallocated to the Convention Development Tax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (b) Proceeds from discretionary sales surtaxes imposed pursuant to ss. 212.054 and 212.055 shall be reallocated to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund.

Page 32 of 83

(c) Proceeds from the fees imposed under ss. 212.05(1) (h) 3. and 212.18(3) shall remain with the General Revenue Fund.

- (d) One-seventh of the proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter shall remain in the General Revenue Fund and used exclusively to fund public education in this state. It is the intent of the Legislature that these funds be used for the purpose of avoiding and reversing decreases in public education funding statewide.

  Priority consideration for funding shall be given to any program that was reduced or eliminated in fiscal year 2009-2010. This paragraph expires July 1, 2013.
- (e) (d) The proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be distributed as follows:
- 1. In any fiscal year, the greater of \$500 million, minus an amount equal to 4.6 percent of the proceeds of the taxes collected pursuant to chapter 201, or 5.2 percent of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be deposited in monthly installments into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. After the distribution under subparagraph 1., 8.814 percent of the amount remitted by a sales tax dealer located within a participating county pursuant to s. 218.61 shall be transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund. Beginning July 1, 2003, the amount to be transferred shall be reduced by 0.1 percent, and the department shall distribute this amount to the Public Employees Relations

Page 33 of 83

Commission Trust Fund less \$5,000 each month, which shall be added to the amount calculated in subparagraph 3. and distributed accordingly.

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- 3. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1.and 2., 0.095 percent shall be transferred to the Local Government Halfcent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and distributed pursuant to s. 218.65.
- 4. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 2.0440 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties pursuant to s. 218.215.
- 5. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 1.3409 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 218.215. If the total revenue to be distributed pursuant to this subparagraph is at least as great as the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, no municipality shall receive less than the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000. If the total proceeds to be distributed are less than the amount received in combination from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, each municipality shall receive an amount proportionate to the amount it was due in state fiscal year 1999-2000.

6. Of the remaining proceeds:

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- In each fiscal year, the sum of \$29,915,500 shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state, and one part shall be distributed to each county. The distribution among the several counties must begin each fiscal year on or before January 5th and continue monthly for a total of 4 months. If a local or special law required that any moneys accruing to a county in fiscal year 1999-2000 under the thenexisting provisions of s. 550.135 be paid directly to the district school board, special district, or a municipal government, such payment must continue until the local or special law is amended or repealed. The state covenants with holders of bonds or other instruments of indebtedness issued by local governments, special districts, or district school boards before July 1, 2000, that it is not the intent of this subparagraph to adversely affect the rights of those holders or relieve local governments, special districts, or district school boards of the duty to meet their obligations as a result of previous pledges or assignments or trusts entered into which obligated funds received from the distribution to county governments under then-existing s. 550.135. This distribution specifically is in lieu of funds distributed under s. 550.135 before July 1, 2000.
- b. The department shall distribute \$166,667 monthly pursuant to s. 288.1162 to each applicant that has been certified as a "facility for a new professional sports franchise" or a "facility for a retained professional sports franchise" pursuant to s. 288.1162. Up to \$41,667 shall be

Page 35 of 83

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distributed monthly by the department to each applicant that has been certified as a "facility for a retained spring training franchise" pursuant to s. 288.1162; however, not more than \$416,670 may be distributed monthly in the aggregate to all certified facilities for a retained spring training franchise. Distributions must begin 60 days following such certification and shall continue for not more than 30 years. This paragraph may not be construed to allow an applicant certified pursuant to s. 288.1162 to receive more in distributions than actually expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided for in s. 288.1162(6).

- c. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to the Department of Revenue that an applicant has been certified as the professional golf hall of fame pursuant to s. 288.1168 and is open to the public, \$166,667 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 300 months, to the applicant.
- d. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to the Department of Revenue that the applicant has been certified as the International Game Fish Association World Center facility pursuant to s. 288.1169, and the facility is open to the public, \$83,333 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 168 months, to the applicant. This distribution is subject to reduction pursuant to s. 288.1169. A lump sum payment of \$999,996 shall be made, after certification and before July 1, 2000.
- 7. All other proceeds must remain in the General Revenue Fund.

Section 11. Effective July 1, 2013, subsections (1), (3), and (6) of section 212.03, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are amended to read:

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

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(1)(a) It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license to use any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in, from, or a part of, or in connection with any hotel, apartment house, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium, or timeshare resort. However, any person who rents, leases, lets, or grants a license to others to use, occupy, or enter upon any living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in any apartment house, roominghouse, tourist camp, trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium, or timeshare resort and who exclusively enters into a bona fide written agreement for continuous residence for longer than 6 months in duration at such property is not exercising a taxable privilege. For the exercise of such taxable privilege, a tax is hereby levied in an amount equal to 67 percent of and on the total rental charged for such living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations by the person charging or collecting the rental. Such tax shall apply to hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, mobile home parks, recreational vehicle parks, condominiums, or timeshare resorts, whether or not these facilities have dining rooms, cafes, or

other places where meals or lunches are sold or served to guests.

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- Tax shall be due on the consideration paid for occupancy in the county pursuant to a regulated short-term product, as defined in s. 721.05, or occupancy in the county pursuant to a product that would be deemed a regulated shortterm product if the agreement to purchase the short-term right was executed in this state. Such tax shall be collected on the last day of occupancy within the county unless such consideration is applied to the purchase of a timeshare estate. The occupancy of an accommodation of a timeshare resort pursuant to a timeshare plan, a multisite timeshare plan, or an exchange transaction in an exchange program, as defined in s. 721.05, by the owner of a timeshare interest or such owner's quest, which quest is not paying monetary consideration to the owner or to a third party for the benefit of the owner, is not a privilege subject to taxation under this section. A membership or transaction fee paid by a timeshare owner that does not provide the timeshare owner with the right to occupy any specific timeshare unit but merely provides the timeshare owner with the opportunity to exchange a timeshare interest through an exchange program is a service charge and not subject to taxation under this section.
- 2. Consideration paid for the purchase of a timeshare license in a timeshare plan, as defined in s. 721.05, is rent subject to taxation under this section.
- (3) When rentals are received by way of property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other things of value, the tax

Page 38 of 83

shall be at the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the value of the property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other things of value.

(6) It is the legislative intent that every person is engaging in a taxable privilege who leases or rents parking or storage spaces for motor vehicles in parking lots or garages, who leases or rents docking or storage spaces for boats in boat docks or marinas, or who leases or rents tie-down or storage space for aircraft at airports. For the exercise of this privilege, a tax is hereby levied at the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent on the total rental charged.

Section 12. Effective July 1, 2013, paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are amended to read:

212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real property.--

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(c) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied in an amount equal to  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of and on the total rent or license fee charged for such real property by the person charging or collecting the rental or license fee. The total rent or license fee charged for such real property shall include payments for the granting of a privilege to use or occupy real property for any purpose and shall include base rent, percentage rents, or similar charges. Such charges shall be included in the total rent or license fee subject to tax under this section whether or not they can be attributed to the ability of the lessor's or licensor's property as used or operated to attract

Page 39 of 83

customers. Payments for intrinsically valuable personal property such as franchises, trademarks, service marks, logos, or patents are not subject to tax under this section. In the case of a contractual arrangement that provides for both payments taxable as total rent or license fee and payments not subject to tax, the tax shall be based on a reasonable allocation of such payments and shall not apply to that portion which is for the nontaxable payments.

(d) When the rental or license fee of any such real property is paid by way of property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value, the tax shall be at the rate of 6 7 percent of the value of the property, goods, wares, merchandise, services, or other thing of value.

Section 13. Effective July 1, 2013, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are amended to read:

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

(b) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied at the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of sales price, or the actual value received from such admissions, which  $\underline{6}$  7 percent shall be added to and collected with all such admissions 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

Page 40 of 83

a 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 according to the brackets established by s. 212.12(9).

- (2)(a)1. No tax shall be levied on admissions to athletic or other events sponsored by elementary schools, junior high schools, middle schools, high schools, community colleges, public or private colleges and universities, deaf and blind schools, facilities of the youth services programs of the Department of Children and Family Services, and state correctional institutions when only student, faculty, or inmate talent is used. However, this exemption shall not apply to admission to athletic events sponsored by a state university, and the proceeds of the tax collected on such admissions shall be retained and used by each institution to support women's athletics as provided in s. 1006.71(2)(c).
- 2.a. No tax shall be levied on dues, membership fees, and admission charges imposed by not-for-profit sponsoring organizations. To receive this exemption, the sponsoring organization must qualify as a not-for-profit entity under the

Page 41 of 83

provisions of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

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- b. No tax shall be levied on admission charges to an event sponsored by a governmental entity, sports authority, or sports commission when held in a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility and when 100 percent of the risk of success or failure lies with the sponsor of the event and 100 percent of the funds at risk for the event belong to the sponsor, and student or faculty talent is not exclusively used. As used in this sub-subparagraph, the terms "sports authority" and "sports commission" mean a nonprofit organization that is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that contracts with a county or municipal government for the purpose of promoting and attracting sports-tourism events to the community with which it contracts. This sub-subparagraph is repealed July 1, 2009.
- 3. No tax shall be levied on an admission paid by a student, or on the student's behalf, to any required place of sport or recreation if the student's participation in the sport or recreational activity is required as a part of a program or activity sponsored by, and under the jurisdiction of, the student's educational institution, provided his or her attendance is as a participant and not as a spectator.
- 4. No tax shall be levied on admissions to the National Football League championship game, on admissions to any semifinal game or championship game of a national collegiate

Page 42 of 83

tournament, or on admissions to a Major League Baseball all-star game.

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- 5. A participation fee or sponsorship fee imposed by a governmental entity as described in s. 212.08(6) for an athletic or recreational program is exempt when the governmental entity by itself, or in conjunction with an organization exempt under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, sponsors, administers, plans, supervises, directs, and controls the athletic or recreational program.
- Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section to the extent provided in this subparagraph are admissions to live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state which are sponsored by an organization that has received a determination from the Internal Revenue Service that the organization is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, if the organization actively participates in planning and conducting the event, is responsible for the safety and success of the event, is organized for the purpose of sponsoring live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state, has more than 10,000 subscribing members and has among the stated purposes in its charter the promotion of arts education in the communities which it serves, and will receive at least 20 percent of the net profits, if any, of the events which the organization sponsors and will bear the risk of at least 20 percent of the losses, if any, from the events which it sponsors if the organization employs other persons as agents to provide services in connection with a sponsored event. Prior to March 1

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of each year, such organization may apply to the department for a certificate of exemption for admissions to such events sponsored in this state by the organization during the immediately following state fiscal year. The application shall state the total dollar amount of admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents from such events in this state sponsored by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Such organization shall receive the exemption only to the extent of \$1.5 million multiplied by the ratio that such receipts bear to the total of such receipts of all organizations applying for the exemption in such year; however, in no event shall such exemption granted to any organization exceed 6 7 percent of such admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Each organization receiving the exemption shall report each month to the department the total admissions receipts collected from such events sponsored by the organization during the preceding month and shall remit to the department an amount equal to 6 7 percent of such receipts reduced by any amount remaining under the exemption. Tickets for such events sold by such organizations shall not reflect the tax otherwise imposed under this section.

- 7. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are entry fees for participation in freshwater fishing tournaments.
- 8. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are participation or entry fees charged to participants in a game,

race, or other sport or recreational event if spectators are charged a taxable admission to such event.

- 9. No tax shall be levied on admissions to any postseason collegiate football game sanctioned by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
- Section 14. Effective July 1, 2013, subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is 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:
- (a)1.a. At the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property when sold at retail in this state, computed on each taxable sale for the purpose of remitting the amount of tax due the state, and including each and every retail sale.
- b. Each occasional or isolated sale of an aircraft, boat, mobile home, or motor vehicle of a class or type which is required to be registered, licensed, titled, or documented in

Page 45 of 83

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this state or by the United States Government shall be subject to tax at the rate provided in this paragraph. The department shall by rule adopt any nationally recognized publication for valuation of used motor vehicles as the reference price list for any used motor vehicle which is required to be licensed pursuant to s. 320.08(1), (2), (3)(a), (b), (c), or (e), or (9). If any party to an occasional or isolated sale of such a vehicle reports to the tax collector a sales price which is less than 80 percent of the average loan price for the specified model and year of such vehicle as listed in the most recent reference price list, the tax levied under this paragraph shall be computed by the department on such average loan price unless the parties to the sale have provided to the tax collector an affidavit signed by each party, or other substantial proof, stating the actual sales price. Any party to such sale who reports a sales price less than the actual sales price is quilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The department shall collect or attempt to collect from such party any delinquent sales taxes. In addition, such party shall pay any tax due and any penalty and interest assessed plus a penalty equal to twice the amount of the additional tax owed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Revenue may waive or compromise any penalty imposed pursuant to this subparagraph.

2. This paragraph does not apply to the sale of a boat or aircraft by or through a registered dealer under this chapter to a purchaser who, at the time of taking delivery, is a nonresident of this state, does not make his or her permanent

Page 46 of 83

place of abode in this state, and is not engaged in carrying on in this state any employment, trade, business, or profession in which the boat or aircraft will be used in this state, or is a corporation none of the officers or directors of which is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent place of abode in, this state, or is a noncorporate entity that has no individual vested with authority to participate in the management, direction, or control of the entity's affairs who is a resident of, or makes his or her permanent abode in, this state. For purposes of this exemption, either a registered dealer acting on his or her own behalf as seller, a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of a seller, or a registered dealer acting as broker on behalf of the purchaser may be deemed to be the selling dealer. This exemption shall not be allowed unless:

- a. The purchaser removes a qualifying boat, as described in sub-subparagraph f., from the state within 90 days after the date of purchase or extension, or the purchaser removes a nonqualifying boat or an aircraft from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or, when the boat or aircraft is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations;
- b. The purchaser, within 30 days from the date of departure, shall provide the department with written proof that the purchaser licensed, registered, titled, or documented the boat or aircraft outside the state. If such written proof is unavailable, within 30 days the purchaser shall provide proof that the purchaser applied for such license, title, registration, or documentation. The purchaser shall forward to

Page 47 of 83

the department proof of title, license, registration, or documentation upon receipt;

- c. The purchaser, within 10 days of removing the boat or aircraft from Florida, shall furnish the department with proof of removal in the form of receipts for fuel, dockage, slippage, tie-down, or hangaring from outside of Florida. The information so provided must clearly and specifically identify the boat or aircraft;
- d. The selling dealer, within 5 days of the date of sale, shall provide to the department a copy of the sales invoice, closing statement, bills of sale, and the original affidavit signed by the purchaser attesting that he or she has read the provisions of this section;
- e. The seller makes a copy of the affidavit a part of his or her record for as long as required by s. 213.35; and
- f. Unless the nonresident purchaser of a boat of 5 net tons of admeasurement or larger intends to remove the boat from this state within 10 days after the date of purchase or when the boat is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of the repairs or alterations, the nonresident purchaser shall apply to the selling dealer for a decal which authorizes 90 days after the date of purchase for removal of the boat. The nonresident purchaser of a qualifying boat may apply to the selling dealer within 60 days after the date of purchase for an extension decal that authorizes the boat to remain in this state for an additional 90 days, but not more than a total of 180 days, before the nonresident purchaser is required to pay the tax imposed by this chapter. The department is authorized to

issue decals in advance to dealers. The number of decals issued in advance to a dealer shall be consistent with the volume of the dealer's past sales of boats which qualify under this subsubparagraph. The selling dealer or his or her agent shall mark and affix the decals to qualifying boats in the manner prescribed by the department, prior to delivery of the boat.

- (I) The department is hereby authorized to charge dealers a fee sufficient to recover the costs of decals issued, except the extension decal shall cost \$425.
- (II) The proceeds from the sale of decals will be deposited into the administrative trust fund.

- (III) Decals shall display information to identify the boat as a qualifying boat under this sub-subparagraph, including, but not limited to, the decal's date of expiration.
- (IV) The department is authorized to require dealers who purchase decals to file reports with the department and may prescribe all necessary records by rule. All such records are subject to inspection by the department.
- (V) Any dealer or his or her agent who issues a decal falsely, fails to affix a decal, mismarks the expiration date of a decal, or fails to properly account for decals will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(VI) Any nonresident purchaser of a boat who removes a decal prior to permanently removing the boat from the state, or defaces, changes, modifies, or alters a decal in a manner affecting its expiration date prior to its expiration, or who causes or allows the same to be done by another, will be considered prima facie to have committed a fraudulent act to evade the tax and will be liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax, and shall be liable for fine and punishment as provided by law for a conviction of a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (VII) The department is authorized to adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce this subparagraph and to publish the necessary forms and instructions.
- (VIII) The department is hereby authorized to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4) to administer and enforce the provisions of this subparagraph.

If the purchaser fails to remove the qualifying boat from this state within the maximum 180 days after purchase or a nonqualifying boat or an aircraft from this state within 10 days after purchase or, when the boat or aircraft is repaired or altered, within 20 days after completion of such repairs or alterations, or permits the boat or aircraft to return to this state within 6 months from the date of departure, or if the purchaser fails to furnish the department with any of the documentation required by this subparagraph within the prescribed time period, the purchaser shall be liable for use

Page 50 of 83

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tax on the cost price of the boat or aircraft and, in addition thereto, payment of a penalty to the Department of Revenue equal to the tax payable. This penalty shall be in lieu of the penalty imposed by s. 212.12(2) and is mandatory and shall not be waived by the department. The maximum 180-day period following the sale of a qualifying boat tax-exempt to a nonresident may not be tolled for any reason. Notwithstanding other provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, an aircraft purchased in this state under the provisions of this paragraph may be returned to this state for repairs within 6 months after the date of its departure without being in violation of the law and without incurring liability for the payment of tax or penalty on the purchase price of the aircraft if the aircraft is removed from this state within 20 days after the completion of the repairs and if such removal can be demonstrated by invoices for fuel, tie-down, hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers, or similar documentation.

(b) At the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the cost price of each item or article of tangible personal property when the same is not sold but is used, consumed, distributed, or stored for use or consumption in this state; however, for tangible property originally purchased exempt from tax for use exclusively for lease and which is converted to the owner's own use, tax may be paid on the fair market value of the property at the time of conversion. If the fair market value of the property cannot be determined, use tax at the time of conversion shall be based on the owner's acquisition cost. Under no circumstances may the aggregate amount of sales tax from leasing the property and use

tax due at the time of conversion be less than the total sales tax that would have been due on the original acquisition cost paid by the owner.

- (c) At the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property, as 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

Page 52 of 83

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.

- (d) At the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the lease or rental price paid by a lessee or rentee, or contracted or agreed to be paid by a lessee or rentee, to the owner of the tangible personal property.
  - (e)1. At the rate of 6 7 percent on charges for:
- 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.
- (II) 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

Page 53 of 83

property for purposes of this chapter, whether or not a tangible item evidencing such arrangement is furnished to the purchaser, and 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.
- 2. The provisions of s. 212.17(3), regarding credit for tax paid on charges subsequently found to be worthless, shall be equally applicable to 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.
- (f) At the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent on the sale, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of machines and equipment, and parts and accessories therefor, used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, producing, mining, or quarrying personal property for sale or to be used in furnishing communications, transportation, or public utility services.

(g)1. At the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent on the retail price of newspapers and magazines sold or used in Florida.

- 2. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, inserts of printed materials which are distributed with a newspaper or magazine are a component part of the newspaper or magazine, and neither the sale nor use of such inserts is subject to tax when:
- a. Printed by a newspaper or magazine publisher or commercial printer and distributed as a component part of a newspaper or magazine, which means that the items after being printed are delivered directly to a newspaper or magazine publisher by the printer for inclusion in editions of the distributed newspaper or magazine;
- b. Such publications are labeled as part of the designated newspaper or magazine publication into which they are to be inserted; and
- c. The purchaser of the insert presents a resale certificate to the vendor stating that the inserts are to be distributed as a component part of a newspaper or magazine.
- (h)1. A tax is imposed at the rate of  $\underline{4}$  5 percent on the charges for the use of coin-operated amusement machines. The tax shall be calculated by dividing the gross receipts from such charges for the applicable reporting period by a divisor, determined as provided in this subparagraph, to compute gross taxable sales, and then subtracting gross taxable sales from gross receipts to arrive at the amount of tax due. For counties that do not impose a discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to  $\underline{1.04}$   $\underline{1.05}$ ; for counties that impose a 0.5 percent

Page 55 of 83

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discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.045 1.055; for counties that impose a 1 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.050 1.060; and for counties that impose a 2 percent sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.060 1.070. If a county imposes a discretionary sales surtax that is not listed in this subparagraph, the department shall make the applicable divisor available in an electronic format or otherwise. Additional divisors shall bear the same mathematical relationship to the next higher and next lower divisors as the new surtax rate bears to the next higher and next lower surtax rates for which divisors have been established. When a machine is activated by a slug, token, coupon, or any similar device which has been purchased, the tax is on the price paid by the user of the device for such device.

- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "operator" means any person who possesses a coin-operated amusement machine for the purpose of generating sales through that machine and who is responsible for removing the receipts from the machine.
- a. If the owner of the machine is also the operator of it, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax without any deduction for rent or a license fee paid to a location owner for the use of any real property on which the machine is located.
- b. If the owner or lessee of the machine is also its operator, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax on the purchase or lease of the machine, as well as the tax on sales generated through the machine.
- c. If the proprietor of the business where the machine is located does not own the machine, he or she shall be deemed to

Page 56 of 83

be the lessee and operator of the machine and is responsible for the payment of the tax on sales, unless such responsibility is otherwise provided for in a written agreement between him or her and the machine owner.

- 3.a. An operator of a coin-operated amusement machine may not operate or cause to be operated in this state any such machine until the operator has registered with the department and has conspicuously displayed an identifying certificate issued by the department. The identifying certificate shall be issued by the department upon application from the operator. The identifying certificate shall include a unique number, and the certificate shall be permanently marked with the operator's name, the operator's sales tax number, and the maximum number of machines to be operated under the certificate. An identifying certificate shall not be transferred from one operator to another. The identifying certificate must be conspicuously displayed on the premises where the coin-operated amusement machines are being operated.
- b. The operator of the machine must obtain an identifying certificate before the machine is first operated in the state and by July 1 of each year thereafter. The annual fee for each certificate shall be based on the number of machines identified on the application times \$30 and is due and payable upon application for the identifying device. The application shall contain the operator's name, sales tax number, business address where the machines are being operated, and the number of machines in operation at that place of business by the operator. No operator may operate more machines than are listed on the

Page 57 of 83

certificate. A new certificate is required if more machines are being operated at that location than are listed on the certificate. The fee for the new certificate shall be based on the number of additional machines identified on the application form times \$30.

- c. A penalty of \$250 per machine is imposed on the operator for failing to properly obtain and display the required identifying certificate. A penalty of \$250 is imposed on the lessee of any machine placed in a place of business without a proper current identifying certificate. Such penalties shall apply in addition to all other applicable taxes, interest, and penalties.
- d. Operators of coin-operated amusement machines must obtain a separate sales and use tax certificate of registration for each county in which such machines are located. One sales and use tax certificate of registration is sufficient for all of the operator's machines within a single county.
- 4. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to coinoperated amusement machines owned and operated by churches or synagogues.
- 5. In addition to any other penalties imposed by this chapter, a person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 6. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this paragraph.
  - (i)1. At the rate of 6 7 percent on charges for all:

1615 Detective, burglar protection, and other protection 1616 services (NAICS National Numbers 561611, 561612, 561613, and 1617 561621). Any law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10, 1618 who is performing approved duties as determined by his or her 1619 local law enforcement agency in his or her capacity as a law 1620 enforcement officer, and who is subject to the direct and 1621 immediate command of his or her law enforcement agency, and in the law enforcement officer's uniform as authorized by his or 1622 1623 her law enforcement agency, is performing law enforcement and 1624 public safety services and is not performing detective, burglar 1625 protection, or other protective services, if the law enforcement 1626 officer is performing his or her approved duties in a 1627 geographical area in which the law enforcement officer has 1628 arrest jurisdiction. Such law enforcement and public safety 1629 services are not subject to tax irrespective of whether the duty is characterized as "extra duty," "off-duty," or "secondary 1630 employment," and irrespective of whether the officer is paid 1631 1632 directly or through the officer's agency by an outside source. 1633 The term "law enforcement officer" includes full-time or parttime law enforcement officers, and any auxiliary law enforcement 1634 1635 officer, when such auxiliary law enforcement officer is working 1636 under the direct supervision of a full-time or part-time law 1637 enforcement officer.

- b. Nonresidential cleaning and nonresidential pest control services (NAICS National Numbers 561710 and 561720).
- 2. As used in this paragraph, "NAICS" means those classifications contained in the North American Industry

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Classification System, as published in 2007 by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

- 3. Charges for detective, burglar protection, and other protection security services performed in this state but used outside this state are exempt from taxation. Charges for detective, burglar protection, and other protection security services performed outside this state and used in this state are subject to tax.
- 4. If a transaction involves both the sale or use of a service taxable under this paragraph and the sale or use of a service or any other item not taxable under this chapter, the consideration paid must be separately identified and stated with respect to the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction or the entire transaction shall be presumed taxable. The burden shall be on the seller of the service or the purchaser of the service, whichever applicable, to overcome this presumption by providing documentary evidence as to which portion of the transaction is exempt from tax. The department is authorized to adjust the amount of consideration identified as the taxable and exempt portions of the transaction; however, a determination that the taxable and exempt portions are inaccurately stated and that the adjustment is applicable must be supported by substantial competent evidence.
- 5. Each seller of services subject to sales tax pursuant to this paragraph shall maintain a monthly log showing each transaction for which sales tax was not collected because the services meet the requirements of subparagraph 3. for out-of-state use. The log must identify the purchaser's name, location

Page 60 of 83

and mailing address, and federal employer identification number, if a business, or the social security number, if an individual, the service sold, the price of the service, the date of sale, the reason for the exemption, and the sales invoice number. The monthly log shall be maintained pursuant to the same requirements and subject to the same penalties imposed for the keeping of similar records pursuant to this chapter.

- (j)1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there is hereby levied a tax on the sale, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of any coin or currency, whether in circulation or not, when such coin or currency:
  - a. Is not legal tender;

- b. If legal tender, is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate in excess of its face value; or
- c. Is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate based on its precious metal content.
- 2. Such tax shall be at a rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the price at which the coin or currency is sold, exchanged, or traded, except that, with respect to a coin or currency which is legal tender of the United States and which is sold, exchanged, or traded, such tax shall not be levied.
- 3. There are exempt from this tax exchanges of coins or currency which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, one nation for coins or currency which are in general circulation in, and legal tender of, another nation when exchanged solely for use as legal tender and at an exchange rate based on the relative value of each as a medium of exchange.

4. With respect to any transaction that involves the sale of coins or currency taxable under this paragraph in which the taxable amount represented by the sale of such coins or currency exceeds \$500, the entire amount represented by the sale of such coins or currency is exempt from the tax imposed under this paragraph. The dealer must maintain proper documentation, as prescribed by rule of the department, to identify that portion of a transaction which involves the sale of coins or currency and is exempt under this subparagraph.

- (k) At the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the sales price of each gallon of diesel fuel not taxed under chapter 206 purchased for use in a vessel.
- (1) Florists located in this state are liable for sales tax on sales to retail customers regardless of where or by whom the items sold are to be delivered. Florists located in this state are not liable for sales tax on payments received from other florists for items delivered to customers in this state.
- (m) Operators of game concessions or other concessionaires who customarily award tangible personal property as prizes may, in lieu of paying tax on the cost price of such property, pay tax on 25 percent of the gross receipts from such concession activity.
- Section 15. Effective July 1, 2013, subsection (2) of section 212.0501, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:
- 1722 212.0501 Tax on diesel fuel for business purposes; 1723 purchase, storage, and use.--

(2) Each person who purchases diesel fuel for consumption, use, or storage by a trade or business shall register as a dealer and remit a use tax, at the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent, on the total cost price of diesel fuel consumed.

Section 16. Effective July 1, 2013, subsection (2) of section 212.0506, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

212.0506 Taxation of service warranties.--

- (2) For exercising such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable at the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent on the total consideration received or to be received by any person for issuing and delivering any service warranty.
- Section 17. Effective July 1, 2013, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.06, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:
- 212.06 Sales, storage, use tax; collectible from dealers; "dealer" defined; dealers to collect from purchasers; legislative intent as to scope of tax.--
- (1) (a) The aforesaid tax at the rate of  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the retail sales price as of the moment of sale,  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the cost price as of the moment of purchase, or  $\underline{6}$  7 percent of the cost 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

Page 63 of 83

full amount of the tax on a credit sale, installment sale, or sale made on any kind of deferred payment plan shall be due at the moment of the transaction in the same manner as on a cash sale.

Section 18. Effective July 1, 2013, paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- (11) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; FLYABLE AIRCRAFT. --
- (c) The maximum tax collectible under this subsection may not exceed 6 7 percent of the sales price of such aircraft. No Florida tax may be imposed on the sale of such aircraft if the state in which the aircraft will be domiciled does not allow Florida sales or use tax to be credited against its sales or use tax. Furthermore, no tax may be imposed on the sale of such aircraft if the state in which the aircraft will be domiciled has enacted a sales and use tax exemption for flyable aircraft or if the aircraft will be domiciled outside the United States.

Section 19. Effective July 1, 2013, subsections (9), (10), and (11) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are amended to read:

212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with

Page 64 of 83

delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions;
records required.--

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- Taxes imposed by this chapter upon the privilege of (9) 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 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. 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 7 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  $\underline{16}$   $\underline{14}$  cents, both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes.

Page 65 of 83

(c) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{17}$   $\underline{15}$  cents to  $\underline{33}$   $\underline{28}$  cents, both inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes.

- (d) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{34}$   $\underline{29}$  cents to  $\underline{50}$   $\underline{42}$  cents, both inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (e) On sales in amounts from 51 43 cents to 66 57 cents, both inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (f) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{67}$   $\underline{58}$  cents to  $\underline{83}$   $\underline{71}$  cents, both inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (g) On sales in amounts from 84 72 cents to 185 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.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$  On sales in amounts of more than \$1,  $\underline{6}$  7 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  $\underline{6}$  7 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  $\underline{14}$   $\underline{12}$  cents, both inclusive, 1 cent shall be added for taxes.
- (c) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{15}$   $\underline{13}$  cents to  $\underline{28}$   $\underline{25}$  cents, both inclusive, 2 cents shall be added for taxes.

Page 66 of 83

(d) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{29}$   $\underline{26}$  cents to  $\underline{42}$   $\underline{38}$  cents, both inclusive, 3 cents shall be added for taxes.

- (e) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{43}$   $\underline{39}$  cents to  $\underline{57}$   $\underline{51}$  cents, both inclusive, 4 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (f) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{58}$   $\underline{52}$  cents to  $\underline{71}$   $\underline{64}$  cents, both inclusive, 5 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (g) On sales in amounts from  $\underline{72}$   $\underline{65}$  cents to  $\underline{85}$   $\underline{77}$  cents, both inclusive, 6 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (h) On sales in amounts from  $86 ext{ 78}$  cents to  $$1 ext{ 89 cents}$ , both inclusive, 7 cents shall be added for taxes.
- (i) On sales in amounts from 90 cents to \$1, both inclusive, 8 cents shall be added for taxes.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$  On sales in amounts from \$1 up to, and including, the first \$5,000 in price,  $\underline{7}$  8 percent shall be charged upon each dollar of price, plus the appropriate bracket charge upon any fractional part of a dollar.
- $\underline{(j)}$  (k) On sales in amounts of more than \$5,000 in price,  $\underline{7}$  8 percent shall be added upon the first \$5,000 in price, and  $\underline{6}$  7 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  $\frac{6}{7}$  percent. Likewise, the department shall make available in an electronic format or otherwise the tax amounts and brackets

Page 67 of 83

applicable to transactions taxable at  $\frac{7}{8}$  percent pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(e) and on transactions which would otherwise have been so taxable in counties which have adopted a discretionary sales surtax.

Section 20. Effective July 1, 2013, subsection (6) of section 212.20, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

- 212.20 Funds collected, disposition; additional powers of department; operational expense; refund of taxes adjudicated unconstitutionally collected.--
- (6) Distribution of all proceeds under this chapter and s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be as follows:
- (a) Proceeds from the convention development taxes authorized under s. 212.0305 shall be reallocated to the Convention Development Tax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (b) Proceeds from discretionary sales surtaxes imposed pursuant to ss. 212.054 and 212.055 shall be reallocated to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund.
- (c) Proceeds from the fees imposed under ss. 212.05(1)(h)3. and 212.18(3) shall remain with the General Revenue Fund.
- (d) One-seventh of the proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter shall remain in the General Revenue Fund and used exclusively to fund public education in this state. It is the intent of the Legislature that these funds be used for the purpose of avoiding and reversing decreases in public education funding statewide.

  Priority consideration for funding shall be given to any program

Page 68 of 83

HB 155 2010

that was reduced or eliminated in fiscal year 2009-2010 paragraph expires July 1, 2013.

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- (d) (e) The proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be distributed as follows:
- In any fiscal year, the greater of \$500 million, minus an amount equal to 4.6 percent of the proceeds of the taxes collected pursuant to chapter 201, or 5.2 percent of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be deposited in monthly installments into the General Revenue Fund.
- After the distribution under subparagraph 1., 8.814 percent of the amount remitted by a sales tax dealer located within a participating county pursuant to s. 218.61 shall be transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund. Beginning July 1, 2003, the amount to be transferred shall be reduced by 0.1 percent, and the department shall distribute this amount to the Public Employees Relations Commission Trust Fund less \$5,000 each month, which shall be added to the amount calculated in subparagraph 3. and distributed accordingly.
- After the distribution under subparagraphs 1.and 2., 0.095 percent shall be transferred to the Local Government Halfcent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and distributed pursuant to s. 218.65.
- 4. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 1917 3., 2.0440 percent of the available proceeds shall be

Page 69 of 83

transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties pursuant to s. 218.215.

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- 5. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 1.3409 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 218.215. If the total revenue to be distributed pursuant to this subparagraph is at least as great as the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, no municipality shall receive less than the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000. If the total proceeds to be distributed are less than the amount received in combination from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, each municipality shall receive an amount proportionate to the amount it was due in state fiscal year 1999-2000.
  - 6. Of the remaining proceeds:
- a. In each fiscal year, the sum of \$29,915,500 shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state, and one part shall be distributed to each county. The distribution among the several counties must begin each fiscal year on or before January 5th and continue monthly for a total of 4 months. If a local or special law required that any moneys accruing to a county in fiscal year 1999-2000 under the thenexisting provisions of s. 550.135 be paid directly to the

Page 70 of 83

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district school board, special district, or a municipal government, such payment must continue until the local or special law is amended or repealed. The state covenants with holders of bonds or other instruments of indebtedness issued by local governments, special districts, or district school boards before July 1, 2000, that it is not the intent of this subparagraph to adversely affect the rights of those holders or relieve local governments, special districts, or district school boards of the duty to meet their obligations as a result of previous pledges or assignments or trusts entered into which obligated funds received from the distribution to county governments under then-existing s. 550.135. This distribution specifically is in lieu of funds distributed under s. 550.135 before July 1, 2000.

b. The department shall distribute \$166,667 monthly pursuant to s. 288.1162 to each applicant that has been certified as a "facility for a new professional sports franchise" or a "facility for a retained professional sports franchise" pursuant to s. 288.1162. Up to \$41,667 shall be distributed monthly by the department to each applicant that has been certified as a "facility for a retained spring training franchise" pursuant to s. 288.1162; however, not more than \$416,670 may be distributed monthly in the aggregate to all certified facilities for a retained spring training franchise. Distributions must begin 60 days following such certification and shall continue for not more than 30 years. This paragraph may not be construed to allow an applicant certified pursuant to s. 288.1162 to receive more in distributions than actually

expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided for in s. 288.1162(6).

- c. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to the Department of Revenue that an applicant has been certified as the professional golf hall of fame pursuant to s. 288.1168 and is open to the public, \$166,667 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 300 months, to the applicant.
- d. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to the Department of Revenue that the applicant has been certified as the International Game Fish Association World Center facility pursuant to s. 288.1169, and the facility is open to the public, \$83,333 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 168 months, to the applicant. This distribution is subject to reduction pursuant to s. 288.1169. A lump sum payment of \$999,996 shall be made, after certification and before July 1, 2000.
- 7. All other proceeds must remain in the General Revenue Fund.
- Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 11.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 11.45 Definitions; duties; authorities; reports; rules.--
  - (5) PETITION FOR AN AUDIT BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL.--
- (a) The Legislative Auditing Committee shall direct the Auditor General to make an audit of any municipality whenever petitioned to do so by at least 20 percent of the registered electors in the last general election of that municipality pursuant to this subsection. The supervisor of elections of the

Page 72 of 83

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county in which the municipality is located shall certify whether or not the petition contains the signatures of at least 20 percent of the registered electors of the municipality. After the completion of the audit, the Auditor General shall determine whether the municipality has the fiscal resources necessary to pay the cost of the audit. The municipality shall pay the cost of the audit within 90 days after the Auditor General's determination that the municipality has the available resources. If the municipality fails to pay the cost of the audit, the Department of Revenue shall, upon certification of the Auditor General, withhold from that portion of the distribution pursuant to s. 212.20(6) (e) (d)5. which is distributable to such municipality, a sum sufficient to pay the cost of the audit and shall deposit that sum into the General Revenue Fund of the state.

- Section 22. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 202.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 202.18 Allocation and disposition of tax proceeds.—The proceeds of the communications services taxes remitted under this chapter shall be treated as follows:
- (2) The proceeds of the taxes remitted under s. 202.12(1)(b) shall be divided as follows:
- (b) Sixty-three percent of the remainder shall be allocated to the state and distributed pursuant to s. 212.20(6), except that the proceeds allocated pursuant to s. 212.20(6) (e) (d) 2. shall be prorated to the participating counties in the same proportion as that month's collection of

Page 73 of 83

the taxes and fees imposed pursuant to chapter 212 and paragraph (1)(b).

Section 23. Subsection (3) of section 218.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.245 Revenue sharing; apportionment.--

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Revenues attributed to the increase in distribution to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 212.20(6) (e)  $\frac{(d)}{5}$ . from 1.0715 percent to 1.3409 percent provided in chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, shall be distributed to each eligible municipality and any unit of local government that is consolidated as provided by s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII, 1968 revised constitution, as follows: each eligible local government's allocation shall be based on the amount it received from the half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year divided by the total receipts under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year for all eligible local governments. However, for the purpose of calculating this distribution, the amount received from the half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year by a unit of local government which is consolidated as provided by s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as amended, and as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII, of the Constitution as revised in 1968, shall be reduced by 50 percent for such local government and for the total receipts. For eligible municipalities that began participating in the allocation of half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the previous state fiscal year, their annual receipts shall be calculated by dividing their actual receipts by the

Page 74 of 83

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2057 number of months they participated, and the result multiplied by 2058 12.

Section 24. Subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 218.65, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

218.65 Emergency distribution. --

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- At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Department of Revenue shall calculate a base allocation for each eligible county equal to the difference between the current per capita limitation times the county's population, minus prior year ordinary distributions to the county pursuant to ss.  $212.20(6)(e)\frac{(d)}{2.}$ , 218.61, and 218.62. If moneys deposited into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(e) $\frac{(d)}{3}$ ., excluding moneys appropriated for supplemental distributions pursuant to subsection (8), for the current year are less than or equal to the sum of the base allocations, each eligible county shall receive a share of the appropriated amount proportional to its base allocation. If the deposited amount exceeds the sum of the base allocations, each county shall receive its base allocation, and the excess appropriated amount, less any amounts distributed under subsection (6), shall be distributed equally on a per capita basis among the eligible counties.
- (6) If moneys deposited in the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(e)(d)3. exceed the amount necessary to provide the base allocation to each eligible county, the moneys in the trust fund may be used to provide a transitional distribution, as specified in this subsection, to certain counties whose population has increased.

Page 75 of 83

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The transitional distribution shall be made available to each county that qualified for a distribution under subsection (2) in the prior year but does not, because of the requirements of paragraph (2)(a), qualify for a distribution in the current year. Beginning on July 1 of the year following the year in which the county no longer qualifies for a distribution under subsection (2), the county shall receive two-thirds of the amount received in the prior year, and beginning July 1 of the second year following the year in which the county no longer qualifies for a distribution under subsection (2), the county shall receive one-third of the amount it received in the last year it qualified for the distribution under subsection (2). If insufficient moneys are available in the Local Government Halfcent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund to fully provide such a transitional distribution to each county that meets the eligibility criteria in this section, each eligible county shall receive a share of the available moneys proportional to the amount it would have received had moneys been sufficient to fully provide such a transitional distribution to each eligible county.

(7) There is hereby annually appropriated from the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund the distribution provided in s. 212.20(6)(e)(d)3. to be used for emergency and supplemental distributions pursuant to this section.

Section 25. Subsection (6) of section 288.1169, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.1169 International Game Fish Association World Center facility.--

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- The Department of Commerce must recertify every 10 years that the facility is open, that the International Game Fish Association World Center continues to be the only international administrative headquarters, fishing museum, and Hall of Fame in the United States recognized by the International Game Fish Association, and that the project is meeting the minimum projections for attendance or sales tax revenues as required at the time of original certification. If the facility is not recertified during this 10-year review as meeting the minimum projections, then funding shall be abated until certification criteria are met. If the project fails to generate \$1 million of annual revenues pursuant to paragraph (2) (e), the distribution of revenues pursuant to s. 212.20(6) (e) 6.d.  $\frac{212.02(6)}{(d)}$  (d) 6.d. shall be reduced to an amount equal to \$83,333 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual revenues generated and the denominator of which is \$1 million. Such reduction remains in effect until revenues generated by the project in a 12-month period equal or exceed \$1 million.
- Section 26. Effective July 1, 2013, paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 11.45, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:
  - 11.45 Definitions; duties; authorities; reports; rules.--
  - (5) PETITION FOR AN AUDIT BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL.--
- (a) The Legislative Auditing Committee shall direct the Auditor General to make an audit of any municipality whenever

Page 77 of 83

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petitioned to do so by at least 20 percent of the registered electors in the last general election of that municipality pursuant to this subsection. The supervisor of elections of the county in which the municipality is located shall certify whether or not the petition contains the signatures of at least 20 percent of the registered electors of the municipality. After the completion of the audit, the Auditor General shall determine whether the municipality has the fiscal resources necessary to pay the cost of the audit. The municipality shall pay the cost of the audit within 90 days after the Auditor General's determination that the municipality has the available resources. If the municipality fails to pay the cost of the audit, the Department of Revenue shall, upon certification of the Auditor General, withhold from that portion of the distribution pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(d)(e)5. which is distributable to such municipality, a sum sufficient to pay the cost of the audit and shall deposit that sum into the General Revenue Fund of the state.

Section 27. Effective July 1, 2013, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 202.18, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

202.18 Allocation and disposition of tax proceeds.—The proceeds of the communications services taxes remitted under this chapter shall be treated as follows:

- (2) The proceeds of the taxes remitted under s. 202.12(1)(b) shall be divided as follows:
- 2166 (b) Sixty-three percent of the remainder shall be
  2167 allocated to the state and distributed pursuant to s. 212.20(6),

Page 78 of 83

2168 except that the proceeds allocated pursuant to s.

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212.20(6)(d)(e)2. shall be prorated to the participating counties in the same proportion as that month's collection of the taxes and fees imposed pursuant to chapter 212 and paragraph (1)(b).

Section 28. Effective July 1, 2013, subsection (3) of section 218.245, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

218.245 Revenue sharing; apportionment.--

Revenues attributed to the increase in distribution to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(d)<del>(e)</del>5. from 1.0715 percent to 1.3409 percent provided in chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, shall be distributed to each eligible municipality and any unit of local government that is consolidated as provided by s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII, 1968 revised constitution, as follows: each eliqible local government's allocation shall be based on the amount it received from the half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year divided by the total receipts under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year for all eligible local governments. However, for the purpose of calculating this distribution, the amount received from the half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year by a unit of local government which is consolidated as provided by s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as amended, and as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII, of the Constitution as revised in 1968, shall be reduced by 50 percent for such local government and for the

Page 79 of 83

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total receipts. For eligible municipalities that began participating in the allocation of half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the previous state fiscal year, their annual receipts shall be calculated by dividing their actual receipts by the number of months they participated, and the result multiplied by 12.

Section 29. Effective July 1, 2013, subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 218.65, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are amended to read:

218.65 Emergency distribution. --

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At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Department of Revenue shall calculate a base allocation for each eligible county equal to the difference between the current per capita limitation times the county's population, minus prior year ordinary distributions to the county pursuant to ss. 212.20(6)(d) + (e) + 2., 218.61, and 218.62. If moneys deposited into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(d)(e)3., excluding moneys appropriated for supplemental distributions pursuant to subsection (8), for the current year are less than or equal to the sum of the base allocations, each eligible county shall receive a share of the appropriated amount proportional to its base allocation. If the deposited amount exceeds the sum of the base allocations, each county shall receive its base allocation, and the excess appropriated amount, less any amounts distributed under subsection (6), shall be distributed equally on a per capita basis among the eligible counties.

HB 155 2010

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2223 If moneys deposited in the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(d)(e)3. 2225 exceed the amount necessary to provide the base allocation to 2226 each eligible county, the moneys in the trust fund may be used to provide a transitional distribution, as specified in this subsection, to certain counties whose population has increased. 2229 The transitional distribution shall be made available to each county that qualified for a distribution under subsection (2) in the prior year but does not, because of the requirements of 2232 paragraph (2)(a), qualify for a distribution in the current 2233 year. Beginning on July 1 of the year following the year in which the county no longer qualifies for a distribution under 2235 subsection (2), the county shall receive two-thirds of the 2236 amount received in the prior year, and beginning July 1 of the 2237 second year following the year in which the county no longer qualifies for a distribution under subsection (2), the county 2239 shall receive one-third of the amount it received in the last year it qualified for the distribution under subsection (2). If insufficient moneys are available in the Local Government Half-2242 cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund to fully provide such a 2243 transitional distribution to each county that meets the 2244 eligibility criteria in this section, each eligible county shall 2245 receive a share of the available moneys proportional to the 2246 amount it would have received had moneys been sufficient to fully provide such a transitional distribution to each eligible 2247 2248 county.

There is hereby annually appropriated from the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund the

Page 81 of 83

distribution provided in s. 212.20(6)(d)(e)3. to be used for emergency and supplemental distributions pursuant to this section.

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Section 30. Effective July 1, 2013, subsection (6) of section 288.1169, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

288.1169 International Game Fish Association World Center facility.--

The Department of Commerce must recertify every 10 years that the facility is open, that the International Game Fish Association World Center continues to be the only international administrative headquarters, fishing museum, and Hall of Fame in the United States recognized by the International Game Fish Association, and that the project is meeting the minimum projections for attendance or sales tax revenues as required at the time of original certification. If the facility is not recertified during this 10-year review as meeting the minimum projections, then funding shall be abated until certification criteria are met. If the project fails to generate \$1 million of annual revenues pursuant to paragraph (2) (e), the distribution of revenues pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(d)(e)6.d. shall be reduced to an amount equal to \$83,333 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual revenues generated and the denominator of which is \$1 million. Such reduction remains in effect until revenues generated by the project in a 12-month period equal or exceed \$1 million.

Section 31. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

Page 83 of 83