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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the tax on sales, use, and other transactions; amending 212.02, F.S.; repealing the exemption for memberships to physical fitness facilities owned or operated by a licensed hospital; deleting the definition of "qualified aircraft; defining the term "fractional aircraft ownership program"; amending s. 212.031, F.S.; abrogating the repeal of the tax exemption on rental or license fees provided for certain property rented, leased, or licensed by a convention or exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility; repealing the exemption on the rental, lease, sublease, or license for the use of certain box seats; amending s. 212.04, F.S.; abrogating the repeal of the tax exemption for admission charges to events sponsored by governmental entities, sports authorities, and sports commissions; amending s. 212.05, F.S; repealing the specified tax rate on charges for the use of coin operated amusement machines; creating s. 212.0597, F.S.; providing a maximum tax on the sale or use of fractional aircraft ownership interests; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; repealing the exemption for newspapers, magazines, and newsletter subscriptions delivered by mail; repealing the exemption for charter fishing vessels; repealing the exemption for repair and maintenance labor charges for qualified aircraft; repealing the exemption for sales or leases of qualified aircraft; providing tax exemptions on the sale

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or use of aircraft primarily used in a fractional aircraft ownership program and any parts and labor used in the completion, maintenance, repair, and overhaul of such aircraft; repealing s. 212.0801, Florida Statutes; repealing the conditions for qualified aircraft to receive certain tax exemptions; amending s. 2, ch. 2006-101, Laws of Florida; abrogating the repeal of the tax exemption provided for certain charges imposed by a convention or exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility upon a lessee or licensee; specifying a period during which the sale of books, clothing, and school supplies are exempt from such tax; providing definitions; providing exceptions; providing an exemption from the sales and use tax for sales of certain tangible personal property used for hurricane preparedness for a certain period; providing exceptions; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules; providing appropriations; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (1) and (33) of section 212.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read and subsection (34) of section 212.02, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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212.02 Definitions.--The following terms and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this

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section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

- The term "admissions" means and includes the net sum (1)of money after deduction of any federal taxes for admitting a person or vehicle or persons to any place of amusement, sport, or recreation or for the privilege of entering or staying in any place of amusement, sport, or recreation, including, but not limited to, theaters, outdoor theaters, shows, exhibitions, games, races, or any place where charge is made by way of sale of tickets, gate charges, seat charges, box charges, season pass charges, cover charges, greens fees, participation fees, entrance fees, or other fees or receipts of anything of value measured on an admission or entrance or length of stay or seat box accommodations in any place where there is any exhibition, amusement, sport, or recreation, and all dues and fees paid to private clubs and membership clubs providing recreational or physical fitness facilities, including, but not limited to, golf, tennis, swimming, yachting, boating, athletic, exercise, and fitness facilities, except physical fitness facilities owned or operated by any hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- (33) "Qualified aircraft" means any aircraft having a maximum certified takeoff weight of less than 10,000 pounds and equipped with twin turbofan engines that meet Stage IV noise requirements that is used by a business operating as an ondemand air carrier under Federal Aviation Administration Regulation Title 14, chapter I, part 135, Code of Federal Regulations, that owns or leases and operates a fleet of at least 25 of such aircraft in this state.

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(34) "Fractional aircraft ownership program" means a program that meets the requirements of 14 C.F.R. part 91, subpart K, relating to fractional ownership operations, except the program must include a minimum of 25 aircraft owned or leased by the business or affiliated group, as defined by s.

1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, providing the program.

Such aircraft must be used in the fractional aircraft ownership program providing the program.

- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (9) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real
- (1) (a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless such property is:
  - 1. Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461.
  - 2. Used exclusively as dwelling units.
- 3. Property subject to tax on parking, docking, or storage spaces under s. 212.03(6).
- 4. Recreational property or the common elements of a condominium when subject to a lease between the developer or owner thereof and the condominium association in its own right or as agent for the owners of individual condominium units or the owners of individual condominium units. However, only the lease payments on such property shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or

property.-

the condominium association shall be fully taxable under this chapter.

- 5. A public or private street or right-of-way and poles, conduits, fixtures, and similar improvements located on such streets or rights-of-way, occupied or used by a utility or provider of communications services, as defined by s. 202.11, for utility or communications or television purposes. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "utility" means any person providing utility services as defined in s. 203.012. This exception also applies to property, wherever located, on which the following are placed: towers, antennas, cables, accessory structures, or equipment, not including switching equipment, used in the provision of mobile communications services as defined in s. 202.11. For purposes of this chapter, towers used in the provision of mobile communications services, as defined in s. 202.11, are considered to be fixtures.
- 6. A public street or road which is used for transportation purposes.
- 7. Property used at an airport exclusively for the purpose of aircraft landing or aircraft taxiing or property used by an airline for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or property onto or from aircraft or for fueling aircraft.
- 8.a. Property used at a port authority, as defined in s. 315.02(2), exclusively for the purpose of oceangoing vessels or tugs docking, or such vessels mooring on property used by a port authority for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo onto or from such a vessel, or property used at a port authority for fueling such vessels, or to the extent that the

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amount paid for the use of any property at the port is based on the charge for the amount of tonnage actually imported or exported through the port by a tenant.

- b. The amount charged for the use of any property at the port in excess of the amount charged for tonnage actually imported or exported shall remain subject to tax except as provided in sub-subparagraph a.
- 9. Property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified production services. As used in this subparagraph, the term "qualified production services" means any activity or service performed directly in connection with the production of a qualified motion picture, as defined in s. 212.06(1)(b), and includes:
- a. Photography, sound and recording, casting, location managing and scouting, shooting, creation of special and optical effects, animation, adaptation (language, media, electronic, or otherwise), technological modifications, computer graphics, set and stage support (such as electricians, lighting designers and operators, greensmen, prop managers and assistants, and grips), wardrobe (design, preparation, and management), hair and makeup (design, production, and application), performing (such as acting, dancing, and playing), designing and executing stunts, coaching, consulting, writing, scoring, composing, choreographing, script supervising, directing, producing, transmitting dailies, dubbing, mixing, editing, cutting, looping, printing, processing, duplicating, storing, and distributing;

- b. The design, planning, engineering, construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance of real or personal property including stages, sets, props, models, paintings, and facilities principally required for the performance of those services listed in sub-subparagraph a.; and
- c. Property management services directly related to property used in connection with the services described in subsubparagraphs a. and b.

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.

- 10. Leased, subleased, licensed, or rented to a person providing food and drink concessionaire services within the premises of a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, publicly owned recreational facility, or any business operated under a permit issued pursuant to chapter 550. A person providing retail concessionaire services involving the sale of food and drink or other tangible personal property within the premises of an airport shall be subject to tax on the rental of real property used for that purpose, but shall not be subject to the tax on any license to use the property. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sale" shall not include the leasing of tangible personal property.
- 11. Property occupied pursuant to an instrument calling for payments which the department has declared, in a Technical Assistance Advisement issued on or before March 15, 1993, to be

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nontaxable pursuant to rule 12A-1.070(19)(c), Florida

Administrative Code; provided that this subparagraph shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only to those payments made pursuant to such instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions thereof occurring after March 15, 1993.

- 12. Rented, leased, subleased, or licensed to a concessionaire by a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility, during an event at the facility, to be used by the concessionaire to sell souvenirs, novelties, or other event-related products. This subparagraph applies only to that portion of the rental, lease, or license payment which is based on a percentage of sales and not based on a fixed price. This subparagraph is repealed July 1, 2009.
- 13. Property used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes. As used in this subparagraph, "space flight business" means the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of a space facility, space propulsion system, space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind possessing the capacity for space flight, as defined by s. 212.02(23), or components thereof, and also means the following activities supporting space flight: vehicle launch activities, flight operations, ground control or ground support, and all administrative activities directly related thereto. Property shall be deemed to be used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes if more than 50 percent of the

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property, or improvements thereon, is used for one or more space flight business purposes. Possession by a landlord, lessor, or licensor of a signed written statement from the tenant, lessee, or licensee claiming the exemption shall relieve the landlord, lessor, or licensor from the responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall look solely to the tenant, lessee, or licensee for recovery of such tax if it determines that the exemption was not applicable.

(9) The rental, lease, sublease, or license for the use of a skybox, luxury box, or other box seats for use during a high school or college football game is exempt from the tax imposed by this section when the charge for such rental, lease, sublease, or license is imposed by a nonprofit sponsoring organization which is qualified as nonprofit pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.--

(2)(a)1. No tax shall be levied on admissions to athletic or other events sponsored by elementary schools, junior high schools, middle schools, high schools, community colleges, public or private colleges and universities, deaf and blind schools, facilities of the youth services programs of the Department of Children and Family Services, and state correctional institutions when only student, faculty, or inmate talent is used. However, this exemption shall not apply to admission to athletic events sponsored by a state university, and the proceeds of the tax collected on such admissions shall

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be retained and used by each institution to support women's athletics as provided in s. 1006.71(2)(c).

- 2.a. No tax shall be levied on dues, membership fees, and admission charges imposed by not-for-profit sponsoring organizations. To receive this exemption, the sponsoring organization must qualify as a not-for-profit entity under the provisions of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.
- b. No tax shall be levied on admission charges to an event sponsored by a governmental entity, sports authority, or sports commission when held in a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, or publicly owned recreational facility and when 100 percent of the risk of success or failure lies with the sponsor of the event and 100 percent of the funds at risk for the event belong to the sponsor, and student or faculty talent is not exclusively used. As used in this sub-subparagraph, the terms "sports authority" and "sports commission" mean a nonprofit organization that is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that contracts with a county or municipal government for the purpose of promoting and attracting sports-tourism events to the community with which it contracts. This sub-subparagraph is repealed July 1, 2009.
- 3. No tax shall be levied on an admission paid by a student, or on the student's behalf, to any required place of sport or recreation if the student's participation in the sport or recreational activity is required as a part of a program or

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activity sponsored by, and under the jurisdiction of, the student's educational institution, provided his or her attendance is as a participant and not as a spectator.

- 4. No tax shall be levied on admissions to the National Football League championship game, on admissions to any semifinal game or championship game of a national collegiate tournament, or on admissions to a Major League Baseball all-star game.
- 5. A participation fee or sponsorship fee imposed by a governmental entity as described in s. 212.08(6) for an athletic or recreational program is exempt when the governmental entity by itself, or in conjunction with an organization exempt under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, sponsors, administers, plans, supervises, directs, and controls the athletic or recreational program.
- 6. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section to the extent provided in this subparagraph are admissions to live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state which are sponsored by an organization that has received a determination from the Internal Revenue Service that the organization is exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, if the organization actively participates in planning and conducting the event, is responsible for the safety and success of the event, is organized for the purpose of sponsoring live theater, live opera, or live ballet productions in this state, has more than 10,000 subscribing members and has among the stated purposes in its charter the promotion of arts education

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in the communities which it serves, and will receive at least 20 percent of the net profits, if any, of the events which the organization sponsors and will bear the risk of at least 20 percent of the losses, if any, from the events which it sponsors if the organization employs other persons as agents to provide services in connection with a sponsored event. Prior to March 1 of each year, such organization may apply to the department for a certificate of exemption for admissions to such events sponsored in this state by the organization during the immediately following state fiscal year. The application shall state the total dollar amount of admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents from such events in this state sponsored by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Such organization shall receive the exemption only to the extent of \$1.5 million multiplied by the ratio that such receipts bear to the total of such receipts of all organizations applying for the exemption in such year; however, in no event shall such exemption granted to any organization exceed 6 percent of such admissions receipts collected by the organization or its agents in the year immediately preceding the year in which the organization applies for the exemption. Each organization receiving the exemption shall report each month to the department the total admissions receipts collected from such events sponsored by the organization during the preceding month and shall remit to the department an amount equal to 6 percent of such receipts reduced by any amount remaining under the

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exemption. Tickets for such events sold by such organizations shall not reflect the tax otherwise imposed under this section.

- 7. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are entry fees for participation in freshwater fishing tournaments.
- 8. Also exempt from the tax imposed by this section are participation or entry fees charged to participants in a game, race, or other sport or recreational event if spectators are charged a taxable admission to such event.
- 9. No tax shall be levied on admissions to any postseason collegiate football game sanctioned by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
- Section 4. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.—It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.
- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:
- (h)1. A tax is imposed at the rate of  $\underline{6}$  4 percent on the charges for the use of coin-operated amusement machines. The tax shall be calculated by dividing the gross receipts from such

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charges for the applicable reporting period by a divisor, determined as provided in this subparagraph, to compute gross taxable sales, and then subtracting gross taxable sales from gross receipts to arrive at the amount of tax due. For counties that do not impose a discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.06 1.04; for counties that impose a 0.5 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.65 1.045; for counties that impose a 1 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to  $1.070 \frac{1.050}{1.050}$ ; and for counties that impose a 2 percent sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.080 1.060. If a county imposes a discretionary sales surtax that is not listed in this subparagraph, the department shall make the applicable divisor available in an electronic format or otherwise. Additional divisors shall bear the same mathematical relationship to the next higher and next lower divisors as the new surtax rate bears to the next higher and next lower surtax rates for which divisors have been established. When a machine is activated by a slug, token, coupon, or any similar device which has been purchased, the tax is on the price paid by the user of the device for such device.

- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "operator" means any person who possesses a coin-operated amusement machine for the purpose of generating sales through that machine and who is responsible for removing the receipts from the machine.
- a. If the owner of the machine is also the operator of it, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax without any deduction for rent or a license fee paid to a location owner for the use of any real property on which the machine is located.

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- b. If the owner or lessee of the machine is also its operator, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax on the purchase or lease of the machine, as well as the tax on sales generated through the machine.
- c. If the proprietor of the business where the machine is located does not own the machine, he or she shall be deemed to be the lessee and operator of the machine and is responsible for the payment of the tax on sales, unless such responsibility is otherwise provided for in a written agreement between him or her and the machine owner.
- 3.a. An operator of a coin-operated amusement machine may not operate or cause to be operated in this state any such machine until the operator has registered with the department and has conspicuously displayed an identifying certificate issued by the department. The identifying certificate shall be issued by the department upon application from the operator. The identifying certificate shall include a unique number, and the certificate shall be permanently marked with the operator's name, the operator's sales tax number, and the maximum number of machines to be operated under the certificate. An identifying certificate shall not be transferred from one operator to another. The identifying certificate must be conspicuously displayed on the premises where the coin-operated amusement machines are being operated.
- b. The operator of the machine must obtain an identifying certificate before the machine is first operated in the state and by July 1 of each year thereafter. The annual fee for each certificate shall be based on the number of machines identified

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on the application times \$30 and is due and payable upon application for the identifying device. The application shall contain the operator's name, sales tax number, business address where the machines are being operated, and the number of machines in operation at that place of business by the operator. No operator may operate more machines than are listed on the certificate. A new certificate is required if more machines are being operated at that location than are listed on the certificate. The fee for the new certificate shall be based on the number of additional machines identified on the application form times \$30.

- c. A penalty of \$250 per machine is imposed on the operator for failing to properly obtain and display the required identifying certificate. A penalty of \$250 is imposed on the lessee of any machine placed in a place of business without a proper current identifying certificate. Such penalties shall apply in addition to all other applicable taxes, interest, and penalties.
- d. Operators of coin-operated amusement machines must obtain a separate sales and use tax certificate of registration for each county in which such machines are located. One sales and use tax certificate of registration is sufficient for all of the operator's machines within a single county.
- 4. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to coinoperated amusement machines owned and operated by churches or synagogues.
- 5. In addition to any other penalties imposed by this chapter, a person who knowingly and willfully violates any

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provision of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- 6. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this paragraph.
- Section 5. Section 212.0597, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

212.0597 Maximum tax on fractional aircraft ownership interests.—The tax imposed under this chapter, including any discretionary sales surtax under s. 212.055, is limited to \$300 on the sale or use in this state of a fractional ownership interest in aircraft pursuant to a fractional aircraft ownership program. This maximum tax applies to the total consideration paid for the fractional ownership interest, including any amounts paid by the fractional owner as monthly management or maintenance fees. The maximum tax applies only if the fractional ownership interest is sold by or to the operator of the fractional aircraft ownership program or if the fractional ownership interest is transferred upon the approval of the operator of the fractional aircraft ownership program.

Section 6. Paragraphs (d), (w), (y), (ee), and (ss) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read and paragraphs (ggg) and (hhh) of subsection 212.08, Florida Statutes, are created 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

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are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS .-- Exemptions provided to any (7) 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.
- (d) Feeds.--Feeds for poultry, ostriches, and livestock, including racehorses and dairy cows, are exempt.
- (w) Certain newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions, shoppers, and community newspapers.—Likewise exempt are newspaper, magazine, and newsletter subscriptions in 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,

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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.

- (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.
- (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.
- (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.

1. An aircraft owned by a person who is not a resident of this state is exempt from the use tax imposed under this chapter

(ggg) Aircraft temporarily in the state. --

 $\underline{\text{if the aircraft enters and remains in this state for less than a}}$ 

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 or

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 by this

subparagraph shall be in addition to the provisions of

subparagraph 2. and s. 212.05(1)(a).

- 2. An aircraft owned by a person who is not a resident of this state 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 flight training, repairs, alterations, refitting, or modification shall be supported by written documentation issued by in-state vendors or suppliers which clearly and specifically identifies the aircraft. The exemption provided by this subparagraph shall be in addition to the provisions of subparagraph 1. and s. 212.05(1)(a).
- (hhh) Fractional aircraft ownership programs.--Also exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter is the sale or use of aircraft primarily used in a fractional aircraft ownership program and any parts or labor used in the completion, maintenance, repair, or overhaul of such aircraft. The exemption is not allowed unless the purchaser or lessee furnishes the

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dealer with a certificate stating that the lease, purchase, repair, or maintenance to be exempted is for aircraft primarily used in a fractional aircraft ownership program and that the purchaser or lessee qualifies for the exemption. If a purchaser or lessee makes tax-exempt purchases on a continual basis, the purchaser or lessee may allow the dealer to keep the certificate on file. The purchaser or lessee must inform the dealer that has the certificate on file if the purchaser or lessee no longer qualifies for the exemption. The department shall determine the format of the certificate.

Section 7. Section 212.0801, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of chapter 2000-345, Laws of Florida, as amended by section 55 of chapter 2002-218, Laws of Florida, subsection (10) of s. 212.031, Florida Statutes, shall not stand repealed on July 1, 2006, as scheduled by such laws, but that subsection is revived and readopted. Subsection (10) of s. 212.031, Florida Statutes, is repealed July 1, 2009.

Section 9. (1) A tax levied under the provisions of chapter 212, Florida Statutes, may not be collected on the sale of:

- (a)1. Books, clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags, having a sales price of \$50 or less per item during the period from 12:01 a.m., August 8, 2009, through midnight, August 10, 2009.
  - 2. As used in this paragraph, the term:

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- a. "Book" means a set of printed sheets bound together and published in a volume. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "book" does not include newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals.
- b. "Clothing" means any article of wearing apparel, including all footwear, except skis, swim fins, roller blades, and skates, intended to be worn on or about the human body. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "clothing" does not include watches, watchbands, jewelry, umbrellas, or handkerchiefs.
- (b) 1. School supplies having a sales price of \$10 or less per item during the period from 12:01 a.m., August 8, 2009, through midnight, August 10, 2009.
- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "school supplies" means pens, pencils, erasers, crayons, notebooks, notebook filler paper, legal pads, composition books, poster paper, scissors, cellophane tape, glue or paste, rulers, computer disks, protractors, compasses, and calculators.
- (2) This section does not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9),

  Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.
- (3) The Department of Revenue may adopt emergency rules to administer this section.
- Section 10. (1) Effective upon this act becoming a law and effective June 5, 2009, through June 7, 2009, the tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, may not be collected on the sale of:

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612		(a)	Any	portable	self-power	ed light	source	selling	for	\$20
613	or le	ss.								

- (b) Any portable self-powered radio, two-way radio, or weatherband radio selling for \$75 or less.
- (c) Any tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting selling for \$50 or less.
- (d) Any item normally sold as, or generally advertised as, a ground anchor system or tie-down kit selling for \$50 or less.
  - (e) Any gas or diesel fuel tank selling for \$25 or less.
- (f) Any package of AAA-cell, AA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt, or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, selling for \$30 or less.
- (g) Any cell phone battery selling for \$60 or less or any cell phone charger selling for \$40 or less.
- (h) Any nonelectric food storage cooler selling for \$30 or less.
- (i) Any portable generator used to provide light or communications or preserve food in the event of a power outage selling for \$1,000 or less.
- (j) Any storm shutter device selling for \$200 or less. As used in this paragraph, the term "storm shutter device" means materials and products manufactured, rated, and marketed specifically for the purpose of preventing window damage from storms.
  - (k) Any carbon monoxide detector selling for \$75 or less.
  - (1) Any reusable ice selling for \$10 or less.
- (m) Any single product consisting of two or more of the items listed in paragraphs (a)-(1) selling for \$75 or less.

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- (3) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
- Section 11. For the 2009 2010 fiscal year, the sum of \$246,157 is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Revenue for purposes of administering section 9 of this act.
- Section 12. For the 2008 2009 fiscal year, the sum of \$308,810 is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Revenue for purposes of administering section 10 of this act.
- Section 13. Except as otherwise provided, this act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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