1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to tax administration; amending s. 3 198.13, F.S.; eliminating a requirement for a personal 4 representative to file a Florida estate tax return for 5 decedents who die after December 31, 2012; providing 6 for retroactive application; amending s. 212.07, F.S.; 7 conforming a cross-reference; subjecting a dealer to 8 monetary and criminal penalties for the willful 9 failure to collect certain taxes or fees after notice of the duty to collect the taxes or fees by the 10 11 Department of Revenue; amending s. 212.12, F.S.; 12 deleting provisions relating to the imposition of 13 criminal penalties after notice by the Department of Revenue of requirements to register as a dealer or to 14 15 collect taxes; making technical and grammatical 16 changes to provisions specifying penalties for making a false or fraudulent return with the intent to evade 17 18 payment of a tax or fee; amending s. 212.14, F.S.; defining the term "person"; authorizing the Department 19 20 of Revenue to adopt rules relating to requirements for a person to deposit cash, a bond, or other security 21 22 with the department in order to ensure compliance with 23 sales tax laws; making technical and grammatical 24 changes; amending s. 212.18, F.S.; subjecting a person 25 to criminal penalties for willfully failing to 26 register as a dealer after notice of the duty to register by the Department of Revenue; making 27 28 technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 213.13,

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F.S.; revising the due date for funds collected by the clerks of court to be transmitted to the Department of Revenue; providing for retroactive application; amending s. 213.21, F.S.; revising the maximum dollar amount of compromise authority that the Department of Revenue may delegate to the executive director; creating s. 213.295, F.S.; providing definitions; subjecting a person to criminal penalties and monetary penalties for knowingly selling or engaging in certain other actions involving an automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware; defining sales suppression devices, zappers, and phantom-ware as contraband articles under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act; amending s. 443.131, F.S.; requiring employers to produce records for the Department of Economic Opportunity or its tax collection service provider as a prerequisite for a reduction in the employers' rate of unemployment tax; amending s. 443.141, F.S.; providing a method for calculating the interest rate for past due contributions and reimbursements, and delinquent, erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient reports; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Effective upon this act becoming a law and operating retroactively to January 1, 2013, subsection (4) of section 198.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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198.13 Tax return to be made in certain cases; certificate of nonliability.—

- (4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section and applicable to the estate of a decedent who dies after December 31, 2004, if, upon the death of the decedent, a state death tax credit or a generation-skipping transfer credit is not allowable pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended:
- (a) The personal representative of the estate is not required to file a return under subsection (1) in connection with the estate.
- (b) The person who would otherwise be required to file a return reporting a generation-skipping transfer under subsection(3) is not required to file such a return in connection with the estate.

The provisions of this subsection do not apply to estates of decedents dying after December 31, 2012.

Section 2. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsections (1) and (3) of section 212.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 212.07 Sales, storage, use tax; tax added to purchase price; dealer not to absorb; liability of purchasers who cannot prove payment of the tax; penalties; general exemptions.—
- (1)(a) The privilege tax herein levied measured by retail sales shall be collected by the dealers from the purchaser or consumer.
  - (b) A resale must be in strict compliance with s. 212.18

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and the rules and regulations, and any dealer who makes a sale for resale which is not in strict compliance with s. 212.18 and the rules and regulations shall himself or herself be liable for and pay the tax. Any dealer who makes a sale for resale shall document the exempt nature of the transaction, as established by rules promulgated by the department, by retaining a copy of the purchaser's resale certificate. In lieu of maintaining a copy of the certificate, a dealer may document, before prior to the time of sale, an authorization number provided telephonically or electronically by the department, or by such other means established by rule of the department. The dealer may rely on a resale certificate issued pursuant to s. 212.18(3)(d) 212.18(3)(c), valid at the time of receipt from the purchaser, without seeking annual verification of the resale certificate if the dealer makes recurring sales to a purchaser in the normal course of business on a continual basis. For purposes of this paragraph, "recurring sales to a purchaser in the normal course of business" refers to a sale in which the dealer extends credit to the purchaser and records the debt as an account receivable, or in which the dealer sells to a purchaser who has an established cash or C.O.D. account, similar to an open credit account. For purposes of this paragraph, purchases are made from a selling dealer on a continual basis if the selling dealer makes, in the normal course of business, sales to the purchaser no less frequently than once in every 12-month period. A dealer may, through the informal protest provided for in s. 213.21 and the rules of the Department of Revenue, provide the department with evidence of the exempt status of a sale. Consumer

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certificates of exemption executed by those exempt entities that were registered with the department at the time of sale, resale certificates provided by purchasers who were active dealers at the time of sale, and verification by the department of a purchaser's active dealer status at the time of sale in lieu of a resale certificate shall be accepted by the department when submitted during the protest period, but may not be accepted in any proceeding under chapter 120 or any circuit court action instituted under chapter 72.

- (c) Unless the purchaser of tangible personal property that is incorporated into tangible personal property manufactured, produced, compounded, processed, or fabricated for one's own use and subject to the tax imposed under s. 212.06(1)(b) or is purchased for export under s. 212.06(5)(a)1. extends a certificate in compliance with the rules of the department, the dealer shall himself or herself be liable for and pay the tax.
- (3) (a) A Any dealer who fails, neglects, or refuses to collect the tax or fees imposed under this chapter herein provided, either by himself or herself or through the dealer's agents or employees, is, in addition to the penalty of being liable for and paying the tax himself or herself, commits guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A dealer who willfully fails to collect a tax or fee after the department provides notice of the duty to collect the tax or fee is liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of the uncollected tax or fee. This penalty is in addition to any

other penalty that may be imposed by law. A dealer who willfully fails to collect taxes or fees totaling:

- 1. Less than \$300:
- a. For a first offense, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
- <u>775.083.</u>

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- b. For a second offense, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
- <u>775.083.</u>
- c. For a third or subsequent offense, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
- 152 <u>775.083</u>, or s. 775.084.
- 2. An amount equal to \$300 or more, but less than \$20,000, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
  - 3. An amount equal to \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
  - 4. An amount equal to \$100,000 or more, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
  - (c) The department shall provide written notice of the duty to collect taxes or fees to the dealer by personal service, by sending notice to the dealer's last known address by registered mail, or by both personal service and registered mail.
- Section 3. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 212.12, Florida

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169 Statutes, is amended to read:

212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.—

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- A Any person who makes a false or fraudulent return with a willful intent to evade payment of any tax or fee imposed under this chapter is; any person who, after the department's delivery of a written notice to the person's last known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to register the person's business as a dealer, intentionally fails to register the business; and any person who, after the department's delivery of a written notice to the person's last known address specifically alerting the person of the requirement to collect tax on specific transactions, intentionally fails to collect such tax, shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by law, be liable for a specific penalty of 100 percent of any unreported or any uncollected tax or fee. This penalty is in addition to any other penalty provided by law. A person who makes a false or fraudulent return with a willful intent to evade payment of taxes or fees totaling:
  - 1. Less than \$300:
- a. For a first offense, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
  - b. For a second offense, commits a misdemeanor of the

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first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- c. For a third or subsequent offense, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. An amount equal to \$300 or more, but less than \$20,000, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. An amount equal to \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 4. An amount equal to \$100,000 or more, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable and, upon conviction, for fine and punishment as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Delivery of written notice may be made by certified mail, or by the use of such other method as is documented as being necessary and reasonable under the circumstances. The civil and criminal penaltics imposed herein for failure to comply with a written notice alerting the person of the requirement to register the person's business as a dealer or to collect tax on specific transactions shall not apply if the person timely files a written challenge to such notice in accordance with procedures established by the department by rule or the notice fails to clearly advise that failure to comply with or timely challenge the notice will result in the imposition of the civil and criminal penaltics imposed herein.

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or fees is less than \$300, the first offense resulting in

1. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes

conviction is a misdemeanor of the second degree, the second offense resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the third and all subsequent offenses resulting in conviction are felonies of the third degree.

- 2. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$300 or more but less than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree.
- 3. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree.
- 4. If the total amount of unreported or uncollected taxes or fees is \$100,000 or more, the offense is a felony of the first degree.
- Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 212.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.14 Departmental powers; hearings; distress warrants; bonds; subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum.—
- (4) In all cases where it is necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the department shall require a cash deposit, bond, or other security as a condition to a person obtaining or retaining a dealer's certificate of registration under this chapter. Such bond shall be in the form and such amount as the department deems appropriate under the particular circumstances. Every person failing to produce such cash deposit, bond, or other security as provided for herein shall not be entitled to obtain or retain a

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dealer's certificate of registration under this chapter, and the Department of Legal Affairs is hereby authorized to proceed by injunction, when so requested by the Department of Revenue, to prevent such person from doing business subject to the provisions of this chapter until such cash deposit, bond, or other security is posted with the department, and any temporary injunction for this purpose may be granted by any judge or chancellor authorized by law to grant injunctions. Any security required to be deposited may be sold by the department at public sale if it becomes necessary so to do in order to recover any tax, interest, or penalty due. Notice of such sale may be served personally or by mail upon the person who deposited the such security. If by mail, notice sent to the last known address as the same appears on the records of the department shall be sufficient for the purpose of this requirement. Upon such sale, the surplus, if any, above the amount due under this chapter shall be returned to the person who deposited the security. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer this subsection. For the purpose of the cash deposit, bond, or other security required by this subsection, the term "person" includes those entities defined in s. 212.02(12), as well as:

- (a) An individual or entity owning a controlling interest in an entity;
- (b) An individual or entity that has acquired an ownership interest or a controlling interest in a business that would otherwise be liable for posting a cash deposit, bond, or other security, unless the department has determined that the individual or entity is not liable for taxes, interest, or

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## penalties as set forth in s. 213.758; or

- (c) An individual or entity seeking to obtain a dealer's certificate of registration for a business that will be operated at an identical location of a previous business that would otherwise have been liable for posting a cash deposit, bond, or other security, if the individual or entity fails to provide evidence that the business was acquired for consideration in an arms-length transaction.
- Section 5. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsection (3) of section 212.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.18 Administration of law; registration of dealers; rules.—
- (3) (a) Every person desiring to engage in or conduct business in this state as a dealer, as defined in this chapter, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps that are subject to tax under s. 212.03, or to lease, rent, or let or grant licenses in real property, as defined in this chapter, and every person who sells or receives anything of value by way of admissions, must file with the department an application for a certificate of registration for each place of business. The application must include, showing the names of the persons who have interests in such business and their residences, the address of the business, and such other data reasonably required by as the department may reasonably require. However, owners and operators of vending machines or newspaper rack machines are

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required to obtain only one certificate of registration for each county in which such machines are located. The department, by rule, may authorize a dealer that uses independent sellers to sell its merchandise to remit tax on the retail sales price charged to the ultimate consumer in lieu of having the independent seller register as a dealer and remit the tax. The department may appoint the county tax collector as the department's agent to accept applications for registrations. The application must be made to the department before the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation may engage in such business, and it must be accompanied by a registration fee of \$5. However, a registration fee is not required to accompany an application to engage in or conduct business to make mail order sales. The department may waive the registration fee for applications submitted through the department's Internet registration process.

(b) The department, upon receipt of such application, shall will grant to the applicant a separate certificate of registration for each place of business, which certificate may be canceled by the department or its designated assistants for any failure by the certificateholder to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter. The certificate is not assignable and is valid only for the person, firm, copartnership, or corporation to which issued. The certificate must be placed in a conspicuous place in the business or businesses for which it is issued and must be displayed at all times. Except as provided in this subsection, a no person may not shall engage in business as a dealer or in leasing, renting, or letting of or granting

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licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, tourist or trailer camps, or real property, or as hereinbefore defined, nor shall any person sell or receive anything of value by way of admissions, without a valid first having obtained such a certificate. A or after such certificate has been canceled; no person may not shall receive a any license from any authority within the state to engage in any such business without a valid certificate first having obtained such a certificate or after such certificate has been canceled. A person may not engage The engaging in the business of selling or leasing tangible personal property or services or as a dealer; engage, as defined in this chapter, or the engaging in the business of leasing, renting, or letting of or granting licenses in living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations in hotels, apartment houses, roominghouses, or tourist or trailer camps that are taxable under this chapter, or real property;  $\tau$  or engage the engaging in the business of selling or receiving anything of value by way of admissions, without a valid such certificate first being obtained or after such certificate has been canceled by the department, is prohibited.

(c)1. A The failure or refusal of any person who engages in acts requiring a certificate of registration under this subsection who fails or refuses to register commits, firm, copartnership, or corporation to so qualify when required hereunder is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Such acts are, or subject to injunctive proceedings as provided by law. A person who

engages in acts requiring a certificate of registration and who fails or refuses to register is also subject Such failure or refusal also subjects the offender to a \$100 initial registration fee in lieu of the \$5 registration fee required by authorized in paragraph (a). However, the department may waive the increase in the registration fee if it finds is determined by the department that the failure to register was due to reasonable cause and not to willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud.

- 2.a. A person who willfully fails to register after the department provides notice of the duty to register as a dealer commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- b. The department shall provide written notice of the duty to register to the person by personal service, by sending notice by registered mail to the person's last known address, or by both personal service and registered mail.
- (d) (e) In addition to the certificate of registration, the department shall provide to each newly registered dealer an initial resale certificate that will be valid for the remainder of the period of issuance. The department shall provide each active dealer with an annual resale certificate. For purposes of this section, the term "active dealer" means a person who is currently registered with the department and who is required to file at least once during each applicable reporting period.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  The department may revoke  $\underline{a}$  any dealer's certificate of registration  $\underline{\text{if}}$  when the dealer fails to comply with this chapter. Before  $\underline{\text{prior}}$  to revocation of a dealer's

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certificate of registration, the department must schedule an informal conference at which the dealer may present evidence regarding the department's intended revocation or enter into a compliance agreement with the department. The department must notify the dealer of its intended action and the time, place, and date of the scheduled informal conference by written notification sent by United States mail to the dealer's last known address of record furnished by the dealer on a form prescribed by the department. The dealer is required to attend the informal conference and present evidence refuting the department's intended revocation or enter into a compliance agreement with the department which resolves the dealer's failure to comply with this chapter. The department shall issue an administrative complaint under s. 120.60 if the dealer fails to attend the department's informal conference, fails to enter into a compliance agreement with the department resolving the dealer's noncompliance with this chapter, or fails to comply with the executed compliance agreement.

- <u>(f) (e)</u> As used in this paragraph, the term "exhibitor" means a person who enters into an agreement authorizing the display of tangible personal property or services at a convention or a trade show. The following provisions apply to the registration of exhibitors as dealers under this chapter:
- 1. An exhibitor whose agreement prohibits the sale of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter is not required to register as a dealer.
- 2. An exhibitor whose agreement provides for the sale at wholesale only of tangible personal property or services subject

to the tax imposed in this chapter must obtain a resale certificate from the purchasing dealer but is not required to register as a dealer.

- 3. An exhibitor whose agreement authorizes the retail sale of tangible personal property or services subject to the tax imposed in this chapter must register as a dealer and collect the tax imposed under this chapter on such sales.
- 4. Any exhibitor who makes a mail order sale pursuant to s. 212.0596 must register as a dealer.

Any person who conducts a convention or a trade show must make <a href="his or her">his or her</a> exhibitor's agreements available to the department for inspection and copying.

- Section 6. Effective upon this act becoming a law and operating retroactively to July 1, 2010, subsection (5) of section 213.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 213.13 Electronic remittance and distribution of funds collected by clerks of the court.—
- (5) All court-related collections, including fees, fines, reimbursements, court costs, and other court-related funds that the clerks must remit to the state pursuant to law, must be transmitted electronically by the 10th 20th day of the month immediately following the month in which the funds are collected.
- Section 7. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 213.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 213.21 Informal conferences; compromises.—

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(2) (a) The executive director of the department or his or her designee is authorized to enter into closing agreements with any taxpayer settling or compromising the taxpayer's liability for any tax, interest, or penalty assessed under any of the chapters specified in s. 72.011(1). Such agreements shall be in writing when the amount of tax, penalty, or interest compromised exceeds \$30,000 or for lesser amounts when the department deems it appropriate or when requested by the taxpayer. When a written closing agreement has been approved by the department and signed by the executive director or his or her designee and the taxpayer, it shall be final and conclusive; and, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation of material fact or except as to adjustments pursuant to ss. 198.16 and 220.23, no additional assessment may be made by the department against the taxpayer for the tax, interest, or penalty specified in the closing agreement for the time period specified in the closing agreement, and the taxpayer shall not be entitled to institute any judicial or administrative proceeding to recover any tax, interest, or penalty paid pursuant to the closing agreement. The department is authorized to delegate to the executive director the authority to approve any such closing agreement resulting in a tax reduction of \$500,000  $\frac{$250,000}{}$  or less. Section 8. Effective upon this act becoming a law, section 213.295, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 213.295 Automated sales suppression devices.-

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a software program that falsifies the electronic records of

"Automated sales suppression device" or "zapper" means

As used in this section, the term:

electronic cash registers or other point-of-sale systems, including, but not limited to, transaction data and transaction reports. The term includes the software program, any device that carries the software program, or an Internet link to the software program.

- (b) "Electronic cash register" means a device that keeps a register or supporting documents through the use of an electronic device or computer system designed to record transaction data for the purpose of computing, compiling, or processing retail sales transaction data in whatever manner.
- (c) "Phantom-ware" means a hidden programming option embedded in the operating system of an electronic cash register or hardwired into the electronic cash register that may be used to create a second set of records or eliminate or manipulate transaction records, which records may or may not be preserved in digital formats, to represent the true or manipulated record of transactions in the electronic cash register.
- (d) "Transaction data" includes items purchased by a customer; the price of each item; a taxability determination for each item; a segregated tax amount for each of the taxed items; the amount of cash or credit tendered; the net amount returned to the customer in change; the date and time of the purchase; the name, address, and identification number of the vendor; and the receipt or invoice number of the transaction.
- (e) "Transaction report" means a report that documents, but is not limited to documenting, the sales, taxes, or fees collected; media totals; and discount voids at an electronic cash register that is printed on a cash register tape at the end

of a day or a shift, or a report that documents every action at an electronic cash register and that is stored electronically.

- (2) A person may not knowingly sell, purchase, install, transfer, possess, use, or access any automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware.
- (3) (a) A person who violates this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) A person who violates this section is liable for all taxes, fees, penalties, and interest due the state as a result of the use of an automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware and shall forfeit to the state as an additional penalty all profits associated with the sale or use of an automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware.
- (4) An automated sales suppression device, zapper, or phantom-ware, or any device containing such device or software, is a contraband article under ss. 932.701-932.706, the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- Section 9. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of section 443.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 443.131 Contributions.—

- (3) VARIATION OF CONTRIBUTION RATES BASED ON BENEFIT EXPERIENCE.—
- (h) Additional conditions for variation from the standard rate.—An employer's contribution rate may not be reduced below the standard rate under this section unless:
  - 1. All contributions, reimbursements, interest, and

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penalties incurred by the employer for wages paid by him or her in all previous calendar quarters, except the 4 calendar quarters immediately preceding the calendar quarter or calendar year for which the benefit ratio is computed, are paid; and

- 2. The employer has produced for inspection and copying all work records in his or her possession, custody, or control that were requested by the Department of Economic Opportunity or its tax collection service provider pursuant to s. 443.171(5).

  An employer shall have at least 60 days to provide the requested work records before the employer is assigned the standard rate; and
- 3.2. The employer entitled to a rate reduction must have at least one annual payroll as defined in subparagraph (b)1. unless the employer is eligible for additional credit under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. If the Federal Unemployment Tax Act is amended or repealed in a manner affecting credit under the federal act, this section applies only to the extent that additional credit is allowed against the payment of the tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

The tax collection service provider shall assign an earned contribution rate to an employer under subparagraph 1. the quarter immediately after the quarter in which all contributions, reimbursements, interest, and penalties are paid in full and all work records requested pursuant to s. 443.171(5) have been provided to the Department of Economic Opportunity or the tax collection service provider for inspection and copying.

Section 10. Effective January 1, 2014, paragraph (a) of

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

subsection (1) of section 443.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 443.141 Collection of contributions and reimbursements.-
- (1) PAST DUE CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSEMENTS; DELINQUENT, ERRONEOUS, INCOMPLETE, OR INSUFFICIENT REPORTS.—
- (a) Interest.—Contributions or reimbursements unpaid on the date due bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month through December 31, 2013. Beginning January 1, 2014, the interest rate shall be calculated in accordance with s. 213.235, except that the rate of interest shall never be greater than 1 percent per month, from and after the that date due until payment plus accrued interest is received by the tax collection service provider, unless the service provider finds that the employing unit has good reason for failing to pay the contributions or reimbursements when due. Interest collected under this subsection must be paid into the Special Employment Security Administration Trust Fund.

Section 11. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2013.