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1 2 An act relating to tax administration; amending s. 3 212.03, F.S.; providing that charges for the storage 4 of towed vehicles that are impounded by a local, 5 state, or federal law enforcement agency are not 6 taxable; amending s. 212.07, F.S.; conforming a cross-7 reference to changes made by the act; subjecting a 8 dealer to monetary and criminal penalties for the 9 willful failure to collect certain taxes or fees after 10 notice of the duty to collect the taxes or fees by the 11 Department of Revenue; amending s. 212.12, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the imposition of 12 criminal penalties after notice by the Department of 13 14 Revenue of requirements to register as a dealer or to 15 collect taxes; making technical and grammatical 16 changes to provisions specifying penalties for making a false or fraudulent return with the intent to evade 17 18 payment of a tax or fee; amending s. 212.14, F.S.; 19 defining the term "person"; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt rules relating to requirements for 20 21 a person to deposit cash, a bond, or other security 22 with the department in order to ensure compliance with 23 sales tax laws; making technical and grammatical 24 changes; amending s. 212.18, F.S.; subjecting a person 25 to criminal penalties for willfully failing to 26 register as a dealer after notice of the duty to 27 register by the Department of Revenue; making 28 technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 212.20,

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F.S.; providing for the distribution of certain taxes generated by visitor activity at the Kennedy Space Center and Cape Canaveral Air Force Station to the Florida Institute of Technology; amending s. 213.13, F.S.; revising the due date for funds collected by the clerks of court to be transmitted to the Department of Revenue; providing retroactive application; creating s. 213.295, F.S.; providing definitions; subjecting a person to criminal penalties and monetary penalties for knowingly selling or engaging in certain other actions involving an automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware; defining sales suppression devices and phantom-ware as contraband articles under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act; amending s. 213.756, F.S.; providing an absolute defense by a retailer, dealer, or vendor against a purchaser's claim for a refund; amending s. 220.153, F.S.; redefining the term "qualified capital expenditures" for purposes of apportionment by sales factor; amending s. 322.142, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to release photographs or digital images to the Department of Revenue in order to identify individuals for purposes of tax administration; amending s. 336.021, F.S.; revising the date when imposition of the ninth-cent fuel tax will be levied; amending s. 336.025, F.S.; revising the date when impositions and rate changes of the local option fuel tax shall be

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levied; amending s. 443.131, F.S.; imposing a requirement on employers to produce records for the Department of Economic Opportunity or its tax collection service provider as a prerequisite for a reduction in the rate of unemployment tax; amending s. 443.141, F.S.; providing a method to calculate the interest rate for past due contributions and reimbursements, and delinquent, erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient reports; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 212.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.03 Transient rentals tax; rate, procedure, enforcement, exemptions.—
- (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, including storage facilities for towed vehicles, 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.
- (a) For the exercise of this privilege, a tax is hereby levied at the rate of 6 percent on the total rental charged.
- (b) Charges for parking, docking, tie-down, or storage arising from a lawful impoundment are not taxable. As used in this paragraph, the term "lawful impoundment" means the storing

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of or having custody over an aircraft, boat, or motor vehicle by, or at the direction of, a local, state, or federal law enforcement agency which the owner or the owner's representative is not authorized to enter upon, have access to, or remove without the consent of the law enforcement agency.

Section 2. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsections (1) and (3) of section 212.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 212.07 Sales, storage, use tax; tax added to purchase price; dealer not to absorb; liability of purchasers who cannot prove payment of the tax; penalties; general exemptions.—
- (1)(a) The privilege tax herein levied measured by retail sales shall be collected by the dealers from the purchaser or consumer.
- (b) A resale must be in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations, and any dealer who makes a sale for resale which is not in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations shall himself or herself be liable for and pay the tax. Any dealer who makes a sale for resale shall document the exempt nature of the transaction, as established by rules promulgated by the department, by retaining a copy of the purchaser's resale certificate. In lieu of maintaining a copy of the certificate, a dealer may document, prior to the time of sale, an authorization number provided telephonically or electronically by the department, or by such other means established by rule of the department. The dealer may rely on a resale certificate issued pursuant to s. 212.18(3)(d)

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without seeking annual verification of the resale certificate if the dealer makes recurring sales to a purchaser in the normal course of business on a continual basis. For purposes of this paragraph, "recurring sales to a purchaser in the normal course of business" refers to a sale in which the dealer extends credit to the purchaser and records the debt as an account receivable, or in which the dealer sells to a purchaser who has an established cash or C.O.D. account, similar to an open credit account. For purposes of this paragraph, purchases are made from a selling dealer on a continual basis if the selling dealer makes, in the normal course of business, sales to the purchaser no less frequently than once in every 12-month period. A dealer may, through the informal protest provided for in s. 213.21 and the rules of the Department of Revenue, provide the department with evidence of the exempt status of a sale. Consumer certificates of exemption executed by those exempt entities that were registered with the department at the time of sale, resale certificates provided by purchasers who were active dealers at the time of sale, and verification by the department of a purchaser's active dealer status at the time of sale in lieu of a resale certificate shall be accepted by the department when submitted during the protest period, but may not be accepted in any proceeding under chapter 120 or any circuit court action instituted under chapter 72.

(c) Unless the purchaser of tangible personal property that is incorporated into tangible personal property manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated for one's own use and subject to the tax imposed under s.

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212.06(1)(b) or is purchased for export under s. 212.06(5)(a)1.

- extends a certificate in compliance with the rules of the
- department, the dealer shall himself or herself be liable for
- 144 and pay the tax.
- (3) (a) A Any dealer who fails, neglects, or refuses to
- collect the tax or fees imposed under this chapter herein
- 147 provided, either by himself or herself or through the dealer's
- agents or employees, is, in addition to the penalty of being
- 149 liable for and paying the tax himself or herself, commits guilty
- 150 of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in
- 151 s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A dealer who willfully fails to collect a tax or fee
- after the department provides notice of the duty to collect the
- tax or fee is liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of
- the uncollected tax or fee. This penalty is in addition to any
- other penalty that may be imposed by law. A dealer who willfully
- 157 <u>fails to collect taxes or fees totaling:</u>
- 158 1. Less than \$300:
- a. For a first offense, commits a misdemeanor of the
- second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
- 161 775.083.
- b. For a second offense, commits a misdemeanor of the
- first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
- <u>775.083.</u>
- 165 c. For a third or subsequent offense, commits a felony of
- the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
- 167 <u>775.083</u>, or s. 775.084.
- 2. An amount equal to \$300 or more, but less than \$20,000,

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

- 3. An amount equal to \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 4. An amount equal to \$100,000 or more, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) The department shall give written notice of the duty to collect taxes or fees to the dealer by personal service, by sending notice to the dealer's last known address by registered mail, or by both personal service and mail.
- Section 3. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.—

(2)

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

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known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to collect tax on specific transactions, intentionally fails to collect such tax, shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by law, be liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of any unreported or any uncollected tax or fee. This penalty is in addition to any other penalty provided by law. A person who makes a false or fraudulent return with a willful intent to evade payment of taxes or fees totaling:

- 1. Less than \$300:
- a. For a first offense, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- b. For a second offense, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - c. For a third or subsequent offense, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - 2. An amount equal to \$300 or more, but less than \$20,000, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - 3. An amount equal to \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - 4. An amount equal to \$100,000 or more, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable and, upon conviction, for fine and punishment as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.

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775.084. Delivery of written notice may be made by certified mail, or by the use of such other method as is documented as being necessary and reasonable under the circumstances. The civil and criminal penalties imposed herein for failure to comply with a written notice alerting the person of the requirement to register the person's business as a dealer or to collect tax on specific transactions shall not apply if the person timely files a written challenge to such notice in accordance with procedures established by the department by rule or the notice fails to clearly advise that failure to comply with or timely challenge the notice will result in the imposition of the civil and criminal penalties imposed herein. 1. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is less than \$300, the first offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the second degree, the second offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction are felonies of the third degree. 2. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$300 or more but less than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree. 3. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree. 4. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes

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\$100,000 or more, the offense is a felony of the

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253 first degree.

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Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 212.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.14 Departmental powers; hearings; distress warrants; bonds; subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum.—
- In all cases where it is necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the department shall require a cash deposit, bond, or other security as a condition to a person obtaining or retaining a dealer's certificate of registration under this chapter. Such bond shall be in the form and such amount as the department deems appropriate under the particular circumstances. Every person failing to produce such cash deposit, bond, or other security as provided for herein shall not be entitled to obtain or retain a dealer's certificate of registration under this chapter, and the Department of Legal Affairs is hereby authorized to proceed by injunction, when so requested by the Department of Revenue, to prevent such person from doing business subject to the provisions of this chapter until such cash deposit, bond, or other security is posted with the department, and any temporary injunction for this purpose may be granted by any judge or chancellor authorized by law to grant injunctions. Any security required to be deposited may be sold by the department at public sale if it becomes necessary so to do in order to recover any tax, interest, or penalty due. Notice of such sale may be served personally or by mail upon the person who deposited the such security. If by mail, notice sent to the last known address as the same appears on the records of the department shall be

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sufficient for the purpose of this requirement. Upon such sale, the surplus, if any, above the amount due under this chapter shall be returned to the person who deposited the security. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer this subsection. For the purpose of the cash deposit, bond, or other security required by this subsection, the term "person" includes those entities defined in s. 212.02(12), as well as:

- (a) An individual or entity owning a controlling interest in an entity;
- (b) An individual or entity that has acquired an ownership interest or a controlling interest in a business that would otherwise be liable for posting a cash deposit, bond, or other security, unless the department has determined that the individual or entity is not liable for taxes, interest, or penalties as set forth in s. 213.758; or
- (c) An individual or entity seeking to obtain a dealer's certificate of registration for a business that will be operated at an identical location of a previous business that would otherwise have been liable for posting a cash deposit, bond, or other security, if the individual or entity fails to provide evidence that the business was acquired for consideration in an arms-length transaction.
- Section 5. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsection (3) of section 212.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.18 Administration of law; registration of dealers; rules.—
 - (3) (a) Every person desiring to engage in or conduct

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business in this state as a dealer, as defined in this chapter, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps that are subject to tax under s. 212.03, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in real property, as defined in this chapter, and every person who sells or receives anything of value by way of admissions, must file with the department an application for a certificate of registration for each place of business. The application must include, showing the names of the persons who have interests in such business and their residences, the address of the business, and such other data reasonably required by as the department may reasonably require. However, owners and operators of vending machines or newspaper rack machines are required to obtain only one certificate of registration for each county in which such machines are located. The department, by rule, may authorize a dealer that uses independent sellers to sell its merchandise to remit tax on the retail sales price charged to the ultimate consumer in lieu of having the independent seller register as a dealer and remit the tax. The department may appoint the county tax collector as the department's agent to accept applications for registrations. The application must be made to the department before the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation may engage in such business, and it must be accompanied by a registration fee of \$5. However, a registration fee is not required to accompany an application to engage in or conduct business to make mail order sales. The department may waive the registration fee for applications

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submitted through the department's Internet registration process.

The department, upon receipt of such application, (b) shall will grant to the applicant a separate certificate of registration for each place of business, which certificate may be canceled by the department or its designated assistants for any failure by the certificateholder to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter. The certificate is not assignable and is valid only for the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation to which issued. The certificate must be placed in a conspicuous place in the business or businesses for which it is issued and must be displayed at all times. Except as provided in this subsection, a $\frac{1}{100}$ person may not $\frac{1}{100}$ engage in business as a dealer or in leasing, renting, or letting of or granting licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, or real property, or as hereinbefore defined, nor shall any person sell or receive anything of value by way of admissions, without a valid first having obtained such a certificate. A or after such certificate has been canceled; no person may not shall receive a any license from any authority within the state to engage in any such business without a valid certificate first having obtained such a certificate or after such certificate has been canceled. A person may not engage The engaging in the business of selling or leasing tangible personal property or services or as a dealer; engage, as defined in this chapter, or the engaging in leasing, renting, or letting of or granting licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping

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accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps that are taxable under this chapter, or real property; r or engage the engaging in the business of selling or receiving anything of value by way of admissions, without a valid such certificate first being obtained or after such certificate has been canceled by the department, is prohibited.

- (c) 1. A The failure or refusal of any person who engages in acts requiring a certificate of registration under this subsection who fails or refuses to register commits, firm, copartnership, or corporation to so qualify when required hereunder is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Such acts are, or subject to injunctive proceedings as provided by law. A person who engages in acts requiring a certificate of registration and who fails or refuses to register is also subject Such failure or refusal also subjects the offender to a \$100 initial registration fee in lieu of the \$5 registration fee required by authorized in paragraph (a). However, the department may waive the increase in the registration fee if it finds is determined by the department that the failure to register was due to reasonable cause and not to willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud.
- 2.a. A person who willfully fails to register after the department provides notice of the duty to register as a dealer commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - b. The department shall give written notice of the duty to

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register to the person by personal service, by sending notice by registered mail to the person's last known address, or by both personal service and mail.

(d) (e) In addition to the certificate of registration, the department shall provide to each newly registered dealer an initial resale certificate that will be valid for the remainder of the period of issuance. The department shall provide each active dealer with an annual resale certificate. For purposes of this section, the term "active dealer" means a person who is currently registered with the department and who is required to file at least once during each applicable reporting period.

(e) (d) The department may revoke a any dealer's certificate of registration if $\frac{1}{2}$ when the dealer fails to comply with this chapter. Prior to revocation of a dealer's certificate of registration, the department must schedule an informal conference at which the dealer may present evidence regarding the department's intended revocation or enter into a compliance agreement with the department. The department must notify the dealer of its intended action and the time, place, and date of the scheduled informal conference by written notification sent by United States mail to the dealer's last known address of record furnished by the dealer on a form prescribed by the department. The dealer is required to attend the informal conference and present evidence refuting the department's intended revocation or enter into a compliance agreement with the department which resolves the dealer's failure to comply with this chapter. The department shall issue an administrative complaint under s. 120.60 if the dealer fails to attend the

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department's informal conference, fails to enter into a compliance agreement with the department resolving the dealer's noncompliance with this chapter, or fails to comply with the executed compliance agreement.

- (f)(e) As used in this paragraph, the term "exhibitor" means a person who enters into an agreement authorizing the display of tangible personal property or services at a convention or a trade show. The following provisions apply to the registration of exhibitors as dealers under this chapter:
- 1. An exhibitor whose agreement prohibits the sale of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter is not required to register as a dealer.
- 2. An exhibitor whose agreement provides for the sale at wholesale only of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter must obtain a resale certificate from the purchasing dealer but is not required to register as a dealer.
- 3. An exhibitor whose agreement authorizes the retail sale of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter must register as a dealer and collect the tax imposed under this chapter on such sales.
- 4. Any exhibitor who makes a mail order sale pursuant to s. 212.0596 must register as a dealer.

Any person who conducts a convention or a trade show must make his or her exhibitor's agreements available to the department for inspection and copying.

Section 6. Effective July 1, 2013, paragraph (d) of

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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:
- (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 Commission Trust Fund less \$5,000 each month, which shall be added to the amount calculated in subparagraph 3. and distributed accordingly.
- 3. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1. and 2., 0.095 percent shall be transferred to the Local Government Half-

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cent 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:
- 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

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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 certified as a facility for a new or retained professional sports franchise pursuant to s. 288.1162. Up to \$41,667 shall be distributed monthly by the department to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11621 for a facility for a spring training franchise. However, not more than \$416,670 may be distributed monthly in the aggregate to all certified applicants for facilities for spring training franchises. Distributions begin 60 days after such certification and continue for not more than 30 years,

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except as otherwise provided in s. 288.11621. A certified applicant identified in this sub-subparagraph may not receive more in distributions than expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided for in s. 288.1162(5) or s. 288.11621(3).

- c. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Department of Economic Opportunity 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 Department of Economic Opportunity 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.
- e. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Department of
 Economic Opportunity to the Department of Revenue that the
 Department of Economic Opportunity has approved a plan developed
 by the Florida Institute of Technology for establishing a space
 exploration research institute, the department shall distribute
 \$416,666 monthly to the Florida Institute of Technology for the
 purpose of operating a space exploration research institute.
 This amount represents sales and use taxes generated by visitor

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activity at the Kennedy Space Center and the Cape Canaveral Air

Force Station. The Florida Institute of Technology shall develop

a plan for the space exploration research institute in

conjunction with Space Florida.

- 7. All other proceeds must remain in the General Revenue Fund.
- Section 7. Effective upon this act becoming a law and retroactive to July 1, 2010, subsection (5) of section 213.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 213.13 Electronic remittance and distribution of funds collected by clerks of the court.—
 - (5) All court-related collections, including fees, fines, reimbursements, court costs, and other court-related funds that the clerks must remit to the state pursuant to law, must be transmitted electronically by the 10th 20th day of the month immediately following the month in which the funds are collected.
 - Section 8. Effective upon this act becoming a law, section 213.295, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 213.295 Automated sales suppression devices.-
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Automated sales suppression device" or "zapper" means a software program that falsifies the electronic records of electronic cash registers or other point-of-sale systems, including, but not limited to, transaction data and transaction reports. The term includes the software program, any device that carries the software program, or an Internet link to the software program.

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- (b) "Electronic cash register" means a device that keeps a register or supporting documents through the use of an electronic device or computer system designed to record transaction data for the purpose of computing, compiling, or processing retail sales transaction data in whatever manner.
- (c) "Phantom-ware" means a hidden programming option embedded in the operating system of an electronic cash register or hardwired into the electronic cash register that can be used to create a second set of records or may eliminate or manipulate transaction records, that may or may not be preserved in digital formats, to represent the true or manipulated record of transactions in the electronic cash register.
- (d) "Transaction data" includes items purchased by a customer, the price for each item, a taxability determination for each item; a segregated tax amount for each of the taxed items, the amount of cash or credit tendered, the net amount returned to the customer in change, the date and time of the purchase, the name, address, and identification number of the vendor, and the receipt or invoice number of the transaction.
- (e) "Transaction report" means a report that documents, but is not limited to documenting, the sales, taxes, or fees collected, media totals, and discount voids at an electronic cash register that is printed on a cash register tape at the end of a day or a shift, or a report that documents every action at an electronic cash register and that is stored electronically.
- (2) A person may not knowingly sell, purchase, install, transfer, possess, use, or access any automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware.

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(3) (a) A person who violates this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (b) A person who violates this section is liable for all taxes, fees, penalties, and interest due the state as a result of the use of an automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware and shall forfeit to the state as an additional penalty all profits associated with the sale or use of an automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware.
- (4) An automated sales suppression device, zapper, phantom-ware, or any device containing such device or software is a contraband article under ss. 932.701-932.706, the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 213.756, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 213.756 Funds collected are state tax funds.-
- (2) (a) In any action by a purchaser against a retailer, dealer, or vendor to obtain a refund of or to otherwise recover taxes, fees, or surcharges collected by the retailer, dealer, or vendor from the purchaser:
- 1. The purchaser in the action has the burden of proving all elements of its claim for a refund by clear and convincing evidence;
- 2. The sole remedy in the action is damages measured by the difference between what the retailer, dealer, or vendor collected as a tax, fee, or surcharge and what the retailer, dealer, or vendor paid to the taxing authority plus any discount or collection allowance authorized by law and taken by the

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retailer, dealer, or vendor; and

- 3. It is an affirmative defense to the action when the retailer, dealer, or vendor remitted the amount collected from the purchaser to the appropriate taxing authority, less any discount or collection allowance authorized by law; and.
- 4. It is an absolute defense to the action if the retailer, dealer, or vendor collected tax on delivery charges and resolved any tax liability on that issue in accordance with an agreement entered into with the Department of Revenue pursuant to s. 213.21.
- Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 220.153, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 220.153 Apportionment by sales factor.
 - (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Qualified capital expenditures" means expenditures in this state for purposes substantially related to a business's production or sale of goods or services. The expenditure must fund the acquisition of additional real property (land, buildings, including appurtenances, fixtures and fixed equipment, structures, etc.), including additions, replacements, major repairs, and renovations to real property which materially extend its useful life or materially improve or change its functional use and the furniture and equipment necessary to furnish and operate a new or improved facility. The term "qualified capital expenditures" does not include an expenditure for a passive investment or for an investment intended for the accumulation of reserves or the realization of profit for distribution to any person holding an ownership interest in the

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business. The term "qualified capital expenditures" does not include expenditures to acquire an existing business or expenditures in excess of \$125 million to acquire land or buildings.

Section 11. Subsection (4) of section 322.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.142 Color photographic or digital imaged licenses.-

The department may maintain a film negative or print file. The department shall maintain a record of the digital image and signature of the licensees, together with other data required by the department for identification and retrieval. Reproductions from the file or digital record are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall be made and issued only for departmental administrative purposes; for the issuance of duplicate licenses; in response to law enforcement agency requests; to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation pursuant to an interagency agreement for the purpose of accessing digital images for reproduction of licenses issued by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; to the Department of State pursuant to an interagency agreement to facilitate determinations of eligibility of voter registration applicants and registered voters in accordance with ss. 98.045 and 98.075; to the Department of Revenue pursuant to an interagency agreement for use in establishing paternity and establishing, modifying, or enforcing support obligations in Title IV-D cases; to the Department of Revenue for use in establishing positive identification for tax administration purposes; to the Department of Children and Family Services

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pursuant to an interagency agreement to conduct protective investigations under part III of chapter 39 and chapter 415; to the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to an interagency agreement specifying the number of employees in each of that department's regions to be granted access to the records for use as verification of identity to expedite the determination of eligibility for public assistance and for use in public assistance fraud investigations; or to the Department of Financial Services pursuant to an interagency agreement to facilitate the location of owners of unclaimed property, the validation of unclaimed property claims, and the identification of fraudulent or false claims.

Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 336.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

October July 1 of each year to be effective January 1 of the following year. However, levies of the tax which were in effect on July 1, 2002, and which expire on August 31 of any year may be reimposed at the current authorized rate to be effective September 1 of the year of expiration. All impositions shall be required to end on December 31 of a year. A decision to rescind the tax shall not take effect on any date other than December 31 and shall require a minimum of 60 days' notice to the department of such decision.

Section 13. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 336.025, Florida

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729 Statutes, are amended to read:

336.025 County transportation system; levy of local option fuel tax on motor fuel and diesel fuel.—

- (1) (a) In addition to other taxes allowed by law, there may be levied as provided in ss. 206.41(1)(e) and 206.87(1)(c) a 1-cent, 2-cent, 3-cent, 4-cent, 5-cent, or 6-cent local option fuel tax upon every gallon of motor fuel and diesel fuel sold in a county and taxed under the provisions of part I or part II of chapter 206.
- 1. All impositions and rate changes of the tax shall be levied before October July 1 to be effective January 1 of the following year for a period not to exceed 30 years, and the applicable method of distribution shall be established pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4). However, levies of the tax which were in effect on July 1, 2002, and which expire on August 31 of any year may be reimposed at the current authorized rate effective September 1 of the year of expiration. Upon expiration, the tax may be relevied provided that a redetermination of the method of distribution is made as provided in this section.
- 2. County and municipal governments shall utilize moneys received pursuant to this paragraph only for transportation expenditures.
- 3. Any tax levied pursuant to this paragraph may be extended on a majority vote of the governing body of the county. A redetermination of the method of distribution shall be established pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4), if, after July 1, 1986, the tax is extended or the tax rate changed,

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for the period of extension or for the additional tax.

- (b) In addition to other taxes allowed by law, there may be levied as provided in s. 206.41(1)(e) a 1-cent, 2-cent, 3-cent, 4-cent, or 5-cent local option fuel tax upon every gallon of motor fuel sold in a county and taxed under the provisions of part I of chapter 206. The tax shall be levied by an ordinance adopted by a majority plus one vote of the membership of the governing body of the county or by referendum.
- 1. All impositions and rate changes of the tax shall be levied before October July 1, to be effective January 1 of the following year. However, levies of the tax which were in effect on July 1, 2002, and which expire on August 31 of any year may be reimposed at the current authorized rate effective September 1 of the year of expiration.
- 2. The county may, prior to levy of the tax, establish by interlocal agreement with one or more municipalities located therein, representing a majority of the population of the incorporated area within the county, a distribution formula for dividing the entire proceeds of the tax among county government and all eligible municipalities within the county. If no interlocal agreement is adopted before the effective date of the tax, tax revenues shall be distributed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4). If no interlocal agreement exists, a new interlocal agreement may be established prior to June 1 of any year pursuant to this subparagraph. However, any interlocal agreement agreed to under this subparagraph after the initial levy of the tax or change in the tax rate authorized in this section shall under no circumstances materially or adversely

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affect the rights of holders of outstanding bonds which are backed by taxes authorized by this paragraph, and the amounts distributed to the county government and each municipality shall not be reduced below the amount necessary for the payment of principal and interest and reserves for principal and interest as required under the covenants of any bond resolution outstanding on the date of establishment of the new interlocal agreement.

- 3. County and municipal governments shall use moneys received pursuant to this paragraph for transportation expenditures needed to meet the requirements of the capital improvements element of an adopted comprehensive plan or for expenditures needed to meet immediate local transportation problems and for other transportation-related expenditures that are critical for building comprehensive roadway networks by local governments. For purposes of this paragraph, expenditures for the construction of new roads, the reconstruction or resurfacing of existing paved roads, or the paving of existing graded roads shall be deemed to increase capacity and such projects shall be included in the capital improvements element of an adopted comprehensive plan. Expenditures for purposes of this paragraph shall not include routine maintenance of roads.
- (5)(a) By October July 1 of each year, the county shall notify the Department of Revenue of the rate of the taxes levied pursuant to paragraphs (1)(a) and (b), and of its decision to rescind or change the rate of a tax, if applicable, and shall provide the department with a certified copy of the interlocal agreement established under subparagraph (1)(b)2. or

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subparagraph (3)(a)1. with distribution proportions established by such agreement or pursuant to subsection (4), if applicable. A decision to rescind a tax <u>may shall</u> not take effect on any date other than December 31 and <u>requires</u> shall require a minimum of 60 days' notice to the Department of Revenue of such decision.

Section 14. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of section 443.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

443.131 Contributions.—

- (3) VARIATION OF CONTRIBUTION RATES BASED ON BENEFIT EXPERIENCE.—
- (h) Additional conditions for variation from the standard rate.—An employer's contribution rate may not be reduced below the standard rate under this section unless:
- 1. All contributions, reimbursements, interest, and penalties incurred by the employer for wages paid by him or her in all previous calendar quarters, except the 4 calendar quarters immediately preceding the calendar quarter or calendar year for which the benefit ratio is computed, are paid; and
- 2. The employer has produced for inspection and copying all work records in his or her possession, custody, or control which were requested by the Department of Economic Opportunity or its tax collection service provider pursuant to s.
- 837 443.171(5); and
 - 3.2. The employer entitled to a rate reduction must have at least one annual payroll as defined in subparagraph (b)1. unless the employer is eligible for additional credit under the

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Federal Unemployment Tax Act. If the Federal Unemployment Tax Act is amended or repealed in a manner affecting credit under the federal act, this section applies only to the extent that additional credit is allowed against the payment of the tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

The tax collection service provider shall assign an earned contribution rate to an employer under subparagraph 1. the quarter immediately after the quarter in which all contributions, reimbursements, interest, and penalties are paid in full and all work records requested pursuant to s. 443.171(5) have been produced for inspection and copying to the Department of Economic Opportunity or the tax collection service provider.

Section 15. Effective January 1, 2013, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 443.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 443.141 Collection of contributions and reimbursements.-
- (1) PAST DUE CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSEMENTS; DELINQUENT, ERRONEOUS, INCOMPLETE, OR INSUFFICIENT REPORTS.—
- (a) Interest.—Contributions or reimbursements unpaid on the date due bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month through December 31, 2012. Beginning January 1, 2013, the interest rate shall be calculated in accordance with s. 213.235, except that the rate of interest shall never be greater than 1 percent per month, from and after the that date due until payment plus accrued interest is received by the tax collection service provider, unless the service provider finds that the employing unit has good reason for failing to pay the

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contributions or reimbursements when due. Interest collected under this subsection must be paid into the Special Employment Security Administration Trust Fund.

Section 16. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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