

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 1241 Tax Administration

SPONSOR(S): Stevenson

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Ways & Means Committee	16 Y, 0 N	Curry	Aldridge
2) Appropriations Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill provides for several tax administration related provisions and modifications which include the following:

- Allows all taxpayers on a property tax installment payment plan to pay the first installment of property taxes by July 31 without penalty.
- Authorizes the Department of Revenue (DOR) to use the prior year's tax rate to determine the heavy minerals tax rate if the current producer price index can no longer be calculated and there is no comparable index.
- Creates an efficient, consistent method for forwarding agents to prove the tax-free status of purchases delivered for export and provides an online system for vendors to verify tax-free status.
- Removes current statutory language requiring auditors to physically visit dealers for sales tax audits and requires dealers to provide electronic records when the dealer currently maintains the records in an electronic format.
- Updates current statutory language to clarify that aggregation of collection periods is permitted to determine the degree of criminal offense for failure to remit taxes.

The Revenue Estimating Conference, on February 26, 2021, estimated that the bill would have a zero or insignificant negative impact on local government revenue.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Installment Payments

Current Situation

Section 197.222, F.S., allows a taxpayer to prepay estimated property taxes by making quarterly installment payments and receive a specified percentage discount.¹ A taxpayer who elects to pay taxes by the installment method must make payments based upon an estimated tax which is equal to the actual taxes levied upon the property in the preceding year. To participate in the installment plan, the taxpayer's estimated taxes must be more than \$100.

The first installment payment is due June 30. Tax collectors may choose to accept late payments on the first installment through July 31. However, the percentage discount is lost and a five percent penalty is assessed on the amount of the installment payment. There is a lack of uniformity among tax collectors regarding the acceptance of the late payment. As a result, taxpayers may be treated differently statewide, depending on the acceptance of late payments by individual tax collectors.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates consistent treatment of taxpayers statewide by requiring tax collectors to accept a late payment of the first installment payment through July 31 without the five percent penalty. However, taxpayers who pay the first installment payment after June 30 will continue to lose the specified percentage discount.

Heavy Minerals Tax Rate

Current Situation

Under current law an excise tax is levied upon those who engage in the business of severing heavy minerals from the soils or waters of this state for commercial use. The heavy minerals tax rate is specified in statute to be calculated each year based on the producer price index (PPI) for titanium dioxide published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).² However, due to a lack of data, BLS has ceased posting the PPI for titanium dioxide. In the event that the PPI for titanium dioxide is discontinued, current law authorizes the Department of Revenue (DOR) to adopt a tax rate by rule based on a comparable index.³ However, DOR has been unable to identify an appropriate comparable index.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends s. 211.3106, F.S., to require DOR to use the tax rate for the immediately preceding year when the statutory rate cannot be calculated and there is no comparable index. The current rate reflects the 2020 tax rate calculation that followed the statutory formula when the PPI for titanium dioxide was last published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴

¹ Section 197.222(1), provides for a 6 percent discount applied to the first installment payment, a 4.5 percent discount for the second installment payment, and a 3 percent discount for the third payment. No discount is provided for the fourth installment payment.

² Section 211.3106(3), F.S.

³ Section 211.3106(3)(e), F.S.

⁴ Section 211.3106(3)(c), F.S., requires DOR to provide the base rate, the base rate adjustment, and the resulting tax rate by written notice by April 15 of the current year.

Forwarding Agent Certificate

Current Situation

Generally speaking, Florida sales and use tax does not apply to tangible personal property imported, produced, or manufactured in Florida for export.⁵ Therefore, the sale of items deemed committed to the export process that are purchased by a vendor and shipped directly to a licensed exporter or forwarding agent in Florida are exempt from sales tax. There are transportation and logistics businesses located in Florida that specialize in global package delivery. The business model of these businesses is designed to facilitate a foreign consumer's purchase of merchandise originating with an American vendor and the delivery of such merchandise to the foreign consumer, with no intervening use in the United States. These businesses are sometimes referred to as forwarding agents. There is no current statutory mechanism whereby a forwarding agent can provide documentation to sellers that indicates that purchases of otherwise taxable items, when delivered to the forwarding agent for export, are not taxable.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill defines the term "forwarding agent" to mean a person or business whose principal business activity is facilitating for compensation the export of property owned by other persons. The bill amends section 212.06, F.S., to revise the term "dealer" to include forwarding agents. The bill creates a process that allows forwarding agents to apply for and receive, upon approval and verification, a Certificate of Forwarding Agent Address. A forwarding agent that applies for and receives a certificate must register as a dealer with DOR. The certificate can be provided to vendors to ensure to the vendor the tax-free status of purchases directly delivered to the forwarding agent's address for export. The bill requires DOR to establish an online certificate verification system on the department's website and authorizes the agency to publish a list of forwarding agents' addresses on the electronic address database webpage on the department's website.

Electronic Records/Sales Tax Audit

Current Situation

Sales and use tax statutes specify the records dealers are required to maintain and make available to DOR for inspection during reasonable hours at the dealer's place of business⁶. As technology has advanced, many dealers maintain their records in an electronic format that can be shared with DOR. However, current law does not clearly require dealers to make their records available for inspection without a physical visit and does not require the records be provided electronically if so kept by the dealer.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 212.13(2), F.S., is amended to require dealers to provide electronic records when the dealer currently maintains the records in an electronic format and removes language that references a physical visit requirement.

Theft of State Funds

Current Situation

Under current law, a person commits theft of state funds when he or she fails to remit taxes with the intent to unlawfully deprive or defraud the state of its money or the use or benefit thereof.⁷ When a

⁵ Section 212.06(5)(a)1, F.S.

⁶ Section 212.13, F.S.

⁷ Section 212.15(2), F.S.

dealer collects sales tax from customers but fails to remit those tax dollars to the state, DOR may pursue criminal prosecution through local state attorney offices⁸. These prosecutions often involve multiple collection periods where the dealer has collected but failed to remit taxes.⁹ Current sales tax law does not specifically provide for the aggregation of collection periods in determining the grade of criminal offense.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends section 212.15, F.S., to provide specific authority to allow for the aggregation of collection reporting periods to determine the degree of criminal offense for the prosecution of failure to remit taxes.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- Section 1. Amends s. 197.222, F.S., requiring the tax collector to accept late payments on the first installment of prepaid property taxes and removes the late payment penalty.
- Section 2. Amends s. 211.3106, F.S., to allow DOR to use the prior year's tax rate to determine the severance tax rate for heavy minerals when the statutory rate cannot be calculated and there is no comparable index.
- Section 3. Amends s. 212.06, F.S., to define the term forwarding agent and revise the definition of the term "dealer" to include forwarding agents; creates a process allowing forwarding agents to apply for and receive a Certificate of Forwarding Agent Address and; establishes an on-line system for certificate verification.
- Section 4. Amends s. 212.13(2), F.S., to require dealers to provide electronic records to DOR.
- Section 5. Amends s. 212.15, F.S., to provide specific authority to allow aggregation of collection reporting periods to determine the degree of criminal offense for failure to remit taxes.
- Section 6. Amends s. 212.053, F.S., to provide that DOR may publish a list of forwarding agents' addresses on the agency's electronic database webpage.
- Section 7. Reenacts s. 192.015(3)(a), F.S., taxpayer rights, to incorporate amendments made to s. 197.222, F.S., in reference thereto.
- Section 8. Reenacts s. 212.07(1)(c), F.S., relating to sales, storage, and use tax, to incorporate amendments made to s. 212.06, F.S., in reference thereto.
- Section 9. Reenacts s. 212.08(18)(f), F.S., relating to the sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 212.13, F.S., in reference thereto.
- Section 10. Provides DOR with emergency rulemaking authority.
- Section 11. Provides effective dates.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

⁸ Section 212.15(2) and (3), F.S.

⁹ Pursuant to s. 212.15(1), F.S., taxes imposed under chapter 212 become state funds when collected. The collections are due on the first day of the succeeding month and are delinquent on the 21st day of such month. As a result, there may be multiple collection periods where the dealer has collected but failed to remit taxes.

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The Revenue Estimating Conference, on February 26, 2021, estimated that the bill would have a zero or negative insignificant impact on local government revenue.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Taxpayers on the installment payment plan will be permitted to pay the first installment of property taxes by July 31 without penalty.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

N/A

2. Other:

N/A

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

This bill provides the Department of Revenue with emergency rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of the bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES