

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Finance and Tax

BILL: CS/SB 1382

INTRODUCER: Finance and Tax Committee and Senator Gruters

SUBJECT: Tax Administration

DATE: February 10, 2022

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Hackett</u>	<u>Ryon</u>	<u>CA</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Covin</u>	<u>Babin</u>	<u>FT</u>	Fav/CS
3.	_____	_____	<u>AP</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1382 makes various changes to statutes relating to the Department of Revenue (Department). The bill largely amends details related to the Department's rights and obligations before, during, and after an audit.

Regarding audits, the bill:

- Clarifies activities the Department may engage in during the 60-day waiting period between notifying the taxpayer of its intent to audit and beginning the audit;
- Excludes from evidence during litigation documents withheld during an audit;
- Provides that, in certain situations, the failure of a taxpayer to provide documents creates a presumption that the resulting proposed final agency action by the Department is correct;
- Expands the Department's authority to serve subpoenas in certain situations;
- Revises several situations when the time limit to complete an audit is tolled;
- Allows the Department to immediately suspend a dealer's resale certificate during audits related to the sale of alcoholic beverages;
- Allows the Department to reopen a final assessment for the purpose of adjusting liability under certain circumstances;
- Authorizes the Department to include all taxes, penalties, interest, costs, and fees authorized by law in a garnishment or levy; and
- Provides rulemaking and emergency rulemaking authority.

The bill also makes changes including clarifications, corrections, deletions of obsolete language, and cross-reference corrections.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not determined the fiscal impact of the bill. Staff estimates that the bill will increase General Revenue Fund receipts by an indeterminate amount in Fiscal Years 2022-2023 through 2026-2027.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2022.

II. Present Situation:

The present situation for each issue is described below in Section III, Effect of Proposed Changes.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Sections 1 & 2 – Exclusion of Records in Litigation

Present Situation: Current law provides that a taxpayer may contest the legality of any assessment or denial of any refund of tax, fee, surcharge, permit, interest, or penalty under the Department of Revenue's (Department) purview by filing an action in circuit court, or alternatively, the taxpayer may file a petition under the applicable provisions of ch. 120, F.S.¹

Taxpayers who do not provide records during an audit as required by law are subject to the Department issuing an estimated assessment. In litigation, some taxpayers will selectively provide records to challenge the estimated assessment even though the estimate was created because of the taxpayer's own willful non-compliance with records laws.²

Proposed Changes: The bill amends ss. 72.011(1)(c) and 120.80, F.S., to provide that a taxpayer may not submit records pertaining to an assessment or refund claim as evidence in any proceeding under s. 72.011, F.S., or any administrative proceeding under s. 120.80, F.S., if those records were available to, or required to be kept by, the taxpayer and were not timely provided to the Department when requested during the audit or protest period and before submission of a petition for hearing pursuant to ch. 120, F.S., or the filing of an action under s. 72.011(1)(a), F.S., unless the taxpayer demonstrates good cause for its failure to provide the records to the Department.

Sections 3 & 9 – Pre-Audit Preparation

Present Situation: The Department is required to provide notification to a taxpayer of an audit at least 60 days before the audit begins.³ This 60-day period gives the taxpayer time to gather and prepare records, meet with their accountant, or secure the assistance of a professional. Some practitioners have argued that the Department can have no contact with the taxpayer during this

¹ Section 72.011(1), F.S.

² Department of Revenue, 2022 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis, SB 1382, available at <http://abar.laspbs.state.fl.us/ABAR/Attachment.aspx?ID=33394> (last accessed Feb. 4, 2022).

³ Sections 202.34 and 212.13, F.S.

60-day period, even to answer questions asked by the taxpayer. It has also been argued that the Department must refrain from reviewing its own records or records voluntarily provided by the taxpayer prior to the end of the 60-day period or preparing internally for the audit.⁴

Proposed Changes: The bill creates ss. 202.34(4)(f), and 212.13(5)(f), F.S., to clarify activities the Department may engage in during the 60-day period. The bill provides that the Department may:

- Confirm receipt of the notification of intent to audit;
- Answer any questions raised by the taxpayer or taxpayer representative;
- Confirm date and location of the audit;
- Confirm the way the taxpayer would like to provide records;
- Discuss the scope of the audit;
- Review records voluntarily provided by the taxpayer;
- Review records already in the Department's possession; and
- Review publicly available information.

If the taxpayer has not previously waived the 60-day period notice and believes the Department has commenced the audit before the 61st day, the taxpayer must object in writing to the Department before the issuance of an assessment or else the objection is waived. If the objection is not waived and it is determined the audit was commenced before the 61st day after the issuance of the notice of intent to audit, the 1-year tolling period⁵ is considered lifted for the number of days equal to the difference between the date the audit commenced and the 61st day after the date of the Department's notice of intent to audit.

The bill provides that the Department may adopt rules to administer ss. 202.34 and 212.13, F.S.

Sections 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 16, and 19 – Estimates, Delivery of Administrative Subpoenas, and Extension of Tolling

Present Situation: The Department has the statutory authority to issue an “administrative subpoena” to compel production of records and documents when taxpayers refuse to provide books and records, despite the legal requirement to do so.⁶ However, this tool is rarely used because a court proceeding on the administrative subpoena will cause the Department to fail other statutory deadlines and may run out the statute of limitations on the audit assessment.

Instead, the Department uses its authority to issue an estimated assessment which results in the use of additional resources for both the taxpayer and the Department in resolving disputed issues.⁷

Proposed Change: The bill amends ss. 202.36(4)(a), 206.14(4), 211.125(3)(b)3., 212.14(7)(a), and 220.735(4), F.S., to provide that the failure of a taxpayer to provide documents available to, or required to be kept by, the taxpayer and requested by a subpoena creates a rebuttable

⁴ *Supra* Note 2

⁵ Section 213.345, F.S.

⁶ Section 202.36(4), F.S.

⁷ *Supra* Note 2

presumption that the resulting proposed final agency action by the Department, as to the requested documents, is correct and that the requested documents not produced by the taxpayer would be adverse to the taxpayer's position as to the proposed final agency action. The Department may make an assessment from an estimate based upon the best information available if a taxpayer fails to provide documents requested by a subpoena. The Department is required to inform the taxpayer of the reason for the estimate and certain related information. The information is deemed prima facie correct,

For purposes of ss. 202.36 and 212.14, F.S., the presumption and authority to create estimates are not triggered merely because a taxpayer or its representative requests a conference to negotiate the production of a sample of records demanded by a subpoena.

Present Situation: For the purpose of administering and enforcing the provisions of the revenue laws of this state, the Department's Executive Director, or any of his or her assistants designated in writing by the Executive Director, is authorized to serve subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum issued by the state attorney relating to investigations concerning the taxes enumerated in s. 213.05, F.S.⁸

Proposed Change: Section 11 creates s. 213.051(2), F.S. to provide that in addition to the procedures for service prescribed by ch. 48, F.S., the department may serve subpoenas it issues pursuant to ss. 202.36, 206.14, 211.125, 212.14, and 220.735, F.S., upon any business registered with the Department at the address on file with the Department if it received correspondence from the business from that address within 30 days after issuance of the subpoena or if the address is listed with the Department of State Division of Corporations as a principal or business address. If a business' address is not in this state, service is made upon proof of delivery by certified mail or under the notice provisions of s. 213.0537, F.S.

Present Situation: The statute of limitations for assessment and refund purposes is tolled for a period of 1 year if the Department has issued a notice of intent to conduct an audit or investigation of a taxpayer's account within the applicable period of time provided by s. 95.091(3) or 215.26(2), F.S.⁹

Proposed Changes: Section 16 amends s. 213.345, F.S., to provide that the 1-year period is tolled upon receipt of written objections to the subpoena and for the entire pendency of any action that seeks an order to enforce compliance with or to challenge any subpoena issued by the Department compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, written materials, and electronically recorded information.

The bill further provides that if the Department issues a notice explaining its audit findings under s. 213.34(2)(a), F.S., based on an estimate because the taxpayer has failed or refuses to provide records, the audit will be deemed to have commenced for purposes of s. 213.345, F.S. In the event the Department issues an assessment beyond the tolling period, the assessment will be considered late and the assessment shall be reduced by the amount of those taxes, penalties, and

⁸ Section 213.051, F.S.

⁹ Section 213.345, F.S.

interest for reporting periods outside of the limitations period, as modified by any other tolling or extension provisions.

Section 6 – Pollutants Tax Registration Fees

Present Situation: An entity must pay a \$30 registration fee when requesting a pollutants tax license.¹⁰ However, these registration fees were previously repealed.¹¹

Proposed Change: Section 7 amends s. 206.9931, F.S., to remove obsolete language related to pollutants tax registration fees.

Section 8 – Affidavit for Non-Resident Purchasers of Boats and Aircrafts

Current Situation: Nonresident purchasers of boats and aircraft are required to sign an affidavit attesting that they have read the provisions of s. 212.05, F.S., in its entirety, in order to claim an exemption from sales tax. Section 212.05, F.S., is lengthy and includes many provisions that are not applicable to the purchaser of a boat or aircraft.

Proposed Changes: Section 8 amends s. 212.05(1)(a)2.d., F.S., by removing the requirement that a purchaser attests to having read statutory provisions and replacing that language with the requirement that the nonresident purchaser complete an affidavit that affirms that the nonresident purchaser qualifies for exemption from sales tax pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(a)2., F.S., and attesting that the nonresident purchaser will provide the documentation required to substantiate the exemption claimed under s. 212.05(1)(a)2., F.S.

Section 9 – Records related to Alcohol and Tobacco Dealers

Present Situation: Dealers must maintain records as required by the Department for the reasonable administration of ch. 212, F.S.¹² During sales tax audits by the Department, some dealers selling alcoholic beverages and tobacco advise Department auditors that they have no records as to purchases, sales, or tax collected for these regulated products. Florida tax and alcohol and beverage laws require dealers to maintain and produce certain records. Without records, the Department is unable to conduct the audit and must resort to estimating the dealer's compliance.¹³

Proposed Changes: Section 9 creates s. 212.13(2)(b), F.S., which will allow the Department, during the course of an audit, to suspend a dealer's privilege to hold a resale certificate and purchase products tax exempt for resale when a dealer¹⁴ asserts that they have no records or refuse to provide records related to their purchase and/or sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco. The dealer would still be able to purchase non-alcohol and non-tobacco products and take a credit for taxes paid against sales tax collected and remitted on the resale of the products. The Department is required to notify the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco within

¹⁰ Section 206.9931, F.S.

¹¹ Chapter 2017-36, L.O.F.

¹² Section 212.13(2), F.S.

¹³ *Supra* Note 2.

¹⁴ "Dealer" means a dealer, as defined in s. 212.06, F.S., which is licensed under chapter 561.

the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (Division) when a dealer's resale certificate is suspended and to publish a list of such dealers. The bill requires the Division to include notice of such suspension in its license verification database or to provide a link to the Department's publish list from the Division's license verification page. A transferor is required to discontinue accepting orders from and delivering alcoholic beverages to a dealer whose resale certificate has been suspended within 7 days after the date on which the dealer is added to the Department's published list, and a transferor who sells alcoholic beverages to such a dealer is not responsible for any tax, penalty, or interest due if the alcoholic beverages are delivered no more than 7 days after the date of publication of the suspension. The Department may adopt rules to implement s. 212.13(2)(b), F.S.

Section 12 – Confidentiality and Information Sharing

Present Situation: Taxpayer information received by the Department is generally confidential and exempt from public records requirements.¹⁵ This confidential treatment and exemption from public records requirements extends to all information contained in returns, reports, accounts, declarations, investigative reports, and letters of technical advice.¹⁶ The Department is authorized to make confidential information available as specified under Florida law.¹⁷

Proposed Changes: Section 12 creates s. 213.053(21), F.S., to authorize the Department to publish a list of dealers whose resale certificates have been suspended pursuant to s. 212.13(2)(b). The bill specifies information that must be contained in the list and requires the Department to update the list daily as needed. The Department is authorized to adopt rules to administer s. 213.053(21), F.S.

Section 13 – Rulemaking Authority and Emergency Rules

Present Situation: The Department has received at least one final order from the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) holding that the Department may not rely on a general grant of rulemaking authority to adopt a rule implementing other specific revenue laws. The First District Court of Appeal has ruled inconsistently on this issue. It appears that a grant of rulemaking authority and a specific law to be implemented has been confused by some courts to require a grant of specific rulemaking authority.¹⁸ Most revenue laws, especially those predating the administrative procedures act, do not contain specific rulemaking authority for each provision.

Current law provides emergency rulemaking authority for revenue laws effective less than 60 days after the end of the session in which the change enacted.¹⁹ This provision fails to include many revenue laws, which typically have an October 1 effective date or changes with an "upon becoming law" effective date when the bill is not transferred to the Governor from the Legislature for a number of weeks or months, delaying the Department's ability to begin rulemaking.

¹⁵ Section 213.053(2)(a), F.S.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *See* s. 213.053, F.S.

¹⁸ *Supra* Note 2.

¹⁹ Section 213.06(2), F.S.

Proposed Changes: Section 13 amends s. 213.06(2), F.S., to authorize the Executive Director of the Department to adopt emergency rules when the effective date of a legislative change occurs sooner than 120 days after the close of the Legislative Session in which enacted or after the Governor approves or fails to veto the legislative change, whichever is later, and the change affects a tax rate or a collection or reporting procedure which affects a substantial number of dealers or persons subject to the tax change or procedure.

Emergency rules adopted under s. 213.06(2), F.S., are exempt from s. 120.54(4)(c), F.S., remain in effect for 6 months or until replaced by rules adopted under the nonemergency rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act, and may be renewed for no more than 3 additional 6-month periods during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.

The bill also creates subsection 213.06(3), F.S., which provides that the grants of rulemaking authority in s. 213.06(1) and (2), F.S., are sufficient to allow the Department to adopt rules implementing all revenue laws administered by the Department. Each revenue law administered by the Department is an enabling statute authorizing the Department to implement it, regardless of whether the enabling statute contains its own grant of rulemaking authority.

Section 14 – Informal Compromises and Reopening of Final Assessments

Present Situation: Current Florida law requires taxpayers to maintain and provide records related to tax compliance and to provide those records during audit. While there are no specific statutory penalties imposed solely for failure to keep and provide records, delinquency penalties may be imposed up to 50 percent of any tax due. The Department is required to compromise 25 percent of the delinquency penalty if the Department determines that compliance errors were due to reasonable cause and not willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud.²⁰ The Department has discretion to compromise the remaining 25 percent for the same reason. Without records, the Department is forced to estimate any potential liability, and a determination regarding reasonable cause and penalty compromise is nearly impossible.

Current law does not provide the Department with the authority to reopen a final assessment for purposes of adjusting or compromising the liability, other than to resolve the outstanding liability for collectability.²¹

Proposed Changes: Section 14 amends s. 213.21(3)(a), F.S., to provide that a taxpayer's liability for penalties under any of the chapters specified in s. 72.011(1), F.S., greater than 25 percent of the tax must be settled or compromised if the Department determines that the noncompliance is not due to willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud. In addition, a taxpayer's liability for penalties up to and including 25 percent of the tax may be settled or compromised if the Department determines that reasonable cause exists and the penalties greater than 25 percent of the tax were compromised because the noncompliance is not due to willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud. The bill creates a rebuttable presumption that a taxpayer's noncompliance is

²⁰ Section 213.21(3)(a), F.S.

²¹ Section 213.21, F.S.

due to willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud when adequate records as requested by the Department are not provided to the Department before the issuance of an assessment. The presumption may be rebutted by showing reasonable cause why adequate records were not provided or available to the taxpayer.

Section 14 also creates s. 213.21(11), F.S., to provide that following the expiration of time for a taxpayer to challenge an assessment or a denial of a refund as provided in s. 72.011, F.S., the Department may consider a request to settle or compromise any tax, interest, penalty, or other liability under s. 213.21, F.S., if the taxpayer demonstrates that the failure to initiate a timely challenge was due to a qualified event that directly impacted compliance with that section. For purposes of s. 213.21(11), F.S., a qualified event is limited to the occurrence of events during an audit or the expired protest period which were beyond the control of the taxpayer, including the death or life-threatening injury or illness of the taxpayer or an immediate family member of the taxpayer; the death or life-threatening injury or illness of the responsible party that controlled, managed, or directed the affected business entity; acts of war or terrorism; natural disasters; fire; or other catastrophic loss. The Department may not consider a request received more than 180 days after the expiration of time allowed under s. 72.011, F.S.

The bill creates s. 213.21(12), F.S., to provide that any decision by the Department regarding a taxpayer's request to compromise or settle a liability under this s. 213.21, F.S., is not a final order subject to review under ch. 120, F.S.

Section 15 – Tolling Periods, Exit Conferences, and Automatic Repayment of Overpayments

Present Situation: The Department is required to issue an assessment capable of becoming final 60 days prior to the end of the tolling of the audit period. The Department's rules provide taxpayers with a notice prior to the issuance of the Notice of Proposed Assessment and 30 days to request a conference with the auditor to resolve as many issues as possible before the taxpayer must take more formal actions to contest the assessment. Additional documentation is often provided during this period resulting in revisions to the liability. The statute does not require this pre-notice and does not allow for an extension of the tolling of the statute of limitations during this process.

A District Court decision held that an assessment was untimely where the assessment was not issued 60 days prior to the expiration of an extended statute of limitations.²² This decision is inconsistent with the operation of other statutes controlling application of the statute of limitations on the audit process and creates an inconsistency with assessments issued without an extension. The confusion makes it less likely for the Department to engage in extensions at the request of taxpayers and may result in less opportunity for taxpayers to resolve issues in the field.²³

²² *Verizon Business Purchasing, LLC, v. Dept of Revenue*, 164 So.3d 806 (Fla. 1 DCA 2015).

²³ *Supra* Note 2.

When a compliance audit results in an overpayment, credit, or refund, except for corporate income/franchise tax,²⁴ the taxpayer is required to complete an Application for Refund before the refund can be issued by the Department.²⁵

Proposed Changes: Section 15 amends s. 213.34(2), F.S., to provide that during the course of an audit, but before the issuance of an assessment other than a jeopardy assessment, the Department shall issue to the taxpayer a notice explaining the audit findings. No later than 30 days after the issuance of the notice, the taxpayer may request in writing an exit conference at a mutually agreeable date and time with the Department's audit staff to discuss the audit findings. The exit conference must be conducted no later than 30 days after a request for the conference, unless the taxpayer and the Department enter into an agreement to extend the audit tolling period pursuant to s. 213.23, F.S. The taxpayer shall be given an opportunity at or before the exit conference to provide additional information and documents to the Department to rebut the audit findings. Upon the mutual written agreement between the Department and the taxpayer to extend the audit tolling period pursuant to s. 213.23, F.S., the exit conference may be continued to allow the taxpayer additional time to provide information and documents to the Department. The Department shall review any information provided by the taxpayer and, if the Department revises the audit findings, a copy of the revised audit findings must be provided to the taxpayer. Such revision of the audit findings does not provide a right to any additional conference.

Section 15 also provides that if an exit conference is timely requested in writing, the limitations in s. 95.091(3), F.S., are tolled an additional 60 days. If the Department fails to offer a taxpayer the opportunity to hold an exit conference despite a timely written request, the limitations period in s. 95.091(3), F.S., may not be tolled for the additional 60 days. If the assessment is issued outside of the limitations period, the assessment must be reduced by the amount of those taxes, penalties, and interest for reporting periods outside of the limitations period, as modified by any other tolling or extension provisions.

If a request for an exit conference is not timely made, the right to a conference is waived. A taxpayer may also affirmatively waive its right to an exit conference. Failure to hold an exit conference does not preclude the Department from issuing an assessment.

The Department may adopt rules to implement s. 213.34(2), F.S.

Section 15 also creates s. 213.34(5), F.S., which provides that if, after offsetting the overpayment of any tax during an audit against a deficiency of any tax, penalty, or interest during the same audit period, the Department's audit finds that the tax paid is more than the correct amount, the Department must refund the overpayment that is within the applicable period provided by s. 215.26, F.S. Such action by the Department does not prevent a taxpayer from challenging the amount of the refund pursuant to chs. 72 and 120, F.S., or applying for a refund of additional tax within the applicable period. This provision will eliminate the requirement for a taxpayer to submit a refund application to obtain a refund discovered as the result of a compliance audit.

²⁴ Chapter 220, F.S.

²⁵ Section 213.285(6), F.S.

Section 17 – Garnishment

Present Situation: The Department has the authority to issue a levy upon credits, other personal property, or debts belonging to a delinquent taxpayer. The Department may levy for any taxes, penalties, and interest; however, the Department does not have the authority to levy for fees (e.g., administrative collection processing fee (ACP fee), warrant filing fees, or any other fee or cost that might be enacted into the Florida Statutes), additional daily accrued interest, or the authority to issue notices to levy (garnishments) by electronic means.²⁶ As a result, the Department typically continues with collection efforts for these additional fees after the initial levy is complete.

Proposed Changes: Section 17 amends s. 213.67, F.S., to authorize the Department to include all taxes, penalties, interest, costs, and fees authorized by law to be included in a garnishment or levy, which has the effect of avoiding multiple collection efforts for additional amounts. The bill also allows the Department to deliver its notices of levy by electronic means, as requested by many financial institutions.

Section 18 – Methods of Accounting

Present Situation: A taxpayer may report any portion of its income for long-term contracts for Florida purposes on the percentage of completion method of accounting if the taxpayer reports any portion of its income for long-term contracts on the completed contract method of accounting for federal purposes.²⁷ The completed contract method of accounting is obsolete and has not been available since 1989. Florida law also references Treasury Regulation 1.451-3, which has been repurposed by the Internal Revenue Service.²⁸

Proposed Changes: Section 18 repeals s. 220.42(3), F.S., and a reference to that subsection within s. 220.42(1), F.S.

Section 20 – Pandemic Benefit Charges Clarification

Present Situation: Employers file quarterly reports listing their employees and the wages paid to those employees. A tax rate is issued to each employer every year, and the tax due is determined by multiplying that tax rate by the amount of taxable wages reported by the employer. Reemployment tax is only imposed on the first \$7,000 of wages.²⁹ A new employer is assigned a tax rate of 2.7 percent.³⁰ This tax rate is in effect for 8 chargeable quarters (approximately 2 ½ years), at which time the employer is eligible for an earned rate which can vary from the statutory minimum (1 percent) to the statutory maximum (5.4 percent) of taxable wages. One of the factors used in calculating the earned rate is the amount of reemployment assistance benefits paid to the employer's ex-employees.

²⁶ Section 213.67, F.S.

²⁷ Section 220.42(3), F.S.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Section 443.131(3)(e), F.S.

³⁰ Section 443.131(2)(a), F.S.

In the 2021 Legislative Session, the rate calculation was amended to exclude benefit charges from the benefits paid during the period beginning April 1, 2020, and ending December 31, 2020, for rates effective through December 31, 2025.³¹ The amendment also included a provision that repealed this exclusion if the balance of the Unemployment Trust Fund exceeds \$4,071,519,600 on June 30 of any year, which could be interpreted to result in the inclusion of all benefit charges that were previously excluded, thereby substantially increasing tax rates.

Proposed Changes: Section 20 amends s. 443.131, F.S., to clarify that the rate calculation “shall exclude any benefit that is excluded by the multipliers under subparagraph (b)2. and subparagraph 1. for rates effective January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2025, notwithstanding the repeal of subparagraph 5. as provided in ch. 2021-2, L.O.F.” Therefore, for the calculation of rates through 2025, the Department will exclude benefit charges from the second through fourth quarters of 2020, even if the balance of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund exceeds \$4,071,519,600.

Section 21 – Federally Required Offset Program

Present Situation: Federal law requires states to participate in the Treasury Offset Program (TOP) in order to receive grants for the administration of the reemployment assistance program. The TOP requires states to send a list of delinquent employers to Treasury, which intercepts any federal income tax refund and sends it to the states to offset the employers’ reemployment tax debt.³² Current state law does not specifically give the Department the authority to participate in the intercept program or provide the legal authority to adopt any needed rules regarding the intercept program.³³

Proposed Changes: Section 22 requires the Department to comply with the requirements of the TOP as it pertains to the recovery of unemployment compensation debts as required by the United States Department of Labor pursuant to 26 U.S.C. s. 6402. The Department is also provided the authority to adopt rules to implement this provision.

Section 22 provides an effective date of July 1, 2022.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Article VII, section 18 of the Florida Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature to pass legislation requiring counties and municipalities to spend funds, limit their ability to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with them. The bill does not require counties and municipalities to spend funds, limit their ability to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of a shared state tax. Therefore, the provisions of Article VII, section 18 of the Florida Constitution do not apply.

³¹ Chapter 2021-2, L.O.F.

³² 42 U.S.C. s. 503, which incorporates 26 U.S.C. s. 6402.

³³ Chapter 443, F.S.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

Laws that create or raise state taxes or fees must be passed by two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature in a separate bill that contains no other subject.³⁴ The bill does not increase any taxes or fees; therefore, the increased tax or fee requirements do not apply.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not determined the fiscal impact of the bill. Staff estimates that the bill will increase General Revenue Fund receipts by an indeterminate amount in Fiscal Years 2022-2023 through 2026-2027.³⁵

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Department of Revenue has analyzed the bill and expects implementation to cost less than \$25,000.³⁶

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

³⁴ See FLA. CONST., art. VII, s. 19.

³⁵ The Revenue Estimating Conference, 2022 Regular Session, *Impact Conference Results*, p. 213-215; 235-247 (Jan. 14, 2022), available at http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2022/_pdf/Impact0114.pdf (last accessed Feb. 4, 2022).

³⁶ Department of Revenue, *2022 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis, SB 1382*, available at <http://abar.laspbs.state.fl.us/ABAR/Attachment.aspx?ID=33394> (last accessed Feb. 4, 2022).

VIII. Statutes Affected:

The bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 72.011, 120.80, 202.34, 202.36, 206.14, 206.9931, 211.125, 212.05, 212.13, 212.14, 213.051, 213.053, 213.06, 213.21, 213.34, 213.345, 213.67, 220.42, 220.735, 443.131, and 443.171,.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Finance and Tax on February 10, 2022:

The CS:

- Primarily conforms the bill to CS/HB 1041;
- Adds provisions to allow judges and presiding officers to determine good cause for a taxpayer's failure to provide records under certain circumstances;
- Removes the provision relating to emergency rulemaking powers of agencies headed by the Governor and the Cabinet;
- Removes the provision to clarify that the parties to any document evidencing the transfer of real property must establish the consideration before the transfer or the delivery of any document evidencing the transfer of the real property;
- Revises the process relating to when taxpayers object to audits;
- Revises the process relating to when taxpayers fail to provide documents requested by subpoena issued under specified sections of law;
- Deletes the repeal of a tax exemption for building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone;
- Creates definitions relating to dealers licensed under ch. 561; adds language to clarify that the removal of resale certificates of dealers operates in the context of an audit when the taxpayer has refused to provide records after a formal demand; provides an opportunity for the taxpayer to challenge the action in the DOAH; provides a mechanism to inform wholesale distributors of the removal of the resale certificate; and authorizes the Department to implement rules;
- Authorizes the Department to share certain information relating to dealers and to adopt rules;
- Increases the timeframe in which a taxpayer may request conferences and the timeframe in which conferences must occur;
- Removes the section of the bill relating to the State Fire Marshal regulatory assessment and surcharge as well as the conforming sections;
- Revises the effective date to July 1, 2022; and
- Makes other conforming and technical changes.

B. Amendments:

None.