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A bill to be entitled An act relating to communications services taxes; amending s. 202.105, F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 202.11, F.S.; modifying definitions; removing the definitions of the terms "cable service" and "enhanced zip code"; adding definitions for the terms "digital good," "digital service, " "Internet access service, " and "video service"; amending ss. 202.125, 202.16, 202.20, and 202.24, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes in terminology; amending s. 202.18, F.S.; removing a cross-reference to conform; amending s. 202.195, F.S.; clarifying provisions exempting from the public records law certain proprietary confidential business information held by a local governmental entity for the purpose of assessing the local communications services tax; amending s. 202.22, F.S.; providing an exception to the provision holding a dealer of communications services harmless from liability when the dealer fails to correct a customer's local taxing jurisdiction following notice by the Department of Revenue; eliminating provisions requiring that the department provide a database for determining the local taxing jurisdiction in which a service address is located; amending s. 202.23, F.S.; removing a provision relating to assigning a purchaser to a local taxing jurisdiction, to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 202.231, F.S.; requiring the

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Department of Revenue to aggregate monthly and make available to the public on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis certain sales and net tax information; amending s. 202.26, F.S.; conforming cross-references; eliminating a requirement that the department adopt a rule governing certain databases; amending s. 202.28, F.S.; deleting provisions imposing a penalty against a dealer of communications services which incorrectly assigns a service address, to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 212.05, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "prepaid calling arrangement"; amending ss. 203.01, 610.118, and 624.105, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing for certain retroactive effect; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 202.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

202.105 Legislative findings and intent.-

(1) It is declared to be a specific legislative finding that the creation of this chapter fulfills important state interests by reforming the tax laws to provide a fair, efficient, and uniform method for taxing communications services sold in this state. This chapter is essential to the continued economic vitality of this increasingly important industry because it restructures state and local taxes and fees to

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account for the impact of federal legislation, industry deregulation, and the multitude of convergence of service offerings that is now taking place among providers offering functionally equivalent communications services in today's marketplace. This chapter promotes the increased competition that accompanies deregulation by embracing a competitively neutral tax policy that will free consumers to choose a provider based on tax-neutral considerations. This chapter further spurs new competition by simplifying an extremely complicated state and local tax and fee system. Simplification will lower the cost of collecting taxes and fees, increase service availability, and place downward pressure on price. Newfound administrative efficiency is demonstrated by a reduction in the number of returns that a provider must file each month. By restructuring separate taxes and fees into a revenue-neutral communications services tax centrally administered by the department, this chapter will ensure that the growth of the industry is unimpaired by excessive governmental regulation. The tax imposed pursuant to this chapter is a replacement for taxes and fees previously imposed and is not a new tax. The taxes imposed and administered pursuant to this chapter are of general application and are imposed in a uniform, consistent, and nondiscriminatory manner. Section 2. Section 202.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to

Section 2. Section 202.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 202.11 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:
- (1) "Cable service" means the transmission of video,
 audio, or other programming service to purchasers, and the

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purchaser interaction, if any, required for the selection or use of any such programming service, regardless of whether the programming is transmitted over facilities owned or operated by the cable service provider or over facilities owned or operated by one or more other dealers of communications services. The term includes point-to-point and point-to-multipoint distribution services by which programming is transmitted or broadcast by microwave or other equipment directly to the purchaser's premises, but does not include direct-to-home satellite service. The term includes basic, extended, premium, pay-per-view, digital, and music services.

(1)(2) "Communications services" means the transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals, including video eable services, to a point, or between or among points, by or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, optical, microwave, or other medium or method now in existence or hereafter devised, regardless of the protocol used for such transmission or conveyance. The term includes such transmission, conveyance, or routing in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, code, or protocol of the content for purposes of transmission, conveyance, or routing without regard to whether such service is referred to as voice-over-Internet-protocol services or is classified by the Federal Communications Commission as enhanced or value-added. The term does not include:

(a) Information services.

(b) Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on

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- (c) The sale or rental of tangible personal property.
- (d) The sale of advertising, including, but not limited to, directory advertising.
 - (e) Bad check charges.
 - (f) Late payment charges.
 - (g) Billing and collection services.
 - (h) Internet access service, electronic mail service, electronic bulletin board service, or similar online computer services.
 - (i) Digital goods.
 - (j) Digital services.
 - $\underline{(2)}$ "Dealer" means a person registered with the department as a provider of communications services in this state.
 - (3) (4) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
 - (4) "Digital good" means any downloaded good or product that is delivered or transferred by means other than tangible storage media, including downloaded games, software, music, or other digital content. The term does not include video service.
 - (5) "Digital service" means any service, other than video service, which is provided electronically, including remotely provided access to or use of software or another digital good, and also includes the following services, if they are provided remotely: monitoring, security, distance learning, energy management, medical diagnostic, mechanical diagnostic, and vehicle tracking services. If a digital service is bundled for sale with the transmission, conveyance, or routing of any

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information or signals, the bundled service is a digital service unless the tax imposed under this chapter and chapter 203 has not been paid with respect to such transmission, conveyance, or routing.

- $\underline{(6)}$ "Direct-to-home satellite service" has the meaning ascribed in the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. s. 303(v).
- (7) (6) "Information service" means the offering of a capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, using, or making available information via communications services, including, but not limited to, electronic publishing, web-hosting service, and end-user 900 number service. The term does not include any video, audio, or other programming service that uses point-to-multipoint distribution by which programming is delivered, transmitted, or broadcast by any means, including any interaction that may be necessary for selecting and using the service, regardless of whether the programming is delivered, transmitted, or broadcast over facilities owned or operated by the seller or another, or whether denominated as cable service or as basic, extended, premium, pay-per-view, digital, music, or two-way cable service.
- (8) "Internet access service" has the same meaning as ascribed to the term "Internet access" by s. 1105(5) of the Internet Tax Freedom Act, 47 U.S.C. s. 151 note, as amended by Pub. L. No. 110-108.
- (9)(7) "Mobile communications service" means commercial mobile radio service, as defined in 47 C.F.R. s. 20.3 as in effect on June 1, 1999. The term does not include air-ground radiotelephone service as defined in 47 C.F.R. s. 22.99 as in

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effect on June 1, 1999.

- (10) (8) "Person" has the meaning ascribed in s. 212.02.
- (11) (9) "Prepaid calling arrangement" means the separately stated retail sale by advance payment of communications services that must be paid for in advance; that may be used to place or receive consist exclusively of telephone calls originated; that are enabled 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 of which the number declines on a predetermined basis with use in a known amount.
- $\underline{(12)}$ "Purchaser" means the person paying for or obligated to pay for communications services.
- (13)(11) "Retail sale" means the sale of communications services for any purpose other than for resale or for use as a component part of or for integration into communications services to be resold in the ordinary course of business. However, any sale for resale must comply with s. 202.16(2) and the rules adopted thereunder.
- $\underline{\text{(14)}}$ "Sale" means the provision of communications services for a consideration.
- (15)(13) "Sales price" means the total amount charged in money or other consideration by a dealer for the sale of the right or privilege of using communications services in this state, including any property or other service, not described in paragraph (a), which is services that are part of the sale and for which the charge is not separately itemized on a customer's bill or separately allocated under subparagraph (b)8. The sales

price of communications services <u>may shall</u> not be reduced by any separately identified components of the charge <u>which that</u> constitute expenses of the dealer, including, but not limited to, sales taxes on goods or services purchased by the dealer, property taxes, taxes measured by net income, and universalservice fund fees.

- (a) The sales price of communications services <u>includes</u> shall include, whether or not separately stated, charges for any of the following:
- 1. The connection, movement, change, or termination of communications services.
 - 2. The detailed billing of communications services.
- 3. The sale of directory listings in connection with a communications service.
 - 4. Central office and custom calling features.
 - 5. Voice mail and other messaging service.
 - 6. Directory assistance.

- 7. The service of sending or receiving a document commonly referred to as a facsimile or "fax," except when performed during the course of providing professional or advertising services.
- (b) The sales price of communications services does not include charges for any of the following:
- 1. An Any excise tax, sales tax, or similar tax levied by the United States or any state or local government on the purchase, sale, use, or consumption of any communications service, including, but not limited to, a any tax imposed under this chapter or chapter 203 which is permitted or required to be

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added to the sales price of such service, if the tax is stated separately.

- 2. \underline{A} Any fee or assessment levied by the United States or any state or local government, including, but not limited to, regulatory fees and emergency telephone surcharges, which <u>mustises required to be added</u> to the price of <u>the such service if the fee or assessment is separately stated.</u>
- 3. Communications services paid for by inserting coins into coin-operated communications devices available to the public.
 - 4. The sale or recharge of a prepaid calling arrangement.
- 5. The provision of air-to-ground communications services, defined as a radio service provided to <u>a purchaser purchasers</u> while on board an aircraft.
- 6. A dealer's internal use of communications services in connection with its business of providing communications services.
- 7. Charges for property or other services that are not part of the sale of communications services, if such charges are stated separately from the charges for communications services.
- 8. To the extent required by federal law, Charges for goods and services that are exempt from tax under this chapter, including Internet access services but excluding any item described in paragraph (a), that which are not separately itemized on a customer's bill, but that which can be reasonably identified from the selling dealer's books and records kept in the regular course of business. The dealer may support the allocation of charges with books and records kept in the regular

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course of business covering the dealer's entire service area, including territories outside this state.

(16) (14) "Service address" means:

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section:
- 1. The location of the communications equipment from which communications services originate or at which communications services are received by the customer;
- 2. In the case of a communications service paid through a credit or payment mechanism that does not relate to a service address, such as a bank, travel, debit, or credit card, and in the case of third-number and calling-card calls, the term "service address" means the address of the central office, as determined by the area code and the first three digits of the seven-digit originating telephone number; or
- 3. If the location of the equipment described in subparagraph 1. is not known and subparagraph 2. is inapplicable, the term "service address" means the location of the customer's primary use of the communications service. For purposes of this subparagraph, the location of the customer's primary use of a communications service is the residential street address or the business street address of the customer.
- (b) In the case of $\underline{\text{video}}$ cable services and direct-to-home satellite services, the location where the customer receives the services in this state.
- (c) In the case of mobile communications services, the customer's place of primary use.
- $\underline{(17)}$ "Unbundled network element" means a network element, as defined in 47 U.S.C. s. 153(29), to which access is

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provided on an unbundled basis pursuant to 47 U.S.C. s. 251(c)(3).

(18) (16) "Private communications service" means a communications service that entitles the subscriber or user to exclusive or priority use of a communications channel or group of channels between or among channel termination points, regardless of the manner in which such channel or channels are connected, and includes switching capacity, extension lines, stations, and any other associated services that which are provided in connection with the use of such channel or channels.

$(19) \frac{(17)}{(17)}$ (a) "Customer" means:

- 1. The person or entity that contracts with the home service provider for mobile communications services; or
- 2. If the end user of mobile communications services is not the contracting party, the end user of the mobile communications service. This subparagraph only applies for the purpose of determining the place of primary use.
 - (b) "Customer" does not include:
 - 1. A reseller of mobile communications services; or
- 2. A serving carrier under an agreement to serve the customer outside the home service provider's licensed service area.
- (18) "Enhanced zip code" means a United States postal zip code of 9 or more digits.
- $\underline{(20)}$ "Home service provider" means the facilities-based carrier or reseller with which the customer contracts for the provision of mobile communications services.
 - (21) (20) "Licensed service area" means the geographic area

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in which the home service provider is authorized by law or contract to provide mobile communications service to the customer.

- (22) (21) "Place of primary use" means the street address representative of where the customer's use of the mobile communications service primarily occurs, which must be:
- (a) The residential street address or the primary business street address of the customer; and
- (b) Within the licensed service area of the home service provider.
- (23) (22) (a) "Reseller" means a provider who purchases communications services from another communications service provider and then resells, uses as a component part of, or integrates the purchased services into a mobile communications service.
- (b) The term "Reseller" does not include a serving carrier with which a home service provider arranges for the services to its customers outside the home service provider's licensed service area.
- (24) (23) "Serving carrier" means a facilities-based carrier providing mobile communications service to a customer outside a home service provider's or reseller's licensed service area.
- (25) (24) "Video service" means the transmission of video, audio, or other programming service to a purchaser, and the purchaser interaction, if any, required for the selection or use of a programming service, regardless of whether the programming is transmitted over facilities owned or operated by the video

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service provider or over facilities owned or operated by another dealer of communications services. The term includes point-to-point and point-to-multipoint distribution services through which programming is transmitted or broadcast by microwave or other equipment directly to the purchaser's premises, but does not include direct-to-home satellite service. The term includes basic, extended, premium, pay-per-view, digital video, two-way cable, and music services has the same meaning as that provided in s. 610.103.

- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 202.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 202.125 Sales of communications services; specified exemptions.—
- (1) The separately stated sales price of communications services sold to residential households is exempt from the tax imposed by s. 202.12 and s. 203.01(1)(b)3. This exemption does not apply to any residence that constitutes all or part of a transient public lodging establishment as defined in chapter 509, any mobile communications service, any video cable service, or any direct-to-home satellite service.
- Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 202.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 202.16 Payment.—The taxes imposed or administered under this chapter and chapter 203 shall be collected from all dealers of taxable communications services on the sale at retail in this state of communications services taxable under this chapter and chapter 203. The full amount of the taxes on a credit sale, installment sale, or sale made on any kind of deferred payment

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plan is due at the moment of the transaction in the same manner as a cash sale.

- (2)(a) A sale of communications services that are used as a component part of or integrated into a communications service or prepaid calling arrangement for resale, including, but not limited to, carrier-access charges, interconnection charges paid by providers of mobile communication services or other communication services, charges paid by a video cable service provider providers for the purchase of video programming or the transmission of video or other programming by another dealer of communications services, charges for the sale of unbundled network elements, and any other intercompany charges for the use of facilities for providing communications services for resale, must be made in compliance with the rules of the department. A Any person who makes a sale for resale which is not in compliance with these rules is liable for any tax, penalty, and interest due for failing to comply, to be calculated pursuant to s. 202.28(2)(a).
- Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) 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:

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(c)1. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, proceeds of the taxes levied pursuant to s. 202.19, less amounts deducted for costs of administration in accordance with paragraph (b), shall be distributed monthly to the appropriate

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jurisdictions. The proceeds of taxes imposed pursuant to s. 202.19(5) shall be distributed in the same manner as discretionary surtaxes are distributed, in accordance with ss. 212.054 and 212.055.

- 2. The department shall make any adjustments to the distributions pursuant to this section which are necessary to reflect the proper amounts due to individual jurisdictions or trust funds. In the event that the department adjusts amounts due to reflect a correction in the situsing of a customer, such adjustment shall be limited to the amount of tax actually collected from such customer by the dealer of communication services.
- 3.a. Notwithstanding the time period specified in s.

 202.22(5), Adjustments in distributions which are necessary to correct misallocations between jurisdictions shall be governed by this subparagraph. If the department determines that misallocations between jurisdictions occurred, it shall provide written notice of such determination to all affected jurisdictions. The notice shall include the amount of the misallocations, the basis upon which the determination was made, data supporting the determination, and the identity of each affected jurisdiction. The notice shall also inform all affected jurisdictions of their authority to enter into a written agreement establishing a method of adjustment as described in sub-subparagraph c.
- b. An adjustment affecting a distribution to a jurisdiction which is less than 90 percent of the average monthly distribution to that jurisdiction for the 6 months

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immediately preceding the department's determination, as reported by all communications services dealers, shall be made in the month immediately following the department's determination that misallocations occurred.

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If an adjustment affecting a distribution to a jurisdiction equals or exceeds 90 percent of the average monthly distribution to that jurisdiction for the 6 months immediately preceding the department's determination, as reported by all communications services dealers, the affected jurisdictions may enter into a written agreement establishing a method of adjustment. If the agreement establishing a method of adjustment provides for payments of local communications services tax monthly distributions, the amount of any such payment agreed to may not exceed the local communications services tax monthly distributions available to the jurisdiction that was allocated amounts in excess of those to which it was entitled. If affected jurisdictions execute a written agreement specifying a method of adjustment, a copy of the written agreement shall be provided to the department no later than the first day of the month following 90 days after the date the department transmits notice of the misallocation. If the department does not receive a copy of the written agreement within the specified time period, an adjustment affecting a distribution to a jurisdiction made pursuant to this sub-subparagraph shall be prorated over a time period that equals the time period over which the misallocations occurred.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 202.195, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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202.195 Proprietary confidential business information; public records exemption.—

- (1) Proprietary confidential business information obtained from a telecommunications company or <u>from a franchised or certificated video service provider cable company</u> for the purposes of <u>imposing fees for occupying the public rights-of-way</u>, assessing the local communications services tax pursuant to s. 202.19, <u>or occupying</u> or regulating the public rights-of-way, held by a local governmental entity, is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Such proprietary confidential business information held by a local governmental entity may be used only for the purposes of <u>imposing such fees</u>, assessing such tax, or regulating such rights-of-way, and may not be used for any other purposes, including, but not limited to, commercial or competitive purposes.
- (3) Nothing in This exemption does not expand expands the information or documentation that a local governmental entity may properly request under applicable law pursuant to the imposition of fees for occupying the rights-of-way, the local communication services tax, or the regulation of its public rights-of-way.
- Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 202.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 202.20 Local communications services tax conversion rates.—
- 475 (2)

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the

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term "replaced revenue sources," as used in this section, means the following taxes, charges, fees, or other impositions to the extent that the respective local taxing jurisdictions were authorized to impose them prior to July 1, 2000.

- 1. With respect to municipalities and charter counties and the taxes authorized by s. 202.19(1):
- a. The public service tax on telecommunications authorized by former s. 166.231(9).
- b. Franchise fees on $\underline{\text{video}}$ cable service providers as authorized by 47 U.S.C. s. 542.
 - c. The public service tax on prepaid calling arrangements.
- d. Franchise fees on dealers of communications services which use the public roads or rights-of-way, up to the limit set forth in s. 337.401. For purposes of calculating rates under this section, it is the legislative intent that charter counties be treated as having had the same authority as municipalities to impose franchise fees on recurring local telecommunication service revenues before prior to July 1, 2000. However, the Legislature recognizes that the authority of charter counties to impose such fees is in dispute, and the treatment provided in this section is not an expression of legislative intent that charter counties actually do or do not possess such authority.
- e. Actual permit fees relating to placing or maintaining facilities in or on public roads or rights-of-way, collected from providers of long-distance, cable, and mobile communications services for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999; however, if a municipality or charter county elects the option to charge permit fees pursuant to s. 337.401(3)(c)1.a.,

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such fees $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ not be included as a replaced revenue source.

- 2. With respect to all other counties and the taxes authorized in s. 202.19(1), franchise fees on $\underline{\text{video}}$ cable service providers as authorized by 47 U.S.C. s. 542.
- Section 8. Section 202.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 202.22 Determination of local tax situs.-
- (1) A dealer of communications services who is obligated to collect and remit a local communications services tax imposed under s. 202.19 shall be held harmless from any liability, including tax, interest, and penalties, which would otherwise be due solely as a result of an assignment of a service address to an incorrect local taxing jurisdiction, unless the liability arises from tax that is due with respect to taxable services that are included on bills to a customer which are dated on or after the first day of the 4th month after the dealer is notified by the department that the customer has been incorrectly assigned. if the dealer of communications services exercises due diligence in applying one or more of the following methods for determining the local taxing jurisdiction in which a service address is located:
- (a) Employing an electronic database provided by the department under subsection (2).
- (b) Employing a database developed by the dealer or supplied by a vendor which has been certified by the department under subsection (3).
 - (c)1. Employing enhanced zip codes to assign each street

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address, address range, post office box, or post office box range in the dealer's service area to a specific local taxing jurisdiction.

- 2. If an enhanced zip code overlaps boundaries of municipalities or counties, or if an enhanced zip code cannot be assigned to the service address because the service address is in a rural area or a location without postal delivery, the dealer of communications services or its database vendor shall assign the affected service addresses to one specific local taxing jurisdiction within such zip code based on a reasonable methodology. A methodology satisfies this subparagraph if the information used to assign service addresses is obtained by the dealer or its database vendor from:
 - a. A database provided by the department;
- b. A database certified by the department under subsection (3);
- c. Responsible representatives of the relevant local taxing jurisdictions; or
- d. The United States Census Bureau or the United States
 Postal Service.
- (d) Employing a database of street addresses or other assignments that does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)-(c), but meets the criteria set forth in paragraph (3) (a) at the time of audit by the department.
- (2) (a) The department shall, subject to legislative appropriation, create as soon as practical and feasible, and thereafter maintain, an electronic database that gives due and proper regard to any format that is approved by the American

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National Standards Institute's Accredited Standards Committee X12 and that designates for each street address, address range, post office box, or post office box range in the state, including any multiple postal street addresses applicable to one street location, the local taxing jurisdiction in which the street address, address range, post office box, or post office box range is located and the appropriate code for each such local taxing jurisdiction, identified by one nationwide standard numeric code. The nationwide standard numeric code must contain the same number of numeric digits, and each digit, or combination of digits, must refer to the same level of taxing jurisdiction throughout the United States using a format similar to FIPS 55-3 or other appropriate standard approved by the Federation of Tax Administrators and the Multistate Tax Commission. Each address or address range or post office box or post office box range must be provided in standard postal format, including the street number, street number range, street name, post office box number, post office box range, and zip code. The department shall provide notice of the availability of the database, and any subsequent revision thereof, by publication in the Florida Administrative Weekly. (b) 1. Each local taxing jurisdiction shall furnish to the department all information needed to create and update the electronic database, including changes in service addresses, annexations, incorporations, reorganizations, and any other changes in jurisdictional boundaries. The information furnished to the department must specify an effective date, which must be the next ensuing January 1 or July 1, and such information must

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be furnished to the department at least 120 days prior to the effective date. However, the requirement that counties submit information pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to appropriation.

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The department shall update the electronic database in accordance with the information furnished by local taxing jurisdictions under subparagraph 1. Each update must specify the effective date as the next ensuing January 1 or July 1 and must be posted by the department on a website not less than 90 days prior to the effective date. A substantially affected person may provide notice to the database administrator of an objection to information contained in the electronic database. If an objection is supported by competent evidence, the department shall forward the evidence to the affected local taxing jurisdictions and update the electronic database in accordance with the determination furnished by local taxing jurisdictions to the department. The department shall also furnish the update on magnetic or electronic media to any dealer of communications services or vendor who requests the update on such media. However, the department may collect a fee from the dealer of communications services which does not exceed the actual cost of furnishing the update on magnetic or electronic media. Information contained in the electronic database is conclusive for purposes of this chapter. The electronic database is not an order, a rule, or a policy of general applicability. 3. Each update must identify the additions, deletions, and

other changes to the preceding version of the database.

For purposes of this section, a database must be

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certified by the department pursuant to rules that implement the following criteria and procedures:

- (a) The database must assign street addresses, address ranges, post office boxes, or post office box ranges to the proper jurisdiction with an overall accuracy rate of 95 percent at a 95 percent level of confidence, as determined through a statistically reliable sample. The accuracy must be measured based on the entire geographic area within the state covered by such database.
- (b) Upon receipt of an application for certification or recertification of a database, the provisions of s. 120.60 shall apply, except that the department shall examine the application and, within 90 days after receipt, notify the applicant of any apparent errors or omissions and request any additional information determined necessary. The applicant shall designate an individual responsible for providing access to all records, facilities, and processes the department determines are reasonably necessary to review, inspect, or test to make a determination regarding the application. Such access must be provided within 10 working days after notification.
- (c) The application must be in the form prescribed by rule and must include the applicant's name, federal employer identification number, mailing address, business address, and any other information required by the department. The application may request that the applicant identify the applicant's proposal for testing the database.
- (d) Each application for certification must be approved or denied upon written notice within 180 days after receipt of a

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completed application. The notice must specify the grounds for denial, inform the applicant of any remedy that is available, and indicate the procedure that must be followed. Filing of a petition under chapter 120 does not preclude the department from certifying the database upon a demonstration that the deficiencies have been corrected.

- (e) Certification or recertification of a database under this subsection is effective from the date of the department's notice approving the application until the expiration of 3 or 4 years following such date, as set forth in the notice, except as provided in paragraph (f):
- (f) An application for recertification of a database must be received by the department not more than 3 years after the date of any prior certification. The application and procedures relating thereto shall be governed by this subsection, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. When an application for recertification has been timely submitted, the existing certification shall not expire but shall remain effective until the application has received final action by the department, or if the application is denied, until the denial is no longer subject to administrative or judicial review or such later date as may be fixed by order of the reviewing court.
- (g) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if a dealer submits an application for certification on or before the later of October 1, 2001, or the date that is 30 days after the date on which the applicable department rule becomes effective, the 180-day time limit set forth in paragraph (d) does not apply. During the time the application is under

consideration by the department or, if the application is denied, until the denial is no longer subject to administrative or judicial review or until a later date fixed by order of the reviewing court:

- 1. For purposes of computing the amount of the deduction to which such dealer is entitled under s. 202.28, the dealer shall be deemed to have used a certified database pursuant to paragraph (1) (b).
- 2. In the event that such application is approved, such approval shall be deemed to have been effective on the date of the application or October 1, 2001, whichever is later.
- (4) (a) As used in this section, "due diligence" means the care and attention that is expected from, and ordinarily exercised by, a reasonable and prudent person under the circumstances.
- (b) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a dealer of communications services is exercising due diligence in applying one or more of the methods set forth in subsection (1) if the dealer:
- 1. Expends reasonable resources to accurately and reliably implement such method. However, the employment of enhanced zip codes pursuant to paragraph (1)(c) satisfies the requirements of this subparagraph; and
- 2. Maintains adequate internal controls in assigning street addresses, address ranges, post offices boxes, and post office box ranges to taxing jurisdictions. Internal controls are adequate if the dealer of communications services:
 - a. Maintains and follows procedures to obtain and

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implement periodic and consistent updates to the database at least once every 6 months; and

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b. Corrects errors in the assignments of service addresses to local taxing jurisdictions within 120 days after the dealer discovers such errors.

(5) If a dealer of communications services does not use one or more of the methods specified in subsection (1) for determining the local taxing jurisdiction in which a service address is located, the dealer of communications services may be held liable to the department for any tax, including interest and penalties, which is due as a result of assigning the service address to an incorrect local taxing jurisdiction. However, the dealer of communications services is not liable for any tax, interest, or penalty to the extent that such amount was collected and remitted by the dealer of communications services with respect to a tax imposed by another local taxing jurisdiction. Upon determining that an amount was collected and remitted by a dealer of communications services with respect to a tax imposed by another local taxing jurisdiction, the department shall adjust the respective amounts of the proceeds paid to each such taxing jurisdiction under s. 202.18 in the month immediately following such determination.

(6) (a) Pursuant to rules adopted by the department, each dealer of communications services must notify the department of the methods it intends to employ for determining the local taxing jurisdiction in which service addresses are located.

(b) Notwithstanding s. 202.28, if a dealer of communications services employs a method of assigning service

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addresses other than as set forth in paragraph (1) (a), paragraph (1) (b), or paragraph (1) (c), the deduction allowed to the dealer of communications services as compensation under s. 202.28 shall be 0.25 percent of that portion of the tax due and accounted for and remitted to the department which is attributable to such method of assigning service addresses other than as set forth in paragraph (1) (a), paragraph (1) (b), or paragraph (1) (c).

- (7) As used in this section, "enhanced zip code" means a United States postal zip code of 9 or more digits.
- (8) All local communications services taxes collected by a dealer are subject to the provisions of s. 213.756. The hold harmless protection provided by subsection (1) does not entitle a dealer to retain or take credits for taxes collected from any customers that are assigned to an incorrect local taxing jurisdiction in excess of the taxes due to the correct local taxing jurisdiction for that customer. Dealers are entitled to refunds of or credits for such excess collections only upon making refunds or providing credits to the customer.
- Section 9. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 202.23, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 202.23 Procedure on purchaser's request for refund or credit of communications services taxes.—
- (2) This section provides the sole and exclusive procedure and remedy for a purchaser who claims that a dealer has collected communications services taxes imposed or administered under this chapter which were not due. An action that arises as a result of the claimed collection of taxes that were not due may not be commenced or maintained by or on behalf of a

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purchaser against a dealer, a municipality, a county, or the state unless the purchaser pleads and proves that the purchaser has exhausted the procedures in subsection (1) and that the defendant has failed to comply with subsection (1). However, a dealer who does not make a determination no determination by a dealer under paragraph (1)(c) shall be deemed a failure to comply with subsection (1) if the dealer has complied with the obligations imposed on the dealer by paragraphs (1)(d), (e), and (f). In any such action, it is a complete defense if that the dealer, a municipality, a county, or the state has refunded the taxes claimed or credited the purchaser's account. In such an action against a dealer, it is also a complete defense that, collecting the tax, the dealer used one or more of the methods set forth in s. 202.22 for assigning the purchaser to a local taxing jurisdiction. An Such action is barred unless it is commenced within 180 days following the date of the dealer's written response under paragraph (1)(f), or within 1 year following submission of the purchaser's request to the dealer if the dealer failed to issue a timely written response. The relief available to a purchaser as a result of collection of communications services taxes that were not due is limited to a refund of or credit for such taxes.

(5) A dealer who has collected and remitted amounts that were not due, as determined by the department under paragraph (1)(e), who has issued a refund or credit to the purchaser for such amounts, and who takes a credit or receives a refund from the department for such amounts as provided in subsection (3) is not subject to assessment for any of the tax that was refunded

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or credited or for any interest or penalty with respect to the tax. In addition, a dealer who modifies his or her tax compliance practices to conform to a department determination under paragraph (1) (e) is not subject to assessment as a result of such modification, absent a subsequent change in law $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ update to a database pursuant to s. 202.22.

- Section 10. Subsection (3) is added to section 202.231, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 202.231 Provision of information to local taxing jurisdictions.—

- (3) The gross taxable sales and net tax information contained in the monthly reports required by this section shall be aggregated on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, and the aggregate jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction information shall be made available by the department to the public through the department's website for each fiscal year this chapter has been in effect.
- Section 11. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 202.24, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 202.24 Limitations on local taxes and fees imposed on dealers of communications services.—
- (2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), each public body is prohibited from:
- 1. Levying on or collecting from dealers or purchasers of communications services any tax, charge, fee, or other imposition on or with respect to the provision or purchase of communications services.
 - 2. Requiring any dealer of communications services to

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enter into or extend the term of a franchise or other agreement that requires the payment of a tax, charge, fee, or other imposition.

- 3. Adopting or enforcing any provision of any ordinance or agreement to the extent that such provision obligates a dealer of communications services to charge, collect, or pay to the public body a tax, charge, fee, or other imposition.
- Municipalities and counties may not negotiate those terms and conditions related to franchise fees or the definition of gross revenues or other definitions or methodologies related to the payment or assessment of franchise fees on providers of cable or video services.
 - (c) This subsection does not apply to:

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- 1. Local communications services taxes levied under this chapter.
 - 2. Ad valorem taxes levied pursuant to chapter 200.
 - 3. Business taxes levied under chapter 205.
 - 4. "911" service charges levied under chapter 365.
- 5. Amounts charged for the rental or other use of property owned by a public body which is not in the public rights-of-way to a dealer of communications services for any purpose, including, but not limited to, the placement or attachment of equipment used in the provision of communications services.
- 6. Permit fees of general applicability which are not related to placing or maintaining facilities in or on public roads or rights-of-way.
 - 7. Permit fees related to placing or maintaining

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facilities in or on public roads or rights-of-way pursuant to s. 337.401.

- 8. Any in-kind requirements, institutional networks, or contributions for, or in support of, the use or construction of public, educational, or governmental access facilities allowed under federal law and imposed on providers of cable or video service pursuant to any existing ordinance or an existing franchise agreement granted by each municipality or county, under which ordinance or franchise agreement service is provided before prior to July 1, 2007, or as permitted under chapter 610. Nothing in This subparagraph does not shall prohibit the ability of providers of cable or video service from recovering the to recover such expenses as allowed under federal law.
 - 9. Special assessments and impact fees.
- 10. Pole attachment fees that are charged by a local government for attachments to utility poles owned by the local government.
- 11. Utility service fees or other similar user fees for utility services.
- 12. Any other generally applicable tax, fee, charge, or imposition authorized by general law on July 1, 2000, which is not specifically prohibited by this subsection or included as a replaced revenue source in s. 202.20.
- Section 12. Paragraphs (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) of subsection (3) of section 202.26, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 202.26 Department powers.-
 - (3) To administer the tax imposed by this chapter, the

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department may adopt rules relating to:

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- (f) The records and methods necessary for a dealer to demonstrate the exercise of due diligence as defined by s. $202.22 \ \frac{202.22(4)(b)}{(b)}$.
- (g) The creation of the database described in s. 202.22(2) and the certification and recertification of the databases as described in s. 202.22(3).
 - (g) (h) The registration of dealers.
- (h)(i) The review of applications for, and the issuance of, direct-pay permits, and the returns required to be filed by holders thereof.
- (i) (j) The types of books and records kept in the regular course of business which must be available during an audit of a dealer's books and records when the dealer has made an allocation or attribution pursuant to the definition of sales prices in s. 202.11(15)(b)8. $\frac{202.11(13)(b)8}{}$ and examples of methods for determining the reasonableness thereof. Books and records kept in the regular course of business include, but are not limited to, general ledgers, price lists, cost records, customer billings, billing system reports, tariffs, and other regulatory filings and rules of regulatory authorities. The Such records may be required to be made available to the department in an electronic format when so kept by the dealer. The dealer may support the allocation of charges with books and records kept in the regular course of business covering the dealer's entire service area, including territories outside this state. During an audit, the department may reasonably require production of any additional books and records found necessary

to assist in its determination.

Section 13. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 202.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

202.28 Credit for collecting tax; penalties.—

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- (e) If a dealer of communications services does not use one or more of the methods specified in s. 202.22(1) for assigning service addresses to local jurisdictions and assigns one or more service addresses to an incorrect local jurisdiction in collecting and remitting local communications services taxes imposed under s. 202.19, the dealer shall be subject to a specific penalty of 10 percent of any tax collected but reported to the incorrect jurisdiction as a result of incorrect assignment, except that the penalty imposed under this paragraph with respect to a single return may not exceed \$10,000.
- Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 203.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 203.01 Tax on gross receipts for utility and communications services.—
- (1)(a)1. A tax is imposed on gross receipts from utility services that are delivered to a retail consumer in this state. The $\frac{\text{Such}}{\text{Such}}$ tax shall be levied as provided in paragraphs (b)-(j).
- 2. A tax is levied on communications services as defined in s. $\underline{202.11(1)}$ $\underline{202.11(2)}$. The Such tax shall be applied to the same services and transactions as are subject to taxation under chapter 202, and to communications services that are subject to the exemption provided in s. 202.125(1). The Such tax shall be applied to the sales price of communications services when sold

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at retail, as <u>the</u> such terms are defined in s. 202.11, shall be due and payable at the same time as the taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 202, and shall be administered and collected pursuant to the provisions of chapter 202.

Section 15. Paragraph (e) of 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 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:
 - (e)1. At the rate of 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 must be paid for in advance; that may be used to place or receive consist exclusively of telephone calls; that are enabled originated by using an access number, authorization code, or other means that may be manually, electronically, or otherwise

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entered; and that are sold in predetermined units or dollars whose number declines on a predetermined basis 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 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

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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.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 610.118, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

610.118 Impairment; court-ordered operations.-

- (1) If an incumbent cable or video service provider is required to operate under its existing franchise and is legally prevented by a lawfully issued order of a court of competent jurisdiction from exercising its right to terminate its existing franchise pursuant to the terms of s. 610.105, any certificateholder providing cable service or video service in whole or in part within the service area that is the subject of the incumbent cable or video service provider's franchise shall, for as long as the court order remains in effect, comply with the following franchise terms and conditions as applicable to the incumbent cable or video service provider in the service area:
- (a) The certificateholder shall pay to the municipality or county:
- 1. Any prospective lump-sum or recurring per-subscriber funding obligations to support public, educational, and governmental access channels or other prospective franchise-required monetary grants related to public, educational, or governmental access facilities equipment and capital costs. Prospective lump-sum payments shall be made on an equivalent per-subscriber basis calculated as follows: the amount of the

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prospective funding obligations divided by the number of subscribers being served by the incumbent cable service provider at the time of payment, divided by the number of months remaining in the incumbent cable or video service provider's franchise equals the monthly per subscriber amount to be paid by the certificateholder until the expiration or termination of the incumbent cable or video service provider's franchise; and

2. If the incumbent cable or video service provider is required to make payments for the funding of an institutional network, the certificateholder shall pay an amount equal to the incumbent's funding obligations but not to exceed 1 percent of the sales price, as defined in s. 202.11(15) 202.11(13), for the taxable monthly retail sales of cable or video programming services the certificateholder received from subscribers in the affected municipality or county. All definitions and exemptions under chapter 202 apply in the determination of taxable monthly retail sales of cable or video programming services.

Section 17. Section 624.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.105 Waiver of customer liability.—Any regulated company as defined in s. 350.111, any electric utility as defined in s. 366.02(2), any utility as defined in s. 367.021(12) or s. 367.022(2) and (7), and any provider of communications services as defined in s. 202.11(1) 202.11(2) may charge for and include an optional waiver of liability provision in their customer contracts under which the entity agrees to waive all or a portion of the customer's liability for service from the entity for a defined period in the event of the

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customer's call to active military service, death, disability, involuntary unemployment, qualification for family leave, or similar qualifying event or condition. Such provisions may not be effective in the customer's contract with the entity unless affirmatively elected by the customer. No such provision shall constitute insurance so long as the provision is a contract between the entity and its customer.

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Section 18. The following changes made in this act are intended to be remedial in nature and apply retroactively, but do not provide a basis for an assessment of any tax not paid or create a right to a refund or credit of any tax paid before the general effective date of this act:

- (1) The changes made in section 2 of this act to subsections renumbered as subsections (9), (11), and (15) of s. 202.11, Florida Statutes;
- (2) The changes made in section 7 of this act to s. 202.22, Florida Statutes; and
- 1054 (3) The changes made in section 14 of this act to

 1055 paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of s. 212.05, Florida Statutes.

 1056 Section 19. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.