A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to review of exemptions and exclusions 3 from the tax on sales, use, and other transactions; 4 requiring the Senate and House of Representatives to 5 appoint a Joint Legislative Review Committee to 6 oversee the review of exemptions from the tax on 7 sales, use, and other transactions and make 8 recommendations regarding the review; creating s. 9 11.9035, F.S.; providing a short title; providing 10 responsibilities of the Joint Legislative Review 11 Committee for the purpose of reviewing exemptions from the general state sales and use tax and exclusions of 12 13 sales of services from such taxation; providing for 14 meetings and governance by joint rules; providing 15 definitions; specifying powers and duties; providing 16 for reports; requiring continuing periodic review of sales tax exemptions and exclusions; providing for 17 legislative proposals; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; 18 19 providing for future elimination of all sales, rental, 20 use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax 21 exemptions under the section except those for general 22 groceries, medical, guide dogs for the blind, hospital 23 meals and rooms, household fuels, meals delivered by 24 nonprofit volunteer organizations as a charitable 25 function, and certain books, lunches, and publications 26 used or provided at schools for students grades K 27 through 12; repealing s. 212.051, F.S., relating to 28 exemption for equipment, machinery, and other

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materials for pollution control; repealing s. 212.052, F.S., relating to exemption for research or development costs; repealing s. 212.0598, F.S., relating to partial exemption for air carriers' maintenance bases; repealing s. 212.0602, F.S., relating to a limited exemption for education; repealing s. 212.0801, F.S., relating to an exemption for qualified aircraft; repealing s. 212.0821, F.S., relating to legislative intent that political subdivisions and public libraries use sales tax exemption certificates for certain purchases; repealing s. 212.09, F.S., relating to trade-ins deducted; repealing s. 212.096, F.S., relating to credit for job creation in enterprise zones; repealing s. 212.097, F.S., relating to Urban High Crime area job tax credit; repealing s. 212.098, F.S., relating to rural job tax credit; providing for future repeal of certain provisions of ss. 212.02, 212.03, 212.031, 212.04, 212.05, 212.0506, 212.06, 212.0601, 212.07, 212.081, 212.12, 212.20, and 376.75, F.S., relating to various sales and use tax exemptions, exclusions, and credits; providing exceptions; providing effective dates.

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WHEREAS, Florida's current budget difficulties require the state to consider innovative solutions in addressing the long-term viability of the state's tax structure, and

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WHEREAS, the state's tax structure should treat individuals fairly and equitably, imposing similar tax burdens on people in similar circumstances, and

WHEREAS, exemptions to the state's sales tax should serve an important state interest and should be uniform in the effect on citizens of the state, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that a periodic sunset and review of all sales tax exemptions will serve to restore fairness to the state's tax structure, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall appoint a Joint Legislative Review Committee for the purposes of overseeing the review of exemptions from the tax on sales, use, and other transactions required by s. 11.9035, Florida Statutes, and making recommendations to the Legislature regarding the review of exemptions.

Section 2. Section 11.9035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 11.9035 Sales and use tax exemption and exclusion review.
- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida Sales Tax Fairness Restoration Act."
- (2) SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS REVIEW.—The Joint Legislative

 Review Committee shall conduct comprehensive, periodic reviews

 of all exemptions from the general state sales and use tax and

 exclusions of sales of services from such taxation as provided

 by this section.

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	(3)	PROCE	DURES.—Th	ne comm	nittee	for	each	revi	ew	cycle	shall
have	its	initia	l meeting	g no la	ater t	han	Septer	mber	1,	2012,	and
there	eafte	er as n	ecessary	at the	e call	of	the cl	nair	at	the t	ime and
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majoı	rity	of the	committe	ee memk	oers f	rom	each l	nouse	. [uring	the
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- (4) RULES.—For purposes of this section, the committee shall be governed by joint rules adopted by the Legislature pursuant to the authority to adopt rules under s. 4, Art. III of the State Constitution.
 - (5) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "General state sales and use tax" means the sales and use tax imposed under chapter 212.
- (b) "Service" means a service within any of the following service categories under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS):
 - 1. Personal services.
 - 2. Professional services.
 - 3. Business services.
- 104 4. Financial services.
- 105 5. Media services.

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- 106 6. Entertainment and sports services.
- 7. Construction services.
- 108 8. Institutional services.
- 109 9. Transportation services.
- 110 10. Health services.

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(6) POWERS AND DUTIES.—The committee shall have the power and duty to conduct a comprehensive review of all current and future exemptions from the general state sales and use tax and the exclusion of sales of services from such taxation. The committee shall establish criteria by which each exemption or exclusion shall be evaluated. In developing the evaluation criteria, the committee shall consider the following principles of taxation:

- (a) Equity.—The tax system should treat individuals equitably. It should impose similar tax burdens on people in similar circumstances and should minimize regressivity.
- (b) Simplicity, transparency, and compliance.—The tax system should facilitate taxpayer compliance. It should be simple and easy to understand and should provide visibility and awareness of the taxes being paid.
- (c) Neutrality.—The tax system should affect taxpayers uniformly and consistently. The primary purpose of any tax should be to raise revenue for appropriate governmental functions, rather than to influence business and personal decisions.
- (d) Stability.—The tax system should produce revenues in a stable and reliable manner that is sufficient to fund appropriate governmental functions and expenditures.
- (e) Integration.—The tax system should balance the need for integration of federal, state, and local taxation.
- (f) Public purpose.—Any sales and use tax exemption or exclusion under the tax system should be based upon a determination that the exemption or exclusion promotes an

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important state interest and should benefit citizens as equally
as possible.

- (7) FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—In conducting its review of each exemption from the general state sales and use tax or the exclusion of the sale of a service from such taxation, the committee shall make findings of fact and recommend whether the exemption should be retained, modified, or repealed or whether the exclusion should be retained or eliminated. Each recommendation must be made by majority vote of the committee members from each house. If a majority vote of the committee members from each house cannot be achieved, the committee must recommend that the exemption or exclusion be repealed. The findings of fact and recommendations of the committee shall be made by reports to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 - (8) EXEMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS REVIEW.—
- (a) The committee may use its discretion in determining the order in which it reviews the exemptions and exclusions. For the initial review, the committee shall submit, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, its initial report on one-third of the exemptions and exclusions by November 1, 2012, its report on the second one-third of the exemptions and exclusions by March 1, 2013, and its report on the final one-third of the exemptions and exclusions by July 1, 2013, with no duplication of exemptions or exclusions from one report to the next. Thereafter, the committee shall review every 3 years approximately one-third of the exemptions and exclusions with no duplication of exemptions or exclusions reviewed from

one 3-year period to the next 3-year period. The committee shall submit its 3-year period review reports no later than December 1 of the year before the next regular session after the third year of each 3-year review cycle. The committee shall begin a new 9-year review cycle of all exemptions from the general state sales and use tax and all exclusions of sales of services from such taxation every 9 years after the termination of the previous review cycle.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, exemptions and exclusions for necessities, including, but not limited to, exemptions for general groceries as described in s. 212.08(1), exemptions for medical products or supplies as described in s. 212.08(2), health services, residential housing, residential electricity, and home heating fuel, and sales of property or services that the state is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States may not be subject to review by the committee or repeal in legislation proposed by the committee.
- (9) LEGISLATION.—At the regular session after submission of each annual report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, the committee shall introduce in both houses of the Legislature bills presenting for reenactment, modification, or repeal those exemptions from the general state sales and use tax or any imposition of such taxation on sales of services that were recommended by the committee in the report submitted immediately before the session in which introduced. Each bill introduced must be restricted to a single exemption or the imposition of

the tax on a single service and must be submitted to a vote of the members of each house of the Legislature no later than the eighth week of the session in which introduced, unless the substance of the bill has already been voted on by the members of that house of the Legislature in another bill during that session and either passed or defeated or the bill has already been submitted to the members of the other house and has been defeated.

- and use tax or exemption from imposition of such tax on sales of services, that is not prohibited from review by the committee under the requirements of paragraph (8) (b) and is not modified or reenacted by the end of the regular session after any 9-year review period, stands repealed on July 1 after the end of the regular session immediately after the 9-year review period.
- (11) CONSTRUCTION.—This section does not preclude a legislator from filing for any legislative session a bill proposing to modify, repeal, or enact any exemption from the general state sales and use tax or the imposition of such taxation on the sales of any service.
- Section 3. Effective July 1, 2015, section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(1) EXEMPTIONS; GENERAL GROCERIES.-

- (a) Food products for human consumption are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (b) For the purpose of this chapter, as used in this subsection, the term "food products" means edible commodities, whether processed, cooked, raw, canned, or in any other form, which are generally regarded as food. This includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:
- 1. Cereals and cereal products, baked goods, oleomargarine, meat and meat products, fish and seafood products, frozen foods and dinners, poultry, eggs and egg products, vegetables and vegetable products, fruit and fruit products, spices, salt, sugar and sugar products, milk and dairy products, and products intended to be mixed with milk.
- 2. Natural fruit or vegetable juices or their concentrates or reconstituted natural concentrated fruit or vegetable juices, whether frozen or unfrozen, dehydrated, powdered, granulated, sweetened or unsweetened, seasoned with salt or spice, or unseasoned; coffee, coffee substitutes, or cocoa; and tea, unless it is sold in a liquid form.
- 3. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments that do not have eating facilities.
- (c) The exemption provided by this subsection does not apply to:
- 1. Food products sold as meals for consumption on or off the premises of the dealer.
- 2. Food products furnished, prepared, or served for consumption at tables, chairs, or counters or from trays,

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glasses, dishes, or other tableware, whether provided by the dealer or by a person with whom the dealer contracts to furnish, prepare, or serve food products to others.

- 3. Food products ordinarily sold for immediate consumption on the seller's premises or near a location at which parking facilities are provided primarily for the use of patrons in consuming the products purchased at the location, even though such products are sold on a "take out" or "to go" order and are actually packaged or wrapped and taken from the premises of the dealer.
- 4. Sandwiches sold ready for immediate consumption on or off the seller's premises.
- 5. Food products sold ready for immediate consumption within a place, the entrance to which is subject to an admission charge.
 - 6. Food products sold as hot prepared food products.
- 7. Soft drinks, including, but not limited to, any nonalcoholic beverage, any preparation or beverage commonly referred to as a "soft drink," or any noncarbonated drink made from milk derivatives or tea, if sold in cans or similar containers.
- 8. Ice cream, frozen yogurt, and similar frozen dairy or nondairy products in cones, small cups, or pints, popsicles, frozen fruit bars, or other novelty items, whether or not sold separately.
- 9. Food that is prepared, whether on or off the premises, and sold for immediate consumption. This does not apply to food prepared off the premises and sold in the original sealed

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container, or the slicing of products into smaller portions.

10. Food products sold through a vending machine, pushcart, motor vehicle, or any other form of vehicle.

- 11. Candy and any similar product regarded as candy or confection, based on its normal use, as indicated on the label or advertising thereof.
- 12. Bakery products sold by bakeries, pastry shops, or like establishments having eating facilities, except when sold for consumption off the seller's premises.
- 13. Food products served, prepared, or sold in or by restaurants, lunch counters, cafeterias, hotels, taverns, or other like places of business.
 - (d) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "For consumption off the seller's premises" means that the food or drink is intended by the customer to be consumed at a place away from the dealer's premises.
- 2. "For consumption on the seller's premises" means that the food or drink sold may be immediately consumed on the premises where the dealer conducts his or her business. In determining whether an item of food is sold for immediate consumption, the customary consumption practices prevailing at the selling facility shall be considered.
- 3. "Premises" shall be construed broadly, and means, but is not limited to, the lobby, aisle, or auditorium of a theater; the seating, aisle, or parking area of an arena, rink, or stadium; or the parking area of a drive-in or outdoor theater. The premises of a caterer with respect to catered meals or beverages shall be the place where such meals or beverages are

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307 served.

- 4. "Hot prepared food products" means those products, items, or components which have been prepared for sale in a heated condition and which are sold at any temperature that is higher than the air temperature of the room or place where they are sold. "Hot prepared food products," for the purposes of this subsection, includes a combination of hot and cold food items or components where a single price has been established for the combination and the food products are sold in such combination, such as a hot meal, a hot specialty dish or serving, or a hot sandwich or hot pizza, including cold components or side items.
- (e)1. Food or drinks not exempt under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) are exempt, notwithstanding those paragraphs, when purchased with food coupons or Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children vouchers issued under authority of federal law.
- 2. This paragraph is effective only while federal law prohibits a state's participation in the federal food coupon program or Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children if there is an official determination that state or local sales taxes are collected within that state on purchases of food or drinks with such coupons.
- 3. This paragraph shall not apply to any food or drinks on which federal law shall permit sales taxes without penalty, such as termination of the state's participation.
- (f) The application of the tax on a package that contains exempt food products and taxable nonfood products depends upon the essential character of the complete package.

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1. If the taxable items represent more than 25 percent of the cost of the complete package and a single charge is made, the entire sales price of the package is taxable. If the taxable items are separately stated, the separate charge for the taxable items is subject to tax.

- 2. If the taxable items represent 25 percent or less of the cost of the complete package and a single charge is made, the entire sales price of the package is exempt from tax. The person preparing the package is liable for the tax on the cost of the taxable items going into the complete package. If the taxable items are separately stated, the separate charge is subject to tax.
 - (2) EXEMPTIONS; MEDICAL.-

(a) There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter any medical products and supplies or medicine dispensed according to an individual prescription or prescriptions written by a prescriber authorized by law to prescribe medicinal drugs; hypodermic needles; hypodermic syringes; chemical compounds and test kits used for the diagnosis or treatment of human disease, illness, or injury; and common household remedies recommended and generally sold for internal or external use in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of illness or disease in human beings, but not including cosmetics or toilet articles, notwithstanding the presence of medicinal ingredients therein, according to a list prescribed and approved by the Department of Health, which list shall be certified to the Department of Revenue from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue. There shall also be exempt from

the tax imposed by this chapter artificial eyes and limbs; orthopedic shoes; prescription eyeglasses and items incidental thereto or which become a part thereof; dentures; hearing aids; crutches; prosthetic and orthopedic appliances; and funerals. In addition, any items intended for one-time use which transfer essential optical characteristics to contact lenses shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter; however, this exemption shall apply only after \$100,000 of the tax imposed by this chapter on such items has been paid in any calendar year by a taxpayer who claims the exemption in such year. Funeral directors shall pay tax on all tangible personal property used by them in their business.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection:

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

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applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance and also means articles intended for use as a compound of any such articles, including, but not limited to, cold creams, suntan lotions, makeup, and body lotions.

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- 3. "Toilet articles" means any article advertised or held out for sale for grooming purposes and those articles that are customarily used for grooming purposes, regardless of the name by which they may be known, including, but not limited to, soap, toothpaste, hair spray, shaving products, colognes, perfumes, shampoo, deodorant, and mouthwash.
- "Prescription" includes any order for drugs or medicinal supplies written or transmitted by any means of communication by a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of the state to prescribe such drugs or medicinal supplies and intended to be dispensed by a pharmacist. The term also includes an orally transmitted order by the lawfully designated agent of such practitioner. The term also includes an order written or transmitted by a practitioner licensed to practice in a jurisdiction other than this state, but only if the pharmacist called upon to dispense such order determines, in the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that the order is valid and necessary for the treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness. The term also includes a pharmacist's order for a product selected from the formulary created pursuant to s. 465.186. A prescription may be retained in written form, or the pharmacist may cause it to be recorded in a data processing system, provided that such order can be produced in printed form upon

419 lawful request.

- (c) Chlorine shall not be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter when used for the treatment of water in swimming pools.
 - (d) Lithotripters are exempt.
 - (e) Human organs are exempt.
- (f) Sales of drugs to or by physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and hospitals in connection with medical treatment are exempt.
- (g) Medical products and supplies used in the cure, mitigation, alleviation, prevention, or treatment of injury, disease, or incapacity which are temporarily or permanently incorporated into a patient or client by a practitioner of the healing arts licensed in the state are exempt.
- (h) The purchase by a veterinarian of commonly recognized substances possessing curative or remedial properties which are ordered and dispensed as treatment for a diagnosed health disorder by or on the prescription of a duly licensed veterinarian, and which are applied to or consumed by animals for alleviation of pain or the cure or prevention of sickness, disease, or suffering are exempt. Also exempt are the purchase by a veterinarian of antiseptics, absorbent cotton, gauze for bandages, lotions, vitamins, and worm remedies.
- (i) X-ray opaques, also known as opaque drugs and radiopaque, such as the various opaque dyes and barium sulphate, when used in connection with medical X rays for treatment of bodies of humans and animals, are exempt.
 - (j) Parts, special attachments, special lettering, and

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other like items that are added to or attached to tangible personal property so that a handicapped person can use them are exempt when such items are purchased by a person pursuant to an individual prescription.

(k) This subsection shall be strictly construed and enforced.

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(3) EXEMPTIONS; CERTAIN FARM EQUIPMENT.—There shall be no tax on the sale, rental, lease, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of power farm equipment used exclusively on a farm or in a forest in the agricultural production of crops or products as produced by those agricultural industries included in s. 570.02(1), or for fire prevention and suppression work with respect to such crops or products. Harvesting may not be construed to include processing activities. This exemption is not forfeited by moving farm equipment between farms or forests. However, this exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser, renter, or lessee signs a certificate stating that the farm equipment is to be used exclusively on a farm or in a forest for agricultural production or for fire prevention and suppression, as required by this subsection. Possession by a seller, lessor, or other dealer of a written certification by the purchaser, renter, or lessee certifying the purchaser's, renter's, or lessee's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the nontaxable amounts, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

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(4) EXEMPTIONS; ITEMS BEARING OTHER EXCISE TAXES, ETC.—
(a) Also exempt are:

1. Water delivered to the purchaser through pipes or conduits or delivered for irrigation purposes. The sale of drinking water in bottles, cans, or other containers, including water that contains minerals or carbonation in its natural state or water to which minerals have been added at a water treatment facility regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection or the Department of Health, is exempt. This exemption does not apply to the sale of drinking water in bottles, cans, or other containers if carbonation or flavorings, except those added at a water treatment facility, have been added. Water that has been enhanced by the addition of minerals and that does not contain any added carbonation or flavorings is also exempt.

2. All fuels used by a public or private utility, including any municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, in the generation of electric power or energy for sale. Fuel other than motor fuel and diesel fuel is taxable as provided in this chapter with the exception of fuel expressly exempt herein. Motor fuels and diesel fuels are taxable as provided in chapter 206, with the exception of those motor fuels and diesel fuels used by railroad locomotives or vessels to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, which are taxable under this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's railroad locomotives or vessels that were used in interstate or foreign commerce and that had at

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least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year of the carrier, such ratio to be determined at the close of the fiscal year of the carrier. However, during the fiscal year in which the carrier begins its initial operations in this state, the carrier's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year, and subsequently, additional tax shall be paid on the motor fuel and diesel fuels, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the carrier's railroad locomotives' or vessels' miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total Florida purchases made in this state of motor and diesel fuels to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax shall be set forth in s. 212.054. Fuels used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax.

3. The transmission or wheeling of electricity.

(b) Alcoholic beverages and malt beverages are not exempt. The terms "alcoholic beverages" and "malt beverages" as used in this paragraph have the same meanings ascribed to them in ss. 561.01(4) and 563.01, respectively. It is determined by the Legislature that the classification of alcoholic beverages made in this paragraph for the purpose of extending the tax imposed by this chapter is reasonable and just, and it is intended that such tax be separate from, and in addition to, any other tax imposed on alcoholic beverages.

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(5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE.

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(a) Items in agricultural use and certain nets. There exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter nets designed and used exclusively by commercial fisheries; disinfectants, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and weed killers used for application on crops or groves, including commercial nurseries and home vegetable gardens, used in dairy barns or on poultry farms for the purpose of protecting poultry or livestock, or used directly on poultry or livestock; portable containers or movable receptacles in which portable containers are placed, used for processing farm products; field and garden seeds, including flower seeds; nursery stock, seedlings, cuttings, or other propagative material purchased for growing stock; seeds, seedlings, cuttings, and plants used to produce food for human consumption; cloth, plastic, and other similar materials used for shade, mulch, or protection from frost or insects on a farm; generators used on poultry farms; and liquefied petroleum gas or other fuel used to heat a structure in which started pullets or broilers are raised; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser or lessee signs a certificate stating that the item to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein. Also exempt are cellophane wrappers, glue for tin and glass (apiarists), mailing cases for honey, shipping cases, window cartons, and baling wire and twine used for baling hay, when used by a farmer to contain, produce, or process an agricultural commodity.

(b) Machinery and equipment used to increase productive

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output.-

1. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased for exclusive use by a new business in spaceport activities as defined by s. 212.02 or for use in new businesses that manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property at fixed locations are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used in a new business in this state. Such purchases must be made prior to the date the business first begins its productive operations, and delivery of the purchased item must be made within 12 months after that date.

2. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased for exclusive use by an expanding facility which is engaged in spaceport activities as defined by s. 212.02 or for use in expanding manufacturing facilities or plant units which manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property at fixed locations in this state are exempt from any amount of tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used to increase the productive output of such expanded facility or business by not less than 10 percent.

3.a. To receive an exemption provided by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., a qualifying business entity shall apply to the department for a temporary tax exemption permit. The application shall state that a new business exemption or expanded business exemption is being sought. Upon a tentative

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affirmative determination by the department pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the department shall issue such permit.

b. The applicant shall maintain all necessary books and records to support the exemption. Upon completion of purchases of qualified machinery and equipment pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the temporary tax permit shall be delivered to the department or returned to the department by certified or registered mail.

c. If, in a subsequent audit conducted by the department, it is determined that the machinery and equipment purchased as exempt under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. did not meet the criteria mandated by this paragraph or if commencement of production did not occur, the amount of taxes exempted at the time of purchase shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business entity, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the date of purchase, in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

d. If a qualifying business entity fails to apply for a temporary exemption permit or if the tentative determination by the department required to obtain a temporary exemption permit is negative, a qualifying business entity shall receive the exemption provided in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. through a refund of previously paid taxes. No refund may be made for such taxes unless the criteria mandated by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. have been met and commencement of production has occurred.

4. The department shall adopt rules governing applications

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for, issuance of, and the form of temporary tax exemption permits; provisions for recapture of taxes; and the manner and form of refund applications, and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of increased productive output, commencement of production, and qualification for exemption.

5. The exemptions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. do not apply to machinery or equipment purchased or used by electric utility companies, communications companies, oil or gas exploration or production operations, publishing firms that do not export at least 50 percent of their finished product out of the state, any firm subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, or any firm that does not manufacture, process, compound, or produce for sale items of tangible personal property or that does not use such machinery and equipment in spaceport activities as required by this paragraph. The exemptions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. shall apply to machinery and equipment purchased for use in phosphate or other solid minerals severance, mining, or processing operations.

6. For the purposes of the exemptions provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2., these terms have the following meanings:

a. "Industrial machinery and equipment" means tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more and that is used as an integral part in the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production of

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tangible personal property for sale or is exclusively used in spaceport activities. A building and its structural components are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the industrial machinery and equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the machinery and equipment are replaced. Heating and airconditioning systems are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the production process, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities. The term includes parts and accessories only to the extent that the exemption thereof is consistent with the provisions of this paragraph.

b. "Productive output" means the number of units actually produced by a single plant, operation, or product line in a single continuous 12-month period, irrespective of sales.

Increases in productive output shall be measured by the output for 12 continuous months selected by the expanding business following the completion of installation of such machinery or equipment over the output for the 12 continuous months immediately preceding such installation. However, in no case may such time period begin later than 2 years following the completion of installation of the new machinery and equipment. The units used to measure productive output shall be physically comparable between the two periods, irrespective of sales.

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- Machinery and equipment used in production of

electrical or steam energy.-

1. The purchase of machinery and equipment for use at a fixed location which machinery and equipment are necessary in the production of electrical or steam energy resulting from the burning of boiler fuels other than residual oil is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. Such electrical or steam energy must be primarily for use in manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing for sale items of tangible personal property in this state. Use of a de minimis amount of residual fuel to facilitate the burning of nonresidual fuel shall not reduce the exemption otherwise available under this paragraph.

2. In facilities where machinery and equipment are necessary to burn both residual and nonresidual fuels, the exemption shall be prorated. Such proration shall be based upon the production of electrical or steam energy from nonresidual fuels as a percentage of electrical or steam energy from all fuels. If it is determined that 15 percent or less of all electrical or steam energy generated was produced by burning residual fuel, the full exemption shall apply. Purchasers claiming a partial exemption shall obtain such exemption by refund of taxes paid, or as otherwise provided in the department's rules.

3. The department may adopt rules that provide for implementation of this exemption. Purchasers of machinery and equipment qualifying for the exemption provided in this paragraph shall furnish the vendor with an affidavit stating that the item or items to be exempted are for the use designated herein. Any person furnishing a false affidavit to the vendor

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for the purpose of evading payment of any tax imposed under this chapter shall be subject to the penalty set forth in s. 212.085 and as otherwise provided by law. Purchasers with self-accrual authority shall maintain all documentation necessary to prove the exempt status of purchases.

- (d) Machinery and equipment used under federal procurement contract.
- 1. Industrial machinery and equipment purchased by an expanding business which manufactures tangible personal property pursuant to federal procurement regulations at fixed locations in this state are exempt from the tax imposed in this chapter upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that such items are used to increase the implicit productive output of the expanded business by not less than 10 percent. The percentage of increase is measured as deflated implicit productive output for the calendar year during which the installation of the machinery or equipment is completed or during which commencement of productive output for the preceding calendar year. In no case may the commencement of production begin later than 2 years following completion of installation of the machinery or equipment.
- 2. The amount of the exemption allowed shall equal the taxes otherwise imposed by this chapter on qualifying industrial machinery or equipment reduced by the percentage of gross receipts from cost-reimbursement type contracts attributable to the plant or operation to total gross receipts so attributable, accrued for the year of completion or commencement.

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3. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall inure to the taxpayer only through refund of previously paid taxes. Such refund shall be made within 30 days of formal approval by the department of the taxpayer's application, which application may be made on an annual basis following installation of the machinery or equipment.

- 4. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Cost-reimbursement type contracts" has the same meaning as in 32 C.F.R. s. 3-405.

- b. "Deflated implicit productive output" means the product of implicit productive output times the quotient of the national defense implicit price deflator for the preceding calendar year divided by the deflator for the year of completion or commencement.
- c. "Eligible costs" means the total direct and indirect costs, as defined in 32 C.F.R. ss. 15-202 and 15-203, excluding general and administrative costs, selling expenses, and profit, defined by the uniform cost-accounting standards adopted by the Cost-Accounting Standards Board created pursuant to 50 U.S.C. s. 2168.
- d. "Implicit productive output" means the annual eligible costs attributable to all contracts or subcontracts subject to federal procurement regulations of the single plant or operation at which the machinery or equipment is used.
- e. "Industrial machinery and equipment" means tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more, that qualifies as an eligible cost under federal procurement regulations, and that is used as an integral

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Part of the process of production of tangible personal property. A building and its structural components are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the industrial machinery and equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the machinery and equipment are replaced. Heating and airconditioning systems are not industrial machinery and equipment unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the production process, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities. The term includes parts and accessories only to the extent that the exemption of such parts and accessories is consistent with the provisions of this paragraph.

f. "National defense implicit price deflator" means the national defense implicit price deflator for the gross national product as determined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce.

5. The exclusions provided in subparagraph (b) 5. apply to this exemption. This exemption applies only to machinery or equipment purchased pursuant to production contracts with the United States Department of Defense and Armed Forces, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other federal agencies for which the contracts are classified for national security reasons. In no event shall the provisions of this paragraph apply to any expanding business the increase in productive output of which could be measured under the

provisions of sub-subparagraph (b) 6.b. as physically comparable between the two periods.

(e) Gas or electricity used for certain agricultural purposes.—

- 1. Butane gas, propane gas, natural gas, and all other forms of liquefied petroleum gases are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if used in any tractor, vehicle, or other farm equipment which is used exclusively on a farm or for processing farm products on the farm and no part of which gas is used in any vehicle or equipment driven or operated on the public highways of this state. This restriction does not apply to the movement of farm vehicles or farm equipment between farms. The transporting of bees by water and the operating of equipment used in the apiary of a beekeeper is also deemed an exempt use.
- 2. Electricity used directly or indirectly for production or processing of agricultural products on the farm is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption applies only if the electricity used for the exempt purposes is separately metered. If the electricity is not separately metered, it is conclusively presumed that some portion of the electricity is used for a nonexempt purpose, and all of the electricity used for such purposes is taxable.
- (f) Motion picture or video equipment used in motion picture or television production activities and sound recording equipment used in the production of master tapes and master records.
 - 1. Motion picture or video equipment and sound recording

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equipment purchased or leased for use in this state in production activities is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258.

2. For the purpose of the exemption provided in subparagraph 1.:

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"Motion picture or video equipment" and "sound recording equipment" includes only tangible personal property or other property that has a depreciable life of 3 years or more and that is used by the lessee or purchaser exclusively as an integral part of production activities; however, motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment does not include supplies, tape, records, film, or video tape used in productions or other similar items; vehicles or vessels; or general office equipment not specifically suited to production activities. In addition, the term does not include equipment purchased or leased by television or radio broadcasting or cable companies licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. Furthermore, a building and its structural components are not motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment unless the building or structural component is so closely related to the motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment that it houses or supports that the building or structural component can be expected to be replaced when the motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment are replaced. Heating and air-conditioning systems are not motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment

unless the sole justification for their installation is to meet the requirements of the production activities, even though the system may provide incidental comfort to employees or serve, to an insubstantial degree, nonproduction activities.

b. "Production activities" means activities directed
toward the preparation of a:

- (I) Master tape or master record embodying sound; or

 (II) Motion picture or television production which is

 produced for theatrical, commercial, advertising, or educational purposes and utilizes live or animated actions or a combination of live and animated actions. The motion picture or television production shall be commercially produced for sale or for showing on screens or broadcasting on television and may be on film or video tape.
- (g) Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone.—
- 1. Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the items have been used for the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., this exemption inures to the owner, lessee, or lessor at the time the real property is rehabilitated, but only through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive a refund pursuant to this paragraph, the owner, lessee, or lessor of the rehabilitated real property must file an application under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having

jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable. A single application for a refund may be submitted for multiple, contiguous parcels that were part of a single parcel that was divided as part of the rehabilitation of the property. All other requirements of this paragraph apply to each parcel on an individual basis. The application must include:

- a. The name and address of the person claiming the refund.
- b. An address and assessment roll parcel number of the rehabilitated real property for which a refund of previously paid taxes is being sought.
- c. A description of the improvements made to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property.
- d. A copy of a valid building permit issued by the county or municipal building department for the rehabilitation of the real property.
- e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the applicant contracted to make the improvements necessary to rehabilitate the real property, which lists the building materials used to rehabilitate the real property, the actual cost of the building materials, and the amount of sales tax paid in this state on the building materials. If a general contractor was not used, the applicant, not a general contractor, shall make the sworn statement required by this sub-subparagraph. Copies of the invoices that evidence the purchase of the building materials used in the rehabilitation and the payment of sales tax on the building materials must be attached to the

sworn statement provided by the general contractor or by the applicant. Unless the actual cost of building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property and the payment of sales taxes is documented by a general contractor or by the applicant in this manner, the cost of the building materials is deemed to be an amount equal to 40 percent of the increase in assessed value for ad valorem tax purposes.

- f. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the rehabilitated real property is located.
- g. A certification by the local building code inspector that the improvements necessary to rehabilitate the real property are substantially completed.
- h. A statement of whether the business is a small business as defined by s. 288.703.
- i. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- 2. This exemption inures to a municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization through a refund of previously paid taxes if the building materials used in the rehabilitation are paid for from the funds of a community development block grant, State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program. To receive a refund, a municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based

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organization must file an application that includes the same information required in subparagraph 1. In addition, the application must include a sworn statement signed by the chief executive officer of the municipality, county, other governmental unit or agency, or nonprofit community-based organization seeking a refund which states that the building materials for which a refund is sought were funded by a community development block grant, State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program, or similar grant or loan program.

3. Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all the information required by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the required information and are eligible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification must be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the department. The applicant is responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.

4. An application for a refund must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the rehabilitation of the property is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector or by November 1 after the rehabilitated

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property is first subject to assessment.

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5. Only one exemption through a refund of previously paid taxes for the rehabilitation of real property is permitted for any single parcel of property unless there is a change in ownership, a new lessor, or a new lessee of the real property. A refund may not be granted unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$500. A refund may not exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the Florida sales or use tax paid on the cost of the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property as determined pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.e. or \$5,000, or, if at least 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and parttime employees, the amount of refund may not exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on the cost of the building materials or \$10,000. A refund shall be made within 30 days after formal approval by the department of the application for the refund.

6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.

7. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the rehabilitated real property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.

8. For the purposes of the exemption provided in this

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paragraph, the term:

a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of improvements to real property.

b. "Real property" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.001(12), except that the term does not include a condominium parcel or condominium property as defined in s. 718.103.

c. "Rehabilitation of real property" means the reconstruction, renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, construction, or expansion of improvements to real property.

d. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.042(1).

9. This paragraph expires on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

(h) Business property used in an enterprise zone.-

1. Business property purchased for use by businesses located in an enterprise zone which is subsequently used in an enterprise zone shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption inures to the business only through a refund of previously paid taxes. A refund shall be authorized upon an affirmative showing by the taxpayer to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met.

2. To receive a refund, the business must file under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable, an application which includes:

a. The name and address of the business claiming the refund.

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b. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the business is located.

- c. A specific description of the property for which a refund is sought, including its serial number or other permanent identification number.
 - d. The location of the property.

- e. The sales invoice or other proof of purchase of the property, showing the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the property was purchased.
- f. Whether the business is a small business as defined by $s.\ 288.703.$
- g. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- 3. Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all the information required pursuant to subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eligible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees.

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The certification shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The business shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.

- 4. An application for a refund pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the tax is due on the business property that is purchased.
- 5. The amount refunded on purchases of business property under this paragraph shall be the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on such business property or \$5,000, or, if no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the amount refunded on purchases of business property under this paragraph shall be the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on such business property or \$10,000. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval by the department of the application for the refund. A refund may not be granted under this paragraph unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$100 in sales tax paid on purchases made within a 60-day time period.
- 6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
- 7. If the department determines that the business property is used outside an enterprise zone within 3 years from the date of purchase, the amount of taxes refunded to the business

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purchasing such business property shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the date of purchase, in the manner provided by this chapter.

Notwithstanding this subparagraph, business property used exclusively in:

- a. Licensed commercial fishing vessels,
- 1070 b. Fishing guide boats, or

1071 c. Ecotourism guide boats

that leave and return to a fixed location within an area designated under s. 379.2353, Florida Statutes 2010, are eligible for the exemption provided under this paragraph if all requirements of this paragraph are met. Such vessels and boats must be owned by a business that is eligible to receive the exemption provided under this paragraph. This exemption does not apply to the purchase of a vessel or boat.

8. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the business property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.

9. For the purposes of this exemption, "business property" means new or used property defined as "recovery property" in s.

168(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, except:

a. Property classified as 3-year property under s.

168(c)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended;

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b. Industrial machinery and equipment as defined in subsubparagraph (b) 6.a. and eligible for exemption under paragraph (b);

c. Building materials as defined in sub-subparagraph (g) 8.a.; and

- d. Business property having a sales price of under \$5,000 per unit.
- 10. This paragraph expires on the date specified in s.
 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- (i) Aircraft modification services.—There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter all charges for aircraft modification services, including parts and equipment furnished or installed in connection therewith, performed under authority of a supplemental type certificate issued by the Federal Aviation Administration.
- (j) Machinery and equipment used in semiconductor, defense, or space technology production.—

1.a. Industrial machinery and equipment used in semiconductor technology facilities certified under subparagraph 5. to manufacture, process, compound, or produce semiconductor technology products for sale or for use by these facilities are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. For purposes of this paragraph, industrial machinery and equipment includes molds, dies, machine tooling, other appurtenances or accessories to machinery and equipment, testing equipment, test beds, computers, and software, whether purchased or self-fabricated, and, if self-fabricated, includes materials and labor for design, fabrication, and assembly.

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b. Industrial machinery and equipment used in defense or space technology facilities certified under subparagraph 5. to design, manufacture, assemble, process, compound, or produce defense technology products or space technology products for sale or for use by these facilities are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- 2. Building materials purchased for use in manufacturing or expanding clean rooms in semiconductor-manufacturing facilities are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- 3. In addition to meeting the criteria mandated by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., a business must be certified by the Department of Economic Opportunity in order to qualify for exemption under this paragraph.
- 4. For items purchased tax-exempt pursuant to this paragraph, possession of a written certification from the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to the exemption, relieves the seller of the responsibility of collecting the tax on the sale of such items, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of the tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

5.a. To be eligible to receive the exemption provided by subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., a qualifying business entity shall initially apply to Enterprise Florida, Inc. The original certification is valid for a period of 2 years. In lieu of submitting a new application, the original certification may be renewed biennially by submitting to the Department of Economic Opportunity a statement, certified under oath, that there has not been a material change in the conditions or circumstances

entitling the business entity to the original certification. The initial application and the certification renewal statement shall be developed by the Department of Economic Opportunity.

b. The Division of Strategic Business Development of the Department of Economic Opportunity shall review each submitted initial application and determine whether or not the application is complete within 5 working days. Once complete, the division shall, within 10 working days, evaluate the application and recommend approval or disapproval to the Department of Economic Opportunity.

c. Upon receipt of the initial application and recommendation from the division or upon receipt of a certification renewal statement, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall certify within 5 working days those applicants who are found to meet the requirements of this section and notify the applicant of the original certification or certification renewal. If the Department of Economic Opportunity finds that the applicant does not meet the requirements, it shall notify the applicant and Enterprise Florida, Inc., within 10 working days that the application for certification has been denied and the reasons for denial. The Department of Economic Opportunity has final approval authority for certification under this section.

d. The initial application and certification renewal statement must indicate, for program evaluation purposes only, the average number of full-time equivalent employees at the facility over the preceding calendar year, the average wage and benefits paid to those employees over the preceding calendar

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year, the total investment made in real and tangible personal property over the preceding calendar year, and the total value of tax-exempt purchases and taxes exempted during the previous year. The department shall assist the Department of Economic Opportunity in evaluating and verifying information provided in the application for exemption.

- e. The Department of Economic Opportunity may use the information reported on the initial application and certification renewal statement for evaluation purposes only.
- 6. A business certified to receive this exemption may elect to designate one or more state universities or community colleges as recipients of up to 100 percent of the amount of the exemption. To receive these funds, the institution must agree to match the funds with equivalent cash, programs, services, or other in-kind support on a one-to-one basis for research and development projects requested by the certified business. The rights to any patents, royalties, or real or intellectual property must be vested in the business unless otherwise agreed to by the business and the university or community college.
 - 7. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Semiconductor technology products" means raw semiconductor wafers or semiconductor thin films that are transformed into semiconductor memory or logic wafers, including wafers containing mixed memory and logic circuits; related assembly and test operations; active-matrix flat panel displays; semiconductor chips; semiconductor lasers; optoelectronic elements; and related semiconductor technology products as determined by the Department of Economic Opportunity.

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b. "Clean rooms" means manufacturing facilities enclosed in a manner that meets the clean manufacturing requirements necessary for high-technology semiconductor-manufacturing environments.

c. "Defense technology products" means products that have a military application, including, but not limited to, weapons, weapons systems, guidance systems, surveillance systems, communications or information systems, munitions, aircraft, vessels, or boats, or components thereof, which are intended for military use and manufactured in performance of a contract with the United States Department of Defense or the military branch of a recognized foreign government or a subcontract thereunder which relates to matters of national defense.

d. "Space technology products" means products that are specifically designed or manufactured for application in space activities, including, but not limited to, space launch vehicles, space flight vehicles, missiles, satellites or research payloads, avionics, and associated control systems and processing systems and components of any of the foregoing. The term does not include products that are designed or manufactured for general commercial aviation or other uses even though those products may also serve an incidental use in space applications.

(k) Samples.—Paint color card samples, flooring and wall samples, fabric swatch samples, window covering samples, and similar samples, when such samples serve no useful purpose other than as a comparison of color, texture, or design; are provided by the manufacturer to a dealer or ultimate consumer for no charge; and are given away by the dealer to the ultimate

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consumer for no charge, are exempt.

(1) Growth enhancers or performance enhancers for cattle.—
There is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter the sale of performance-enhancing or growth-enhancing products for cattle.

- (m) Educational materials purchased by certain child care facilities.—Educational materials, such as glue, paper, paints, crayons, unique craft items, scissors, books, and educational toys, purchased by a child care facility that meets the standards delineated in s. 402.305, is licensed under s. 402.308, holds a current Gold Seal Quality Care designation pursuant to s. 402.281, and provides basic health insurance to all employees are exempt from the taxes imposed by this chapter. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "basic health insurance" shall be defined and promulgated in rules developed jointly by the Department of Children and Family Services, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Financial Services Commission.
- (n) Materials for construction of single-family homes in certain areas.
 - 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of a qualified home.
- b. "Qualified home" means a single-family home having an appraised value of no more than \$160,000 which is located in an enterprise zone, empowerment zone, or Front Porch Florida

 Community and which is constructed and occupied by the owner thereof for residential purposes.
 - c. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as

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provided in s. 192.042(1).

2. Building materials used in the construction of a qualified home and the costs of labor associated with the construction of a qualified home are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met. This exemption inures to the owner through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive this refund, the owner must file an application under oath with the department which includes:

a. The name and address of the owner.

b. The address and assessment roll parcel number of the home for which a refund is sought.

c. A copy of the building permit issued for the home.

d. A certification by the local building code inspector that the home is substantially completed.

e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the owner contracted to construct the home, which statement lists the building materials used in the construction of the home and the actual cost thereof, the labor costs associated with such construction, and the amount of sales tax paid on these materials and labor costs. If a general contractor was not used, the owner shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under penalty of perjury. Copies of invoices evidencing payment of sales tax must be attached to the sworn statement.

f. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the owner affirming that he or she is occupying the home for

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residential purposes.

3. An application for a refund under this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the date the home is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector. Within 30 working days after receipt of the application, the department shall determine if it meets the requirements of this paragraph. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval of the application by the department.

- 4. The department shall establish by rule an application form and criteria for establishing eligibility for exemption under this paragraph.
- 5. The exemption shall apply to purchases of materials on or after July 1, 2000.
 - (o) Building materials in redevelopment projects.-
 - 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of a housing project or a mixed-use project.
- b. "Housing project" means the conversion of an existing manufacturing or industrial building to housing units in an urban high-crime area, enterprise zone, empowerment zone, Front Porch Community, designated brownfield area, or urban infill area and in which the developer agrees to set aside at least 20 percent of the housing units in the project for low-income and moderate-income persons or the construction in a designated brownfield area of affordable housing for persons described in s. 420.0004(9), (11), (12), or (17) or in s. 159.603(7).

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c. "Mixed-use project" means the conversion of an existing manufacturing or industrial building to mixed-use units that include artists' studios, art and entertainment services, or other compatible uses. A mixed-use project must be located in an urban high-crime area, enterprise zone, empowerment zone, Front Porch Community, designated brownfield area, or urban infill area, and the developer must agree to set aside at least 20 percent of the square footage of the project for low-income and moderate-income housing.

- d. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.042(1).
- 2. Building materials used in the construction of a housing project or mixed-use project are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met. This exemption inures to the owner through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive this refund, the owner must file an application under oath with the department which includes:
 - a. The name and address of the owner.
- b. The address and assessment roll parcel number of the project for which a refund is sought.
 - c. A copy of the building permit issued for the project.
- d. A certification by the local building code inspector that the project is substantially completed.
- e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the owner contracted to construct the project, which statement lists the

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building materials used in the construction of the project and the actual cost thereof, and the amount of sales tax paid on these materials. If a general contractor was not used, the owner shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under penalty of perjury. Copies of invoices evidencing payment of sales tax must be attached to the sworn statement.

- 3. An application for a refund under this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the date the project is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector. Within 30 working days after receipt of the application, the department shall determine if it meets the requirements of this paragraph. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval of the application by the department.
- 4. The department shall establish by rule an application form and criteria for establishing eligibility for exemption under this paragraph.
- 5. The exemption shall apply to purchases of materials on or after July 1, 2000.
 - (p) Community contribution tax credit for donations.-
- 1. Authorization.—Persons who are registered with the department under s. 212.18 to collect or remit sales or use tax and who make donations to eligible sponsors are eligible for tax credits against their state sales and use tax liabilities as provided in this paragraph:
- a. The credit shall be computed as 50 percent of the person's approved annual community contribution.
 - b. The credit shall be granted as a refund against state

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months preceding the date of application to the department for the credit as required in sub-subparagraph 3.c. If the annual credit is not fully used through such refund because of insufficient tax payments during the applicable 12-month period, the unused amount may be included in an application for a refund made pursuant to sub-subparagraph 3.c. in subsequent years against the total tax payments made for such year. Carryover credits may be applied for a 3-year period without regard to any time limitation that would otherwise apply under s. 215.26.

- c. A person may not receive more than \$200,000 in annual tax credits for all approved community contributions made in any one year.
- d. All proposals for the granting of the tax credit require the prior approval of the Department of Economic Opportunity.
- e. The total amount of tax credits which may be granted for all programs approved under this paragraph, s. 220.183, and s. 624.5105 is \$10.5 million annually for projects that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28) and \$3.5 million annually for all other projects.
- f. A person who is eligible to receive the credit provided for in this paragraph, s. 220.183, or s. 624.5105 may receive the credit only under the one section of the person's choice.
 - 2. Eligibility requirements.-
- 1397 a. A community contribution by a person must be in the 1398 following form:

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1399 (I) Cash or other liquid assets; 1400 (II) Real property; 1401 (III) Coods or inventory; or 1402 (IV) Other physical resources as identified by the 1403 Department of Economic Opportunity. 1404 All community contributions must be reserved 1405 exclusively for use in a project. As used in this sub-1406 subparagraph, the term "project" means any activity undertaken 1407 by an eligible sponsor which is designed to construct, improve, 1408 or substantially rehabilitate housing that is affordable to low-1409 income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 1410 420.9071(19) and (28); designed to provide commercial, 1411 industrial, or public resources and facilities; or designed to 1412 improve entrepreneurial and job-development opportunities for 1413 low-income persons. A project may be the investment necessary to 1414 increase access to high-speed broadband capability in rural 1415 communities with enterprise zones, including projects that 1416 result in improvements to communications assets that are owned 1417 by a business. A project may include the provision of museum 1418 educational programs and materials that are directly related to 1419 any project approved between January 1, 1996, and December 31, 1420 1999, and located in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to 1421 s. 290.0065. This paragraph does not preclude projects that 1422 propose to construct or rehabilitate housing for low-income or 1423 very low-income households on scattered sites. With respect to housing, contributions may be used to pay the following eligible 1424 1425 low-income and very-low-income housing-related activities: 1426 Project development impact and management fees for

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1427 low-income or very-low-income housing projects; (II) Down payment and closing costs for eligible persons, 1428 1429 as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28); 1430 (III) Administrative costs, including housing counseling 1431 and marketing fees, not to exceed 10 percent of the community contribution, directly related to low-income or very-low-income 1432 1433 projects; and (IV) Removal of liens recorded against residential 1434 1435 property by municipal, county, or special district local 1436 governments when satisfaction of the lien is a necessary 1437 precedent to the transfer of the property to an eligible person, 1438 as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28), for the purpose of 1439 promoting home ownership. Contributions for lien removal must be 1440 received from a nonrelated third party. 1441 c. The project must be undertaken by an "eligible 1442 sponsor," which includes: 1443 (I) A community action program; 1444 (II) A nonprofit community-based development organization 1445 whose mission is the provision of housing for low-income or 1446 very low-income households or increasing entrepreneurial and 1447 job-development opportunities for low-income persons; 1448 (III) A neighborhood housing services corporation; 1449 (IV) A local housing authority created under chapter 421; 1450 (V) A community redevelopment agency created under s. 1451 163.356; 1452 (VI) A historic preservation district agency or 1453 organization; 1454 (VII) A regional workforce board;

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1455 (VIII) A direct-support organization as provided in s. 1456 1009.983; 1457 (IX) An enterprise zone development agency created under 1458 s. 290.0056; 1459 (X) A community-based organization incorporated under chapter 617 which is recognized as educational, charitable, 1460 1461 scientific pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code 1462 and whose bylaws and articles of incorporation include 1463 affordable housing, economic development, or community 1464 development as the primary mission of the corporation; (XI) Units of local government; 1465 1466 (XII) Units of state government; or 1467 (XIII) Any other agency that the Department of Economic 1468 Opportunity designates by rule. 1469 1470 In no event may a contributing person have a financial interest 1471 in the eligible sponsor. 1472 d. The project must be located in an area designated an 1473 enterprise zone or a Front Porch Florida Community, unless the 1474 project increases access to high-speed broadband capability for 1475 rural communities with enterprise zones but is physically 1476 located outside the designated rural zone boundaries. Any 1477 project designed to construct or rehabilitate housing for low-1478 income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 1479 420.9071(19) and (28) is exempt from the area requirement of 1480 this sub-subparagraph. e.(I) If, during the first 10 business days of the state 1481 1482 fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects that

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provide homeownership opportunities for low-income or very low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28) are received for less than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant tax credits for those applications and shall grant remaining tax credits on a first-come, first-served basis for any subsequent eligible applications received before the end of the state fiscal year. If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28) are received for more than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant the tax credits for those applications as follows:

- (A) If tax credit applications submitted for approved projects of an eligible sponsor do not exceed \$200,000 in total, the credits shall be granted in full if the tax credit applications are approved.
- (B) If tax credit applications submitted for approved projects of an eligible sponsor exceed \$200,000 in total, the amount of tax credits granted pursuant to sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (A) shall be subtracted from the amount of available tax credits, and the remaining credits shall be granted to each approved tax credit application on a pro rata basis.
- (II) If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects other than those that provide homeownership opportunities for low-

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income or very-low-income households as defined in s.

420.9071(19) and (28) are received for less than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant tax credits for those applications and shall grant remaining tax credits on a first-come, first-served basis for any subsequent eligible applications received before the end of the state fiscal year. If, during the first 10 business days of the state fiscal year, eligible tax credit applications for projects other than those that provide homeownership opportunities for low-income or very-low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071(19) and (28) are received for more than the annual tax credits available for those projects, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall grant the tax credits for those applications on a pro rata basis.

3. Application requirements.-

a. Any eligible sponsor seeking to participate in this program must submit a proposal to the Department of Economic Opportunity which sets forth the name of the sponsor, a description of the project, and the area in which the project is located, together with such supporting information as is prescribed by rule. The proposal must also contain a resolution from the local governmental unit in which the project is located certifying that the project is consistent with local plans and regulations.

b. Any person seeking to participate in this program must submit an application for tax credit to the Department of Economic Opportunity which sets forth the name of the sponsor, a description of the project, and the type, value, and purpose of

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the contribution. The sponsor shall verify the terms of the application and indicate its receipt of the contribution, which verification must be in writing and accompany the application for tax credit. The person must submit a separate tax credit application to the Department of Economic Opportunity for each individual contribution that it makes to each individual project.

c. Any person who has received notification from the Department of Economic Opportunity that a tax credit has been approved must apply to the department to receive the refund. Application must be made on the form prescribed for claiming refunds of sales and use taxes and be accompanied by a copy of the notification. A person may submit only one application for refund to the department within any 12-month period.

4. Administration.

a. The Department of Economic Opportunity may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to administer this paragraph, including rules for the approval or disapproval of proposals by a person.

b. The decision of the Department of Economic Opportunity must be in writing, and, if approved, the notification shall state the maximum credit allowable to the person. Upon approval, the Department of Economic Opportunity shall transmit a copy of the decision to the Department of Revenue.

c. The Department of Economic Opportunity shall periodically monitor all projects in a manner consistent with available resources to ensure that resources are used in accordance with this paragraph; however, each project must be

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reviewed at least once every 2 years.

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d. The Department of Economic Opportunity shall, in consultation with the statewide and regional housing and financial intermediaries, market the availability of the community contribution tax credit program to community-based organizations.

- 5. Expiration.—This paragraph expires June 30, 2015; however, any accrued credit carryover that is unused on that date may be used until the expiration of the 3-year carryover period for such credit.
- (q) Entertainment industry tax credit; authorization; eligibility for credits. The credits against the state sales tax authorized pursuant to s. 288.1254 shall be deducted from any sales and use tax remitted by the dealer to the department by electronic funds transfer and may only be deducted on a sales and use tax return initiated through electronic data interchange. The dealer shall separately state the credit on the electronic return. The net amount of tax due and payable must be remitted by electronic funds transfer. If the credit for the qualified expenditures is larger than the amount owed on the sales and use tax return that is eligible for the credit, the unused amount of the credit may be carried forward to a succeeding reporting period as provided in s. 288.1254(4)(e). A dealer may only obtain a credit using the method described in this subparagraph. A dealer is not authorized to obtain a credit by applying for a refund.
 - (6) EXEMPTIONS; POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.-
 - (a) There are also exempt from the tax imposed by this

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chapter sales made to the United States Government, a state, any county, municipality, or political subdivision of a state when payment is made directly to the dealer by the governmental entity. This exemption shall not inure to any transaction otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a government employee by any means, including, but not limited to, or credit card when that employee is subsequently reimbursed by the governmental entity. This exemption does not include sales, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in any political subdivision or municipality in this state of machines and equipment and parts and accessories therefor used in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electrical energy by systems owned and operated by a political subdivision in this state for transmission or distribution expansion. Likewise exempt are charges for services rendered by radio and television stations, including line charges, talent fees, or license fees and charges for films, videotapes, and transcriptions used in producing radio or television broadcasts. The exemption provided in this subsection does not include sales, rental, use, consumption, or storage for use in any political subdivision or municipality in this state of machines and equipment and parts and accessories therefor used in providing two-way telecommunications services to the public for hire by the use of a telecommunications facility, as defined in s. 364.02(14), and for which a certificate is required under chapter 364, which facility is owned and operated by any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state. Any immunity of any political subdivision of the state or other

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1623 entity of local government from taxation of the property used to 1624 provide telecommunication services that is taxed as a result of 1625 this section is hereby waived. However, the exemption provided 1626 in this subsection includes transactions taxable under this 1627 chapter which are for use by the operator of a public-use 1628 airport, as defined in s. 332.004, in providing such telecommunications services for the airport or 1629 1630 concessionaires, or licensees, or which are for use by a public hospital for the provision of such telecommunications services. 1631 1632 (b) The exemption provided under this subsection does not 1633 include sales of tangible personal property made to contractors 1634 employed directly to or as agents of any such government or 1635 political subdivision when such tangible personal property goes 1636 into or becomes a part of public works owned by such government 1637 or political subdivision. A determination of whether a 1638 particular transaction is properly characterized as an exempt 1639 sale to a government entity or a taxable sale to a contractor 1640 shall be based upon the substance of the transaction rather than 1641 the form in which the transaction is cast. However, for sales of 1642 tangible personal property that go into or become a part of 1643 public works owned by a governmental entity, other than the 1644 Federal Government, a governmental entity claiming the exemption 1645 provided under this subsection shall certify to the dealer and 1646 the contractor the entity's claim to the exemption by providing 1647 the dealer and the contractor a certificate of entitlement to the exemption for such sales. If the department later determines 1648 1649 that such sales, in which the governmental entity provided the 1650 dealer and the contractor with a certificate of entitlement

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the exemption, were not exempt sales to the governmental entity, the governmental entity shall be liable for any tax, penalty, and interest determined to be owed on such transactions. Possession by a dealer or contractor of a certificate of entitlement to the exemption from the governmental entity relieves the dealer from the responsibility of collecting tax the sale and the contractor for any liability for tax, penalty, or interest related to the sale, and the department shall look solely to the governmental entity for recovery of tax, penalty, and interest if the department determines that the transaction was not an exempt sale to the governmental entity. The governmental entity may not transfer liability for such tax, penalty, and interest to another party by contract or agreement. (c) The department shall adopt rules for determining whether a particular transaction is properly characterized as an exempt sale to a governmental entity or a taxable sale to a contractor which give special consideration to factors that govern the status of the tangible personal property before being affixed to real property. In developing such rules, assumption of the risk of damage or loss is of paramount consideration in the determination. The department shall also adopt, by rule, certificate of entitlement to exemption for use as provided in paragraph (b). The certificate shall require the governmental

entity to affirm that it will comply with the requirements of

this subsection and the rules adopted under paragraph (b) in

department to be owed on such transactions.

order to qualify for the exemption and that it acknowledges its

liability for any tax, penalty, or interest later determined by

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

- (a) Artificial commemorative flowers. Exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the sale of artificial commemorative flowers by bona fide nationally chartered veterans' organizations.
- (b) Boiler fuels. When purchased for use as a combustible fuel, purchases of natural gas, residual oil, recycled oil, waste oil, solid waste material, coal, sulfur, wood, wood residues or wood bark used in an industrial manufacturing, processing, compounding, or production process at a fixed location in this state are exempt from the taxes imposed by this

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chapter; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser signs a certificate stating that the fuel to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein. This exemption does not apply to the use of boiler fuels that are not used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing items of tangible personal property for sale, or to the use of boiler fuels used by any firm subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

- (c) Crustacea bait.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the purchase by commercial fishers of bait intended solely for use in the entrapment of Callinectes sapidus and Menippe mercenaria.
- (d) Feeds.—Feeds for poultry, ostriches, and livestock, including racehorses and dairy cows, are exempt.
- (e) Film rentals.—Film rentals are exempt when an admission is charged for viewing such film, and license fees and direct charges for films, videotapes, and transcriptions used by television or radio stations or networks are exempt.
- (f) Flags.—Also exempt are sales of the flag of the United States and the official state flag of Florida.
- (g) Florida Retired Educators Association and its local chapters. Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are purchases of office supplies, equipment, and publications made by the Florida Retired Educators Association and its local chapters.
- (a) (h) Guide dogs for the blind.—Also exempt are the sale or rental of guide dogs for the blind, commonly referred to as

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"seeing-eye dogs," and the sale of food or other items for such guide dogs.

- 1. The department shall issue a consumer's certificate of exemption to any blind person who holds an identification card as provided for in s. 413.091 and who either owns or rents, or contemplates the ownership or rental of, a guide dog for the blind. The consumer's certificate of exemption shall be issued without charge and shall be of such size as to be capable of being carried in a wallet or billfold.
- 2. The department shall make such rules concerning items exempt from tax under the provisions of this paragraph as may be necessary to provide that any person authorized to have a consumer's certificate of exemption need only present such a certificate at the time of paying for exempt goods and shall not be required to pay any tax thereon.
- (b)(i) Hospital meals and rooms.—Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter on rentals and meals are patients and inmates of any hospital or other physical plant or facility designed and operated primarily for the care of persons who are ill, aged, infirm, mentally or physically incapacitated, or otherwise dependent on special care or attention. Residents of a home for the aged are exempt from payment of taxes on meals provided through the facility. A home for the aged is defined as a facility that is licensed or certified in part or in whole under chapter 400, chapter 429, or chapter 651, or that is financed by a mortgage loan made or insured by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under s. 202, s. 202 with a s. 8 subsidy, s. 221(d)(3) or (4), s. 232, or s. 236 of

the National Housing Act, or other such similar facility designed and operated primarily for the care of the aged.

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(c) (j) Household fuels.—Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are sales of utilities to residential households or owners of residential models in this state by utility companies who pay the gross receipts tax imposed under s. 203.01, and sales of fuel to residential households or owners of residential models, including oil, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, coal, wood, and other fuel products used in the household or residential model for the purposes of heating, cooking, lighting, and refrigeration, regardless of whether such sales of utilities and fuels are separately metered and billed direct to the residents or are metered and billed to the landlord. If any part of the utility or fuel is used for a nonexempt purpose, the entire sale is taxable. The landlord shall provide a separate meter for nonexempt utility or fuel consumption. For the purposes of this paragraph, licensed family day care homes shall also be exempt.

(d) (k) Meals provided by certain nonprofit organizations.—
There is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter the sale of prepared meals by a nonprofit volunteer organization to handicapped, elderly, or indigent persons when such meals are delivered as a charitable function by the organization to such persons at their places of residence.

(1) Organizations providing special educational, cultural, recreational, and social benefits to minors.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are sales or leases to and sales of donated property by nonprofit organizations which are

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incorporated pursuant to chapter 617 the primary purpose of which is providing activities that contribute to the development of good character or good sportsmanship, or to the educational or cultural development, of minors. This exemption is extended only to that level of the organization that has a salaried executive officer or an elected nonsalaried executive officer. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "donated property" means any property transferred to such nonprofit organization for less than 50 percent of its fair market value.

(m) Religious institutions.

1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter transactions involving sales or leases directly to religious institutions when used in carrying on their customary nonprofit religious activities or sales or leases of tangible personal property by religious institutions having an established physical place for worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted and carried on.

2. As used in this paragraph, the term "religious institutions" means churches, synagogues, and established physical places for worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted and carried on. The term "religious institutions" includes nonprofit corporations the sole purpose of which is to provide free transportation services to church members, their families, and other church attendees. The term "religious institutions" also includes nonprofit state, nonprofit district, or other nonprofit governing or administrative offices the function of which is to assist or regulate the customary activities of religious

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institutions. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation that is qualified as nonprofit under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and that owns and operates a Florida television station, at least 90 percent of the programming of which station consists of programs of a religious nature and the financial support for which, exclusive of receipts for broadcasting from other nonprofit organizations, is predominantly from contributions from the general public. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation that is qualified as nonprofit under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the primary activity of which is making and distributing audio recordings of religious scriptures and teachings to blind or visually impaired persons at no charge. The term "religious institutions" also includes any nonprofit corporation that is qualified as nonprofit under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the sole or primary function of which is to provide, upon invitation, nonprofit religious services, evangelistic services, religious education, administrative assistance, or missionary assistance for a church, synagogue, or established physical place of worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted. (n) Veterans' organizations.-1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter

1. There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter transactions involving sales or leases to qualified veterans' organizations and their auxiliaries when used in carrying on their customary veterans' organization activities.

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2. As used in this paragraph, the term "veterans' organizations" means nationally chartered or recognized veterans' organizations, including, but not limited to, Florida chapters of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A., Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Florida, Inc., which hold current exemptions from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

- (o) Schools, colleges, and universities.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are sales or leases to state tax-supported schools, colleges, or universities.
- (p) Section 501(c)(3) organizations.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are sales or leases to organizations determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be currently exempt from federal income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, when such leases or purchases are used in carrying on their customary nonprofit activities.
- (q) Resource recovery equipment. Also exempt is resource recovery equipment which is owned and operated by or on behalf of any county or municipality, certified by the Department of Environmental Protection under the provisions of s. 403.715.
- (e) (r) School books and school lunches.—This exemption applies to school books used in regularly prescribed courses of study, and to school lunches served in public, parochial, or nonprofit schools operated for and attended by pupils of grades K through 12. Yearbooks, magazines, newspapers, directories,

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bulletins, and similar publications distributed by such educational institutions to their students are also exempt. School books and food sold or served at community colleges and other institutions of higher learning are taxable.

(s) Tasting beverages.—Vinous and alcoholic beverages provided by distributors or vendors for the purpose of "wine tasting" and "spirituous beverage tasting" as contemplated under the provisions of ss. 564.06 and 565.12, respectively, are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(t) Boats temporarily docked in state.

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Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 328, pertaining to the registration of vessels, a boat upon which the state sales or use tax has not been paid is exempt from the use tax under this chapter if it enters and remains in this state for a period not to exceed a total of 20 days in any calendar year calculated from the date of first dockage or slippage at a facility, registered with the department, that rents dockage or slippage space in this state. If a boat brought into this state for use under this paragraph is placed in a facility, registered with the department, for repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications and such repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications are supported by written documentation, the 20-day period shall be tolled during the time the boat is physically in the care, custody, and control of the repair facility, including the time spent on sea trials conducted by the facility. The 20day time period may be tolled only once within a calendar year when a boat is placed for the first time that year in the physical care, custody, and control of a registered repair

1903 facility; however, the owner may request and the department may 1904 grant an additional tolling of the 20-day period for purposes of 1905 repairs that arise from a written guarantee given by the 1906 registered repair facility, which guarantee covers only those 1907 repairs or modifications made during the first tolled period. 1908 Within 72 hours after the date upon which the registered repair 1909 facility took possession of the boat, the facility must have in 1910 its possession, on forms prescribed by the department, an 1911 affidavit which states that the boat is under its care, custody, 1912 and control and that the owner does not use the boat while in 1913 the facility. Upon completion of the repairs, alterations, 1914 refitting, or modifications, the registered repair facility 1915 must, within 72 hours after the date of release, have in its 1916 possession a copy of the release form which shows the date of 1917 release and any other information the department requires. The 1918 repair facility shall maintain a log that documents all 1919 alterations, additions, repairs, and sea trials during the time 1920 the boat is under the care, custody, and control of the 1921 facility. The affidavit shall be maintained by the registered 1922 repair facility as part of its records for as long as required 1923 by s. 213.35. When, within 6 months after the date of its 1924 purchase, a boat is brought into this state under this 1925 paragraph, the 6-month period provided in s. 212.05(1)(a)2. or 1926 s. 212.06(8) shall be tolled. 1927 2. During the period of repairs, alterations, refitting, or modifications and during the 20-day period referred to in 1928 subparagraph 1., the boat may be listed for sale, contracted for 1929 1930 sale, or sold exclusively by a broker or dealer registered with

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1931	the department without incurring a use tax under this chapter;
1932	however, the sales tax levied under this chapter applies to such
1933	sale.
1934	3. The mere storage of a boat at a registered repair
1935	facility does not qualify as a tax-exempt use in this state.
1936	4. As used in this paragraph, "registered repair facility"
1937	means:
1938	a. A full-service facility that:
1939	(I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
1940	(II) Has haulout capability such as a dry dock, travel
1941	lift, railway, or similar equipment to service craft under the
1942	care, custody, and control of the facility;
1943	(III) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide
1944	safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and
1945	(IV) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repair
1946	or warranty work on vessels under the care, custody, and control
1947	of the facility;
1948	b. A marina that:
1949	(I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
1950	(II) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide
1951	safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and
1952	(III) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repairs
1953	or warranty work on vessels; or
1954	c. A shoreside facility that:
1955	(I) Is located on a navigable body of water;
1956	(II) Has adequate piers and storage facilities to provide
1957	safe berthing of vessels in its care, custody, and control; and
1958	(III) Has necessary shops and equipment to provide repairs

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or warranty work.

(u) Volunteer fire departments.—Also exempt are firefighting and rescue service equipment and supplies purchased by volunteer fire departments, duly chartered under the Florida Statutes as corporations not for profit.

- (v) Professional services.-
- 1. Also exempted are professional, insurance, or personal service transactions that involve sales as inconsequential elements for which no separate charges are made.
- 2. The personal service transactions exempted pursuant to subparagraph 1. do not exempt the sale of information services involving the furnishing of printed, mimeographed, or multigraphed matter, or matter duplicating written or printed matter in any other manner, other than professional services and services of employees, agents, or other persons acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity or information services furnished to newspapers and radio and television stations. As used in this subparagraph, the term "information services" includes the services of collecting, compiling, or analyzing information of any kind or nature and furnishing reports thereof to other persons.
- 3. This exemption does not apply to any service warranty transaction taxable under s. 212.0506.
- 4. This exemption does not apply to any service transaction taxable under s. 212.05(1)(i).
- (w) Certain newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions, shoppers, and community newspapers.—Likewise exempt are newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions in

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which the product is delivered to the customer by mail. Also exempt are free, circulated publications that are published on a regular basis, the content of which is primarily advertising, and that are distributed through the mail, home delivery, or newsstands. The exemption for newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions which is provided in this paragraph applies only to subscriptions entered into after March 1, 1997.

- (x) Sporting equipment brought into the state.—Sporting equipment brought into Florida, for a period of not more than 4 months in any calendar year, used by an athletic team or an individual athlete in a sporting event is exempt from the use tax if such equipment is removed from the state within 7 days after the completion of the event.
- (y) Charter fishing vessels.—The charge for chartering any boat or vessel, with the crew furnished, solely for the purpose of fishing is exempt from the tax imposed under s. 212.04 or s. 212.05. This exemption does not apply to any charge to enter or stay upon any "head-boat," party boat, or other boat or vessel. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to exempt any boat from sales or use tax upon the purchase thereof except as provided in paragraph (t) and s. 212.05.
- (z) Vending machines sponsored by nonprofit or charitable organizations.—Also exempt are food or drinks for human consumption sold for 25 cents or less through a coin-operated vending machine sponsored by a nonprofit corporation qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) or (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
 - (aa) Certain commercial vehicles. Also exempt is the sale,

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lease, or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 207.002(2), when the following conditions are met:

- 1. The sale, lease, or rental occurs between two commonly owned and controlled corporations;
- 2. Such vehicle was titled and registered in this state at the time of the sale, lease, or rental; and
- 3. Florida sales tax was paid on the acquisition of such vehicle by the seller, lessor, or renter.
- (bb) Community cemeteries.—Also exempt are purchases by any nonprofit corporation that has qualified under s. 501(c)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and is operated for the purpose of maintaining a cemetery that was donated to the community by deed.

(cc) Works of art.-

- 1. Also exempt are works of art sold to or used by an educational institution.
- 2. This exemption also applies to the sale to or use in this state of any work of art by any person if it was purchased or imported exclusively for the purpose of being donated to any educational institution, or loaned to and made available for display by any educational institution, provided that the term of the loan agreement is for at least 10 years.
- 3. The exemption provided by this paragraph for donations is allowed only if the person who purchased the work of art transfers title to the donated work of art to an educational institution. Such transfer of title shall be evidenced by an affidavit meeting requirements established by rule to document entitlement to the exemption. Nothing in this paragraph shall

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preclude a work of art donated to an educational institution

from remaining in the possession of the donor or purchaser, as

long as title to the work of art lies with the educational

institution.

4. A work of art is presumed to have been purchased in or imported into this state exclusively for loan as provided in subparagraph 2., if it is so loaned or placed in storage in preparation for such a loan within 90 days after purchase or importation, whichever is later; but a work of art is not deemed to be placed in storage in preparation for loan for purposes of this exemption if it is displayed at any place other than an educational institution.

5. The exemptions provided by this paragraph are allowed only if the person who purchased the work of art gives to the vendor an affidavit meeting the requirements, established by rule, to document entitlement to the exemption. The person who purchased the work of art shall forward a copy of such affidavit to the Department of Revenue at the time it is issued to the vendor.

6. The exemption for loans provided by subparagraph 2. applies only for the period during which a work of art is in the possession of the educational institution or is in storage before transfer of possession to that institution; and when it ceases to be so possessed or held, tax based upon the sales price paid by the owner is payable, and the statute of limitations provided in s. 95.091 shall begin to run at that time. However, tax shall not become due if the work of art is donated to an educational institution after the loan ceases.

7. Any educational institution to which a work of art has been donated pursuant to this paragraph shall make available to the department the title to the work of art and any other relevant information. Any educational institution which has received a work of art on loan pursuant to this paragraph shall make available to the department information relating to the work of art. Any educational institution that transfers from its possession a work of art as defined by this paragraph which has been loaned to it must notify the Department of Revenue within 60 days after the transfer.

8. For purposes of the exemptions provided by this paragraph, the term:

a. "Educational institutions" includes state taxsupported, parochial, church, and nonprofit private schools,
colleges, or universities that conduct regular classes and
courses of study required for accreditation by or membership in
the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the Florida
Council of Independent Schools, or the Florida Association of
Christian Colleges and Schools, Inc.; nonprofit private schools
that conduct regular classes and courses of study accepted for
continuing education credit by a board of the Division of
Medical Quality Assurance of the Department of Health; or
nonprofit libraries, art galleries, performing arts centers that
provide educational programs to school children, which programs
involve performances or other educational activities at the
performing arts center and serve a minimum of 50,000 school
children a year, and museums open to the public.

"Work of art" includes pictorial representations,
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sculpture, jewelry, antiques, stamp collections and coin collections, and other tangible personal property, the value of which is attributable predominantly to its artistic, historical, political, cultural, or social importance.

(dd) Taxicab leases.—The lease of or license to use a taxicab or taxicab-related equipment and services provided by a taxicab company to an independent taxicab operator are exempt, provided, however, the exemptions provided under this paragraph only apply if sales or use tax has been paid on the acquisition of the taxicab and its related equipment.

(ee) Aircraft repair and maintenance labor charges.—There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter all labor charges for the repair and maintenance of qualified aircraft, aircraft of more than 15,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight, and rotary wing aircraft of more than 10,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, charges for parts and equipment furnished in connection with such labor charges are taxable.

(ff) Certain electricity or steam uses.-

1. Subject to the provisions of subparagraph 4., charges for electricity or steam used to operate machinery and equipment at a fixed location in this state when such machinery and equipment is used to manufacture, process, compound, produce, or prepare for shipment items of tangible personal property for sale, or to operate pollution control equipment, recycling equipment, maintenance equipment, or monitoring or control equipment used in such operations are exempt to the extent provided in this paragraph. If 75 percent or more of the

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electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, 100 percent of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt. If less than 75 percent but 50 percent or more of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, 50 percent of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt. If less than 50 percent of the electricity or steam used at the fixed location is used to operate qualifying machinery or equipment, none of the charges for electricity or steam used at the fixed location are exempt.

2. This exemption applies only to industries classified under SIC Industry Major Group Numbers 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 and Industry Group Number 212. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

3. Possession by a seller of a written certification by the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection, relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the nontaxable amounts, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

4. Such exemption shall be applied as follows: beginning July 1, 2000, 100 percent of the charges for such electricity or

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steam shall be exempt.

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(gg) Fair associations. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the sale, use, lease, rental, or grant of a license to use, made directly to or by a fair association, of real or tangible personal property; any charge made by a fair association, or its agents, for parking, admissions, temporary parking of vehicles used for sleeping quarters; rentals, subleases, and sublicenses of real or tangible personal property between the owner of the central amusement attraction and any owner of an amusement ride, as those terms are used in ss. 616.15(1)(b) and 616.242(3)(a), for the furnishing of amusement rides at a public fair or exposition; and other transactions of a fair association which are incurred directly by the fair association in the financing, construction, and operation of a fair, exposition, or other event or facility that is authorized by s. 616.08. As used in this paragraph, the terms "fair association" and "public fair or exposition" have the same meaning as those terms are defined in s. 616.001. This exemption does not apply to the sale of tangible personal property made by a fair association through an agent or independent contractor; sales of admissions and tangible personal property by a concessionaire, vendor, exhibitor, or licensee; or rentals and subleases of tangible personal property or real property between the owner of the central amusement attraction and a concessionaire, vendor, exhibitor, or licensee, except for the furnishing of amusement rides, which transactions are exempt. (hh) Solar energy systems. Also exempt are solar energy or any component thereof. The Florida Solar Energy

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Center shall from time to time certify to the department a list of equipment and requisite hardware considered to be a solar energy system or a component thereof.

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(ii) Nonprofit cooperative hospital laundries. Also exempt are sales or leases to nonprofit organizations that are incorporated under chapter 617 and which are treated, for federal income tax purposes, as cooperatives under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, whose sole purpose is to offer laundry supplies and services to their members who must all be exempt from federal income tax pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. A member of a nonprofit cooperative hospital laundry whose Internal Revenue Code status changes shall, within 90 days after such change, divest all participation in the cooperative. The provision of laundry supplies and services to a nonmember business pursuant to a declaration of emergency under s. 252.36(2) and a written emergency plan of operation executed by the members of the cooperative does not invalidate or cause the denial of a cooperative's certificate of exemption.

(jj) Complimentary meals.—Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are food or drinks that are furnished as part of a packaged room rate by any person offering for rent or lease any transient living accommodations as described in s.

509.013(4)(a) which are licensed under part I of chapter 509 and which are subject to the tax under s. 212.03, if a separate charge or specific amount for the food or drinks is not shown.

Such food or drinks are considered to be sold at retail as part of the total charge for the transient living accommodations.

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Moreover, the person offering the accommodations is not considered to be the consumer of items purchased in furnishing such food or drinks and may purchase those items under conditions of a sale for resale.

- (kk) Nonprofit corporation conducting the correctional work programs. Products sold pursuant to s. 946.515 by the corporation organized pursuant to part II of chapter 946 are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption applies retroactively to July 1, 1983.
- (11) Parent-teacher organizations, parent-teacher associations, and schools having grades K through 12.-
- 1. Sales or leases to parent-teacher organizations and associations the purpose of which is to raise funds for schools that teach grades K through 12 and that are associated with schools having grades K through 12 are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- 2. Parent-teacher organizations and associations described in subparagraph 1., and schools having grades K through 12, may pay tax to their suppliers on the cost price of school materials and supplies purchased, rented, or leased for resale or rental to students in grades K through 12, of items sold for fundraising purposes, and of items sold through vending machines located on the school premises, in lieu of collecting the tax imposed by this chapter from the purchaser. This paragraph also applies to food or beverages sold through vending machines located in the student lunchroom or dining room of a school having kindergarten through grade 12.

(mm) Mobile home lot improvements.—Items purchased by

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developers for use in making improvements to a mobile home lot owned by the developer may be purchased tax-exempt as a sale for resale if made pursuant to a contract that requires the developer to sell a mobile home to a purchaser, place the mobile home on the lot, and make the improvements to the lot for a single lump-sum price. The developer must collect and remit sales tax on the entire lump-sum price.

(nn) Veterans Administration.—When a veteran of the armed forces purchases an aircraft, boat, mobile home, motor vehicle, or other vehicle from a dealer pursuant to the provisions of 38 U.S.C. s. 3902(a), or any successor provision of the United States Code, the amount that is paid directly to the dealer by the Veterans Administration is not taxable. However, any portion of the purchase price which is paid directly to the dealer by the veteran is taxable.

(00) Complimentary items.—There is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter:

1. Any food or drink, whether or not cooked or prepared on the premises, provided without charge as a sample or for the convenience of customers by a dealer that primarily sells food product items at retail.

2. Any item given to a customer as part of a price guarantee plan related to point-of-sale errors by a dealer that primarily sells food products at retail.

The exemptions in this paragraph do not apply to businesses with the primary activity of serving prepared meals or alcoholic beverages for immediate consumption.

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(pp) Donated foods or beverages. Any food or beverage donated by a dealer that sells food products at retail to a food bank or an organization that holds a current exemption from federal corporate income tax pursuant to s. 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(qq) Racing dogs. The sale of a racing dog by its owner is exempt if the owner is also the breeder of the animal.

(rr) Equipment used in aircraft repair and maintenance.—

There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter replacement engines, parts, and equipment used in the repair or maintenance of qualified aircraft, aircraft of more than 15,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight, and rotary wing aircraft of more than 10,300 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight, when such parts or equipment are installed on such aircraft that is being repaired or maintained in this state.

(ss) Aircraft sales or leases.—The sale or lease of a qualified aircraft or an aircraft of more than 15,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight for use by a common carrier is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. As used in this paragraph, "common carrier" means an airline operating under Federal Aviation Administration regulations contained in Title 14, chapter I, part 121 or part 129 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(tt) Nonprofit water systems.—Sales or leases to a notfor-profit corporation which holds a current exemption from
federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) or (12) of the Internal
Revenue Code, as amended, are exempt from the tax imposed by

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this chapter if the sole or primary function of the corporation is to construct, maintain, or operate a water system in this state.

(uu) Library cooperatives.—Sales or leases to library cooperatives certified under s. 257.41(2) are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(vv) Advertising agencies.-

1. As used in this paragraph, the term "advertising agency" means any firm that is primarily engaged in the business of providing advertising materials and services to its clients.

2. The sale of advertising services by an advertising agency to a client is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are chapter. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are items of tangible personal property such as photographic negatives and positives, videos, films, galleys, mechanicals, veloxes, illustrations, digital audiotapes, analog tapes, printed advertisement copies, compact discs for the purpose of recording, digital equipment, and artwork and the services used to produce those items if the items are:

a. Sold to an advertising agency that is acting as an agent for its clients pursuant to contract, and are created for the performance of advertising services for the clients;

b. Produced, fabricated, manufactured, or otherwise created by an advertising agency for its clients, and are used in the performance of advertising services for the clients; or

e. Sold by an advertising agency to its clients in the performance of advertising services for the clients, whether or not the charges for these items are marked up or separately

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2323 stated.

The exemption provided by this subparagraph does not apply when tangible personal property such as film, paper, and videotapes is purchased to create items such as photographic negatives and positives, videos, films, galleys, mechanicals, veloxes, illustrations, and artwork that are sold to an advertising agency or produced in-house by an advertising agency on behalf of its clients.

3. The items exempted from tax under subparagraph 2. and the creative services used by an advertising agency to design the advertising for promotional goods such as displays, display containers, exhibits, newspaper inserts, brochures, catalogues, direct mail letters or flats, shirts, hats, pens, pencils, key chains, or other printed goods or materials are not subject to tax. However, when such promotional goods are produced or reproduced for distribution, tax applies to the sales price charged to the client for such promotional goods.

4. For items purchased by an advertising agency and exempt from tax under this paragraph, possession of an exemption certificate from the advertising agency certifying the agency's entitlement to exemption relieves the vendor of the responsibility of collecting the tax on the sale of such items to the advertising agency, and the department shall look solely to the advertising agency for recovery of tax if it determines that the advertising agency was not entitled to the exemption.

5. The exemptions provided by this paragraph apply retroactively, except that all taxes that have been collected

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must be remitted, and taxes that have been remitted before July 1, 1999, on transactions that are subject to exemption under this paragraph are not subject to refund.

6. The department may adopt rules that interpret or define the provisions of these exemptions and provide examples regarding the application of these exemptions.

(ww) Bullion. The sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or any combination thereof, in a single transaction is exempt if the sales price exceeds \$500. The dealer must maintain proper documentation, as prescribed by rule of the department, to identify that portion of a transaction which involves the sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion and is exempt under this paragraph.

(xx) Certain repair and labor charges.-

1. Subject to the provisions of subparagraphs 2. and 3., there is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter all labor charges for the repair of, and parts and materials used in the repair of and incorporated into, industrial machinery and equipment which is used for the manufacture, processing, compounding, production, or preparation for shipping of items of tangible personal property at a fixed location within this state.

2. This exemption applies only to industries classified under SIC Industry Major Group Numbers 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 and Industry Group Number 212. As used in this subparagraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by

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the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

3. This exemption shall be applied as follows:

- a. Beginning July 1, 2000, 50 percent of such charges for repair parts and labor shall be exempt.
- b. Beginning July 1, 2001, 75 percent of such charges for repair parts and labor shall be exempt.
- c. Beginning July 1, 2002, 100 percent of such charges for repair parts and labor shall be exempt.

(yy) Film and other printing supplies.—Also exempt are the following materials purchased, produced, or created by businesses classified under SIC Industry Numbers 275, 276, 277, 278, or 279 for use in producing graphic matter for sale: film, photographic paper, dyes used for embossing and engraving, artwork, typography, lithographic plates, and negatives. As used in this paragraph, "SIC" means those classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, as published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

thereof, which are purchased or manufactured by contractors employed either directly by or as agents for the United States Government, the state, a county, a municipality, a political subdivision of the state, or the public operator of a public-use airport as defined by s. 332.004(14) are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter when the systems or parts go into or become part of publicly owned facilities. In the case of contractors who manufacture and install such systems and parts,

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this exemption extends to the purchase of component parts and all other manufacturing and fabrication costs. The department may provide a form to be used by contractors to provide to suppliers of people-mover systems or parts to certify the contractors' eligibility for the exemption provided under this paragraph. As used in this paragraph, "people-mover systems" includes wheeled passenger vehicles and related control and power distribution systems that are part of a transportation system for use by the general public, regardless of whether such vehicles are operator-controlled or driverless, self-propelled or propelled by external power and control systems, or conducted roads, rails, guidebeams, or other permanent structures that are an integral part of such transportation system. "Related control and power distribution systems" includes any electrical or electronic control or signaling equipment, but does not include the embedded wiring, conduits, or cabling used to transmit electrical or electronic signals among such control equipment, power distribution equipment, signaling equipment, and wheeled vehicles.

(aaa) Florida Fire and Emergency Services Foundation.—
Sales or leases to the Florida Fire and Emergency Services
Foundation are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(bbb) Railroad roadway materials. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter are railroad roadway materials used in the construction, repair, or maintenance of railways. Railroad roadway materials shall include rails, ties, ballasts, communication equipment, signal equipment, power transmission equipment, and any other track materials.

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(ccc) Advertising materials distributed free of charge by mail in an envelope.—Likewise exempt are materials consisting exclusively of advertisements, such as individual coupons or other individual cards, sheets, or pages of printed advertising, that are distributed free of charge by mail in an envelope for 10 or more persons on a monthly, bimonthly, or other regular basis.

(ddd) Certain delivery charges.—Separately stated charges that can be avoided at the option of the purchaser for the delivery, inspection, placement, or removal from packaging or shipping materials of furniture or appliances by the selling dealer at the premises of the purchaser or the removal of similar items from the premises of the purchaser are exempt. If any charge for delivery, inspection, placement, or removal of furniture or appliances includes the modification, assembly, or construction of such furniture or appliances, then all of the charges are taxable.

(eee) Bookstore operations at a postsecondary educational institution.—Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter on renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property are payments to a postsecondary educational institution made by any person pursuant to a grant of the right to conduct bookstore operations on real property owned or leased by the postsecondary educational institution. As used in this paragraph, the term "bookstore operations" means activities consisting predominantly of sales, distribution, and provision of textbooks, merchandise, and services traditionally offered in college and university bookstores for the benefit of

the institution's students, faculty, and staff.

(fff) Aircraft temporarily in the state.-

1. An aircraft owned by a nonresident is exempt from the use tax imposed under this chapter if the aircraft enters and remains in this state for less than a total of 21 days during the 6-month period after the date of purchase. The temporary use of the aircraft and subsequent removal from this state may be proven by invoices for fuel, tie-down, or hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers or similar documentation that clearly and specifically identifies the aircraft. The exemption provided in this subparagraph is in addition to the exemptions provided in subparagraph 2. and s. 212.05(1)(a).

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

(ggg) Fractional aircraft ownership programs.—The sale or use of aircraft primarily used in a fractional aircraft ownership program or of any parts or labor used in the completion, maintenance, repair, or overhaul of such aircraft is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The exemption is not allowed unless the program manager of the fractional aircraft ownership program furnishes the dealer with a

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certificate stating that the lease, purchase, repair, or maintenance is for aircraft primarily used in a fractional aircraft ownership program and that the program manager qualifies for the exemption. If a program manager makes taxexempt purchases on a continual basis, the program manager may allow the dealer to keep the certificate on file. The program manager must inform a dealer that keeps the certificate on file if the program manager no longer qualifies for the exemption. The department may adopt rules to administer this paragraph, including rules determining the format of the certificate.

(8) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; VESSELS ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

(a) The sale or use of vessels and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, including commercial fishing vessels, is subject to the taxes imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's vessels which were used in interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year. The ratio would be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the vessel begins its initial operations in this state, the vessel's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year and, subsequently, additional tax shall be paid on the vessel, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the vessel's

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miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the total Florida purchases of such vessels and parts thereof which are used in Florida to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to the tax at the applicable rate. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax shall be as set forth in s. 212.054. Items, appropriate to carry out the purposes for which a vessel is designed or equipped and used, purchased by the owner, operator, or agent of a vessel for use on board such vessel shall be deemed to be parts of the vessel upon which the same are used or consumed. Vessels and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter. Vessels and parts thereof used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax.

(b) The partial exemption provided for in this subsection shall not be allowed unless the purchaser signs an affidavit stating that the item or items to be partially exempted are for the exclusive use designated herein and setting forth the extent of such partial exemption. Any person furnishing a false affidavit to such effect for the purpose of evading payment of any tax imposed under this chapter is subject to the penalties set forth in s. 212.12 and as otherwise provided by law.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that neither subsection (4) nor this subsection shall be construed as imposing the tax provided by this chapter on vessels used as

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common carriers, contract carriers, or private carriers, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, except to the extent provided by the pro rata formula provided in subsection (4) and in paragraph (a).

(9) PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS; RAILROADS AND MOTOR VEHICLES
ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

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(a) Railroads that are licensed as common carriers by Surface Transportation Board and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the railroad begins its initial operations in this state, the railroad's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year and, subsequently, additional tax shall be paid on the railroad, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the railroad's miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the purchases of the railroad in this state which are used in this state to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax is set forth in s. 212.054. Railroads that are licensed as common carriers by the Surface

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Transportation Board and parts thereof used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter.

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Motor vehicles that are engaged in interstate common carriers, and parts thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce are subject to tax imposed in this chapter only to the extent provided herein. The basis of the tax shall be the ratio of intrastate mileage to interstate or foreign mileage traveled by the carrier's motor vehicles which were used in interstate or foreign commerce and which had at least some Florida mileage during the previous fiscal year of the carrier. Such ratio is to be determined at the close of the carrier's fiscal year. However, during the fiscal year in which the carrier begins its initial operations in this state, the carrier's mileage apportionment factor may be determined on the basis of an estimated ratio of anticipated miles in this state to anticipated total miles for that year and, subsequently, additional tax shall be paid on the carrier, or a refund may be applied for, on the basis of the actual ratio of the carrier's miles in this state to its total miles for that year. This ratio shall be applied each month to the purchases in this state of such motor vehicles and parts thereof which are used in this state to establish that portion of the total used and consumed in intrastate movement and subject to tax under this chapter. The basis for imposition of any discretionary surtax is set forth in s. 212.054. Motor vehicles that are

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engaged in interstate commerce, and parts thereof, used to transport persons or property in interstate and foreign commerce are hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for taxation under the provisions of this chapter. Motor vehicles and parts thereof used exclusively in intrastate commerce do not qualify for the proration of tax. For purposes of this paragraph, parts of a motor vehicle engaged in interstate commerce include a separate tank not connected to the fuel supply system of the motor vehicle into which diesel fuel is placed to operate a refrigeration unit or other equipment.

(10) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; MOTOR VEHICLE SOLD TO RESIDENT OF ANOTHER STATE.

(a) The tax collected on the sale of a new or used motor vehicle in this state to a resident of another state shall be an amount equal to the sales tax which would be imposed on such sale under the laws of the state of which the purchaser is a resident, except that such tax shall not exceed the tax that would otherwise be imposed under this chapter. At the time of the sale, the purchaser shall execute a notarized statement of his or her intent to license the vehicle in the state of which the purchaser is a resident within 45 days of the sale and of the fact of the payment to the State of Florida of a sales tax in an amount equivalent to the sales tax of his or her state of residence and shall submit the statement to the appropriate sales tax collection agency in his or her state of residence. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the removal of the vehicle from this state following the filing of

an intent to license the vehicle in the purchaser's home state if the purchaser licenses the vehicle in his or her home state within 45 days after the date of sale.

- (b) Notwithstanding the partial exemption allowed in paragraph (a), a vehicle is subject to this state's sales tax at the applicable state sales tax rate plus authorized surtaxes when the vehicle is purchased by a nonresident corporation or partnership and:
- 1. An officer of the corporation is a resident of this state;
- 2. A stockholder of the corporation who owns at least 10 percent of the corporation is a resident of this state; or
- 3. A partner in the partnership who has at least 10 percent ownership is a resident of this state.

However, if the vehicle is removed from this state within 45 days after purchase and remains outside the state for a minimum of 180 days, the vehicle may qualify for the partial exemption allowed in paragraph (a) despite the residency of owners or stockholders of the purchasing entity.

(c) Nothing herein shall require the payment of tax to the State of Florida for assessments made prior to July 1, 2001, if the tax imposed by this section has been paid to the state in which the vehicle was licensed and the department has assessed a like amount of tax on the same transactions. This provision shall apply retroactively to assessments that have been protested prior to August 1, 1999, and have not been paid on the date this act takes effect.

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(11) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; FLYABLE AIRCRAFT.

(a) The tax imposed on the sale by a manufacturer of flyable aircraft, who designs such aircraft, which sale may include necessary equipment and modifications placed on such flyable aircraft prior to delivery by the manufacturer, shall be an amount equal to the sales tax which would be imposed on such sale under the laws of the state in which the aircraft will be domiciled.

(b) This partial exemption applies only if the purchaser is a resident of another state who will not use the aircraft in this state, or if the purchaser is a resident of another state and uses the aircraft in interstate or foreign commerce, or if the purchaser is a resident of a foreign country.

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

(d) The purchaser shall execute a sworn affidavit attesting that he or she is not a resident of this state and stating where the aircraft will be domiciled. If the aircraft is subsequently used in this state within 6 months of the time of purchase, in violation of the intent of this subsection, the purchaser shall be liable for payment of the full use tax

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imposed by this chapter and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by s. 212.12(2), which penalty shall be mandatory. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the owner of an aircraft purchased pursuant to this subsection may permit the aircraft to be returned to this state for repairs within 6 months after the date of sale without the aircraft being in violation of the law and without incurring liability for payment of tax or penalty on the purchase price of the aircraft, so long as the aircraft is removed from this state within 20 days after the completion of the repairs and such removal can be proven by invoices for fuel, tie-down, or hangar charges issued by out-of-state vendors or suppliers or similar documentation.

(12) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; MASTER TAPES, RECORDS, FILMS, OR VIDEO TAPES.—

(a) There are exempt from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from the sale or lease of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, master tapes or master records embodying sound, or master films or master video tapes; except that amounts paid to recording studios or motion picture or television studios for the tangible elements of such master tapes, records, films, or video tapes are taxable as otherwise provided in this chapter. This exemption will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, the term:

1. "Amounts paid for the tangible elements" does not include any amounts paid for the copyrightable, artistic, or

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other intangible elements of such master tapes, records, films, or video tapes, whether designated as royalties or otherwise, including, but not limited to, services rendered in producing, fabricating, processing, or imprinting tangible personal property or any other services or production expenses in connection therewith which may otherwise be construed as constituting a "sale" under s. 212.02.

- 2. "Master films or master video tapes" means films or video tapes utilized by the motion picture and television production industries in making visual images for reproduction.
- 3. "Master tapes or master records embodying sound" means tapes, records, and other devices utilized by the recording industry in making recordings embodying sound.
- 4. "Motion picture or television studio" means a facility in which film or video tape productions or parts of productions are made and which contains the necessary equipment and personnel for this purpose and includes a mobile unit or vehicle that is equipped in much the same manner as a stationary studio and used in the making of film or video tape productions.
- 5. "Recording studio" means a place where, by means of mechanical or electronic devices, voices, music, or other sounds are transmitted to tapes, records, or other devices capable of reproducing sound.
- 6. "Recording industry" means any person engaged in an occupation or business of making recordings embodying sound for a livelihood or for a profit.
- 7. "Motion picture or television production industry" means any person engaged in an occupation or business for a

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livelihood or for profit of making visual motion picture or television visual images for showing on screen or television for theatrical, commercial, advertising, or educational purposes.

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(13) No transactions shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter except those expressly exempted herein. All laws granting tax exemptions, to the extent they may be inconsistent in conflict with this chapter, including, but not limited the following designated laws, shall yield to and be superseded by the provisions of this subsection: ss. 125.019, 153.76, 154.2331, 159.15, 159.31, 159.50, 159.708, 163.385, 163.395, 215.76, 243.33, 315.11, 348.65, 348.762, 349.13, 403.1834, 616.07, and 623.09, and the following Laws of Florida, acts of the year indicated: s. 31, chapter 30843, 1955; s. 19, chapter 30845, 1955; s. 12, chapter 30927, 1955; s. 8, chapter 31179, 1955; s. 15, chapter 31263, 1955; s. 13, chapter 31343, 1955; s. 16, chapter 59-1653; s. 13, chapter 59-1356; s. 12, chapter 61-2261; s. 19, chapter 61-2754; s. 10, chapter 61-2686; s. 11, chapter 63-1643; s. 11, chapter 65-1274; s. 16, chapter 67-1446; and s. 10, chapter 67-1681. This subsection does not supersede the authority of a local government to adopt financial and local government incentives pursuant to s. 163.2517.

(14) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The department shall establish a technical assistance advisory committee with public and private sector members, including representatives of both manufacturers and retailers, to advise the Department of Revenue and the Department of Health in determining the taxability of specific products and product lines pursuant to subsection (1) and paragraph (2)(a). In

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determining taxability and in preparing a list of specific products and product lines that are or are not taxable, the committee shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120. Private sector members shall not be compensated for serving on the committee.

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(15) ELECTRICAL ENERGY USED IN AN ENTERPRISE ZONE.

(a) Beginning July 1, 1995, charges for electrical energy used by a qualified business at a fixed location in an enterprise zone in a municipality which has enacted an ordinance pursuant to s. 166.231(8) which provides for exemption of municipal utility taxes on such businesses or in an enterprise zone jointly authorized by a county and a municipality which has enacted an ordinance pursuant to s. 166.231(8) which provides for exemption of municipal utility taxes on such businesses shall receive an exemption equal to 50 percent of the tax imposed by this chapter, or, if no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the exemption shall be equal to 100 percent of the tax imposed by this chapter. A qualified business may receive such exemption for a period of 5 years from the billing period beginning not more than 30 days following notification to the applicable utility company by the department that an exemption has been authorized pursuant to this subsection and s. 166.231(8).

(b) To receive this exemption, a business must file an application, with the enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, on a form provided by the department for the purposes

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of this subsection and s. 166.231(8). The application shall be made under oath and shall include:

- 1. The name and location of the business.
- 2. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the business is located.
- 3. The date on which electrical service is to be first initiated to the business.
- 4. The name and mailing address of the entity from which electrical energy is to be purchased.
 - 5. The date of the application.

- 6. The name of the city in which the business is located.
- 7. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- 8. Whether the business is a small business as defined by s. 288.703.
- (c) Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all information required pursuant to paragraph (b) and meets the criteria set out in this subsection. The agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to paragraph (b) and meet the criteria set out in this subsection as eligible to receive an exemption. If applicable, the agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding

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temporary and part-time employees. The certification shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The applicant shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within 6 months after the occurrence of the appropriate qualifying provision set out in paragraph (f).

- (d) If, in a subsequent audit conducted by the department, it is determined that the business did not meet the criteria mandated in this subsection, the amount of taxes exempted shall immediately be due and payable to the department by the business, together with the appropriate interest and penalty, computed from the due date of each bill for the electrical energy purchased as exempt under this subsection, in the manner prescribed by this chapter.
- (c) The department shall adopt rules governing applications for, issuance of, and the form of applications for the exemption authorized in this subsection and provisions for recapture of taxes exempted under this subsection, and the department may establish guidelines as to qualifications for exemption.
- (f) For the purpose of the exemption provided in this subsection, the term "qualified business" means a business which is:
- 1. First occupying a new structure to which electrical service, other than that used for construction purposes, has not been previously provided or furnished;
 - 2. Newly occupying an existing, remodeled, renovated, or

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rehabilitated structure to which electrical service, other than that used for remodeling, renovation, or rehabilitation of the structure, has not been provided or furnished in the three preceding billing periods; or

- 3. Occupying a new, remodeled, rebuilt, renovated, or rehabilitated structure for which a refund has been granted pursuant to paragraph (5)(g).
- (g) This subsection expires on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act, except that:
 - 1. Paragraph (d) shall not expire; and

- 2. Any qualified business which has been granted an exemption under this subsection prior to that date shall be allowed the full benefit of this exemption as if this subsection had not expired on that date.
 - (16) EXEMPTIONS; SPACE ACTIVITIES.
- (a) There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter:
- 1. The sale, lease, use, storage, consumption, or distribution in this state of any orbital space facility, space propulsion system, or space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind possessing space flight capacity, including the components thereof.
- 2. The sale, lease, use, storage, consumption, or distribution in this state of tangible personal property placed on or used aboard any orbital space facility, space propulsion system, or space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind, irrespective of whether such tangible personal property is

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returned to this state for subsequent use, storage, or consumption in any manner. This exemption is not affected by the failure of a launch to occur, or the destruction of a launch vehicle or any components thereof.

(b) This subsection shall be strictly construed and enforced.

- (17) EXEMPTIONS; CERTAIN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.
- (a) Subject to paragraph (d), the tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the sale to or use by a government contractor of overhead materials. The term "government contractor" includes prime contractors and subcontractors.
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "overhead materials" means all tangible personal property, other than qualifying property as defined in s. 212.02(14)(a) and electricity, which is used or consumed in the performance of a qualifying contract, title to which property vests in or passes to the government under the contract.
- (c) As used in this subsection and in s. 212.02(14)(a), the term "qualifying contract" means a contract with the United States Department of Defense or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or a subcontract thereunder, but does not include a contract or subcontract for the repair, alteration, improvement, or construction of real property, except to the extent that purchases under such a contract would otherwise be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- (d) The exemption provided in this subsection applies as follows:
 - 1. Beginning July 1, 2000, the tax imposed by this chapter
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shall be applicable to 60 percent of the sales price or cost price of such overhead materials.

- 2. Beginning July 1, 2001, the tax imposed by this chapter shall be applicable to 40 percent of the sales price or cost price of such overhead materials.
- 3. Beginning July 1, 2002, the tax imposed by this chapter shall be applicable to 20 percent of the sales price or cost price of such overhead materials.
- 4. Beginning July 1, 2003, the entire sales price or cost price of such overhead materials is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

The exemption provided in this subsection does not apply to any part of the cost of overhead materials allocated to a contract that is not a qualifying contract.

(e) Possession by a seller of a resale certificate or direct-pay permit relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall look solely to the contractor for recovery of such tax if it determines that the contractor was not entitled to the exemption. The contractor shall self-accrue and remit any applicable sales or use tax due with respect to overhead materials and with respect to costs allocable to contracts that are not qualifying contracts. The department may amend its rules to reflect the use of resale certificates and direct-pay permits with respect to the exemption provided for in this subsection.

(f) This subsection is not an expression of legislative intent as to the applicability of any tax to any sale or use of

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overhead materials prior to July 1, 1999. In addition, this subsection does not imply that transactions or costs that are not described in this subsection are taxable.

- (18) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT USED PREDOMINANTLY FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.
- (a) Machinery and equipment used predominantly for research and development as defined in this subsection are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
 - (b) For purposes of this subsection:

- 1. "Machinery and equipment" includes, but is not limited to, molds, dies, machine tooling, other appurtenances or accessories to machinery and equipment, testing and measuring equipment, test beds, computers, and software, whether purchased or self-fabricated, and, if self-fabricated, includes materials and labor for design, fabrication, and assembly.
 - 2. "Predominantly" means at least 50 percent of the time.
- 3. "Research and development" means research that has one of the following as its ultimate goal:
 - a. Basic research in a scientific field of endeavor;
- b. Advancing knowledge or technology in a scientific or technical field of endeavor;
- c. The development of a new product, whether or not the new product is offered for sale;
- d. The improvement of an existing product, whether or not the improved product is offered for sale;
- e. The development of new uses of an existing product, whether or not a new use is offered as a rationale to purchase the product; or

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f. The design and development of prototypes, whether or not a resulting product is offered for sale.

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The term "research and development" does not include ordinary testing or inspection of materials or products used for quality control, market research, efficiency surveys, consumer surveys, advertising and promotions, management studies, or research in connection with literary, historical, social science, psychological, or other similar nontechnical activities.

(c) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 that provide for administering and implementing this exemption.

(d) A person who claims the exemption provided in this subsection shall furnish the vendor of the machinery or equipment, including the vendor of materials and labor used in self-fabrication of the machinery or equipment, an affidavit stating that the item or items for which an exemption is claimed are machinery and equipment that will be used predominantly for research and development as required by this subsection. A purchaser who claims the exemption by refund shall include the affidavit with the refund application. The affidavit must contain the purchaser's name, address, sales and use tax registration number, and, if applicable, federal employer's identification number. Any person fraudulently furnishing an affidavit to the vendor for the purpose of evading payment of any tax imposed under this chapter shall be subject to the penalty set forth in s. 212.085 and as otherwise provided by law.

(e) In lieu of furnishing an affidavit, a purchaser claiming the exemption provided in this subsection who has a direct-pay permit may furnish the vendor with a copy of the direct-pay permit and shall maintain all documentation necessary to prove the exempt status of the purchases and fabrication activity.

- (f) Purchasers shall maintain all documentation necessary to prove the exempt status of purchases and fabrication activity and make such documentation available for inspection pursuant to the requirements of s. 212.13(2).
- 3005 Section 4. (1) Effective July 1, 2015, ss. 212.051,
 3006 212.052, 212.0598, 212.0602, 212.0801, 212.0821, 212.09,
 3007 212.096, 212.097, and 212.098, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
 - (2) Unless modified or reenacted as provided in s.

 11.9035, Florida Statutes, effective July 1, 2015, any
 exemption, deduction, or credit from the state sales and use tax
 or any exclusion of sales and services from such tax granted by
 the following is repealed:
 - (a) Section 212.02, Florida Statutes, except rent on low-income housing under s. 212.02(2), Florida Statutes.
 - (b) Section 212.03, Florida Statutes, except rent charges paid by long-term residents under s. 212.03(4), Florida Statutes; rent charges paid by full-time students, by active military personnel, and by permanent residents under s. 212.03(7)(a); Florida Statutes; rent charges in mobile home parks under s. 212.03(7)(c), Florida Statutes; and rent charges for living accommodations in migrant labor camps under s. 212.03(7)(d), Florida Statutes.

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3023	(c) Section 212.031, Florida Statutes, except utility
3024	charges under s. 212.031(7), Florida Statutes.
3025	(d) Sections 212.04, 212.05, and 212.0506, Florida
3026	Statutes.
3027	(e) Sections 212.06 and 212.081, Florida Statutes, except
3028	any sale exempted by federal law or the United States
3029	Constitution.
3030	(f) Sections 212.0601, 212.07, 212.12, 212.20, and 376.75,
3031	Florida Statutes.
3032	Section 5. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
3 U 3 3	act this act shall take offect July 1 2012