

## **MAJOR TAX REDUCTION PACKAGE**

### **CS/HB 67 & 187 — Intangible Person Property Taxes**

by Finance & Taxation Committee, Rep. Fasano and others (CS/SB 60 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senators Lee, Cowin and Saunders; CS/SB 1650 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senator Klein)

The bill makes the following changes to current law regarding the intangible personal property tax:

1. The intangible tax rate is lowered from 1.5 mills to 1 mill;
2. To retain the inducement for investing in the Florida's Future Investment funds, the intangible tax rate for investment in the funds is lowered from 1.35 mills to .85 mills when the average daily balance in the funds exceeds \$2 billion and from 1.2 mills to .70 mills when the average daily balance exceeds \$5 billion; and
3. The value of accounts receivables is exempted from intangible tax.

The bill also revises the treatment of Florida trusts for intangible tax purposes. It relieves Florida trustees of paying intangibles tax on trust assets, and it provides that a Florida resident with a beneficial interest in a trust is responsible for reporting his or her share of the trusts assets and paying intangibles tax on it.

Changes to the intangible tax law will be effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2000.

The bill repeals the sharing of intangible tax revenues with the counties. The bill provides that an additional 2.25 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred from sales and use tax collections to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties.

The bill gives additional assurances to holders of bonds issued before April 18, 2000, which are secured by the guaranteed entitlement or second guaranteed entitlement for counties, or bonds issued to refund such bonds which mature no later than the bonds that they refunded and which result in a reduction of debt service payable in each fiscal year.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect on July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 39-0; House 112-3*

**HB 161 — Sales Tax Holiday**

by Rep. Kilmer and others (SB 64 by Senator Cowin)

This bill establishes the "Florida Residents Tax Relief Act of 2000," providing that no sales and use tax shall be collected on sales of clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags, having a selling price of \$100 or less during the period from 12:01 a.m., July 29, 2000, through midnight, August 6, 2000.

Clothing is defined to mean any article of wearing apparel, including all footwear, except for skis, swim fins, roller blades, and skates, intended to be worn on or about the human body and does not include watches, watchbands, jewelry, umbrellas, or handkerchiefs.

The exemption does not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex, within a public lodging establishment, or within an airport.

The bill appropriates the Department of Revenue \$215,000 for the purpose of administering this act.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law.

*Vote: Senate 35-0; House 116-1*

**CS/SB 388 — Sales Tax Exemption for 501(c)(3) Organizations**

by Fiscal Resource Committee

The bill provides a sales and use tax exemption for sales and leases to organizations holding current exemption from federal income tax pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, when such leases or purchases are used in carrying on such organization's customary nonprofit activities.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect January 1, 2001.

*Vote: Senate 38-0; House 119-0*

**CS/CS/SB 770 & 286 — Alcoholic Beverage Surtax and Pari-mutuel Wagering**

by Regulated Industries Committee; Fiscal Resource Committee; and Senators Latvala, Geller, Hargrett, Sullivan, Brown-Waite, Clary, Casas, Saunders, Kirkpatrick and Sebesta)

***Alcoholic Beverage Surtax***

The bill reduces the surcharge on alcoholic beverages consumed-on-the-premises of licensed retailer by one-third. The surcharge would be 3.34 cents on each one ounce of liquor or four ounces of wine, 2 cents on each 12 ounces of cider and 1.34 cents on each 12 ounces of beer. In addition, the bill exempts from the surcharge, alcoholic beverages sold by organizations which have been determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be currently exempt from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

The bill also maintains the current funding from the surcharge to the Children and Adolescents Substance Abuse Trust Fund by increasing from thirteen and six-tenths to twenty-seven and two-tenths, the percentage of the surcharge which is deposited into the Trust Fund.

***Pari-mutuel Wagering***

The bill amends the pari-mutuel tax and regulatory provisions in ch. 550, F.S. It provides specific tax reductions totaling approximately \$20 million for the greyhound racing, horse racing, and jai alai industries. It also provides for increased purses and breeders awards.

Among the significant changes are:

1. the tax on handle for live, simulcast, or ITW (inter-track wagering) on greyhound races is reduced from 7.6% to 5.5%;
2. the tax on handle for ITW and ITW simulcast on greyhound races within a market area is reduced from 6% to 3.9%;
3. tax credits for greyhound permit holders may be applied against pari-mutuel taxes or fees and unused credits may be transferred to other greyhound permit holders;
4. the tax on handle for live and simulcast wagering on thoroughbred horse racing is reduced from 2% or 1.25 to 0.5% for performances conducted from January 3 to March 16 or May 23 to January 2, respectively;

5. the tax on handle for ITW on thoroughbred races is reduced from 3.3% to 2%;
6. the tax on handle for ITW is further reduced to 0.5% when the guest and the host track are thoroughbred permit holders;
7. thoroughbred permit holders may receive a tax credit for payments made to the Jockeys Guild equal to 1% of the previous years' taxes;
8. the tax on handle for live and simulcast wagering on harness horse racing is reduced from 1% to 0.5%;
9. the tax on handle for ITW simulcast wagering on harness horse racing is reduced from 2.4% to 1.5%;
10. the maximum tax on handle for live wagering on jai alai is reduced from 4.25% to 1.5%;
11. a jai alai permit holder may relocate within 30 miles of its existing facility.

Under current law, \$29,515,500 is paid from the Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund to the counties. The bill transfers this obligation to the General Revenue Fund.

Hialeah conducted its racing meet at Gulfstream Park this year. Current law provides for a "double-sum" tax on handle if performances are conducted at any South Florida thoroughbred facility in more than one racing period. The bill forgives this tax liability, resulting in a one-time fiscal impact of \$2.6 million.

The bill also creates the "Interstate Compact on Licensure of Participants in Pari-Mutuel Wagering," which is designed to establish uniform requirements among states for the licensing of pari-mutuel wagering participants, to provide reciprocity among the states in recognizing permits, and to ensure that all licensed participants meet a uniform standard of honesty and integrity.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 33-4; House 101-16*

**SB 932 — Fees**

by Senator Sebesta

This bill repeals subsection (5) of s. 212.18, F.S., to abolish the additional annual registration fee charged for each certificate of registration granted to a dealer who had taxable sales or purchases of \$30,000 or more during the previous calendar year. The bill also repeals s. 212.20(6)(d), F.S., which provides for distribution of the additional registration fee into the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law.

*Vote: Senate 38-0; House 117-0*

**MAJOR TAX POLICY**

**HB 1535 — State Tax Reform Task Force**

by Rep. Albright and others (SB 1332 by Senator Horne)

The bill creates the State Tax Reform Task Force to examine the state's tax structure and make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on how the state's tax structure can be improved to ensure a stable revenue base that is adequate to fund the needs of the state. The Senate Fiscal Resource Committee and the House Finance and Tax Committee will provide administrative staff for the task force. The task force shall consist of the following members: five members to be appointed by the Governor; four members to be appointed by the President of the Senate; four members to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Chair of the Senate Committee on Fiscal Resource and the Chair of the House Committee on Finance and Taxation at the time this bill becomes law; and the Executive Director of the Department of Revenue or his or her designee.

The task force shall examine the state's tax structure to evaluate whether it is adequate for supporting the continuing needs of the state. The task force shall consider the following in its evaluation: (a) Standard principles of sound tax policy; (b) How other states treat the same or similar tax issues; (c) Whether the base of the tax system is as broad as possible, so that tax rates and burdens are as low as possible; (d) Whether tax exemptions are consistent with state tax policy and the economic impact of each exemption. In addition, the tax force shall provide an analysis of alternative tax sources.

By February 1, 2001, the task force shall submit an interim report and by February 1, 2002, shall submit a final report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Authorization for the task force expires

June 30, 2002. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Office of Legislative Services for the purpose of paying administrative expenses and funding contracts necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law.

*Vote: Senate 34-0; House 118-0*

### **CS/CS/CS/SB 1338 — Telecommunications**

by Fiscal Resource Committee; Regulated Industries Committee; and Senator Horne

The bill substantially rewrites Florida's communications tax law. It creates a new ch. 202, F.S., the Communications Services Tax Simplification Law, and provides that communications services are subject to a uniform statewide tax rate and a local tax to be administered by the Department of Revenue.

The state and local communications services tax rates are not set in the bill. The industry and local governments are directed to supply pertinent information to the Department of Revenue for use by the Revenue Estimating Conference for calculating revenue neutral rates to be presented to the Legislature for review and approval during the 2001 Regular Session. Unless action is taken by the Legislature before June 30, 2001, the act is repealed.

The bill provides an appropriation of \$201,587 to the Department of Revenue for FY 1999-2000 and \$3,583,441 and 32 FTE's for FY 2000-2001 to the department to implement the provisions of the bill.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 108-0*

## **MISCELLANEOUS TAX ISSUES**

### **HB 349 — Sales Tax Exemption/Civic Centers**

by Rep. Johnson and others (CS/SB 194 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senators Horne, Cowin, Geller, Hargrett, King, Grant, Diaz-Balart, and Childers)

The bill provides a tax exemption for property rented, leased, subleased, or licensed to a concessionaire selling event-related products, by a convention hall, auditorium, sports stadium, exhibition hall, publicly-owned recreational facility, theater, arena, civic center, or performing arts center, when the rental, lease, or license payment is based on a percentage of sales or profits, and not a fixed price. The bill also provides language

specifically stating that certain charges to a lessee, or licensee of a facility for other services required, such as ticket takers, event staff, security personnel and other event related personnel, are exempt from the tax on the lease of the property. The exemption is repealed effective July 1, 2003.

Additionally, this bill clarifies that the tax on admissions to certain events is computed on the actual value of the admissions charge and not on the total sale price that sometimes include other charges such as: state or local seat surcharges; separately stated ticket service charges imposed by a facility ticket office; or a ticketing service fee. This bill provides an exemption to the admissions tax for events sponsored by certain government-owned facilities bearing 100 percent of the risk of success or failure for the event. The exemption is repealed effective July 1, 2003.

The bill specifies that the tax imposed by s. 212.031, F.S., on the rental, lease, or license for the use of certain facilities to hold an event and the tax imposed on admissions by s. 212.04, F.S., shall be collected at the time of payment for such rental, lease, or license but shall not be due and payable to the department until the actual date of the event. The exemption is repealed effective July 1, 2003.

Finally, this bill provides that taxes imposed on the transactions exempted by the bill are not due to the Department of Revenue before the actual date of the related event, and, no taxes imposed by chapter 212, F.S., on the transactions exempted under this act, and not actually paid or collected prior to the effective date, shall be due.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 34-1; House 109-8*

### **CS/HB 389 — Severance Tax Redistribution**

by Finance & Taxation Committee, Rep. Harrington and others (CS/SB 376 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senators Laurent and Mitchell)

The bill changes the distribution of revenues from the tax on the production of phosphate rock. The distribution is changed as follows: the distribution to the General Revenue Fund is reduced from 72.5% to 55.15%; the Phosphate Research Trust Fund is increased from 10% to 12.5%; the distribution to the counties in which the phosphate rock was produced is increased from 10% to 18%; and the distribution to the Minerals Trust Fund is increased from 7.5% to 14.38%.

The bill also increases the amount of funds credited to the Minerals Trust Fund from severance taxes that remain in the trust fund at the end of the fiscal year from 125 percent to 150 percent. The bill repeals s. 211.3103(9), F.S., which states that if a producer donates property to a county, the proceeds the county receives under s. 211.3103, F.S., shall be reduced by the value of that donation. In addition, the bill amends s. 378.036,

F.S., to add the *construction of trails* to the “outdoor recreational purposes” for which the Nonmandatory Land Reclamation Trust Fund moneys may be used.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 38-0; House 112-0*

**CS/HB 411 — Sales Tax Exemption/Manufactured Asphalt**

by Finance & Taxation Committee, Rep. Bradley and others (CS/SB 266 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senator Sebesta)

This bill increases from 20 percent to 40 percent, the sales and use tax exemption on manufactured asphalt used in any federal, state or local public works project.

The bill also provides a sales tax exemption for railroad roadway materials used in the construction, repair, or maintenance of railways.

The bill also amends s. 212.20(6)(f)c., F.S., compensating the International Game Fish Association World Center for its first year of sales tax distribution totaling \$999,996. The Association qualified, but failed to submit paper work authorizing monthly sales tax distributions pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(f)5.c. The bill decreases the maximum months the Association can receive monthly distributions from 180 to 168 to account for the lump sum payment.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect January 1, 2001.

*Vote: Senate 38-0; House 117-0*

**HB 743 — Motion Picture Sales Tax Exemption**

by Tourism Committee, Rep. Starks and others (CS/SB 804 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senators Saunders and Clary)

The bill creates s. 288.1258, F.S., to provide a single application process for qualified entertainment industry production companies to follow when applying for a certificate of exemption relating to entertainment industry sales taxes that are covered under ss. 212.031, 212.06, and 212.08, F.S. The bill also changes the current sales and use tax refund in s. 212.08(5)(f), F.S., relating to certain motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment, to a point of sale exemption. The bill also provides for information sharing between the Department of Revenue and the Office of the Film Commissioner.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect January 1, 2001.

*Vote: Senate 36-0; House 112-0*

**HB 775 — Space Flight Business Leases Exemption**

by Rep. Goode and others (SB 874 by Senators Bronson, Saunders, Sebesta and Kurth)

This bill provides an exemption from the sales tax on the lease or rental of or license in real property for property used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 39-0; House 115-0*

**HB 879 — Sales Tax on Printed Materials**

by Rep. Lynn and others (CS/SB 1382 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senator Sebesta)

The bill provides that printers who deliver printed materials by the United States Postal Service to persons other than the purchaser have no obligation or responsibility for the payment or collection of any taxes imposed on the materials. However, the bill specifies that printers are obligated to collect taxes due on the printed materials when all, or substantially all, of the materials will be mailed to persons located within Florida. The purchaser of the printed materials remains responsible for any taxes due on the printed material.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 107-7*

**CS/HB 1105 — Sales Tax Exemption for Farm Equipment**

by Finance and Taxation Committee, Rep. Putnam and others (CS/SB 1868 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senators Thomas, Bronson, Childers, Rossin, Saunders, Grant, Sebesta, Brown-Waite, Casas, Diaz-Balart, Cowin, Mitchell and Dawson)

The bill amends s. 212.08(3), F.S., reducing the rate of sales and use tax on qualified farm equipment from 3 percent to 2.5 percent. The bill also extends the partial sales and use tax exemption to equipment used in any stage of agricultural production. An equipment purchaser, renter, or lessee will be required to sign a certificate stating that the farm equipment will be used exclusively on a farm or in a forest for agricultural production. Rental and lease of exempt equipment are added to the transactions qualifying for the exemption. Affiliated groups will be included in the provision that exempts persons from the sales and use tax when such persons secure rock, fill dirt, or similar materials from a location he, she or it owns to be used on property he, she, or it owns.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect January 1, 2001.

*Vote: Senate 39-0; House 116-0*

**HB 1933 — Sales Tax/Nonprofit Water Systems**

by Rep. Boyd and others (SB 1396 by Senator Mitchell)

The bill creates a sales tax exemption for sales and leases to not-for-profit corporations which hold a current exemption from federal income tax under s. 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, if the sole or primary function of the corporation is to construct, maintain, or operate a water system in this state. The bill also creates sales tax exemptions for sales and leases to the following: (1) Organizations providing crime prevention, drunk driving prevention, and juvenile delinquency prevention; (2) The Florida Fire and Emergency Services Foundation; and (3) State Theater contract organizations which receive funding pursuant to the Cultural Institutions Program authorized under s. 265.2861, F.S., or which received funding from the Department of State as a state theater contract organization prior to October 1, 1999. The bill also clarifies that the sales tax exemption for state theater contract organizations is on sales and leases to such organizations only.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 119-0*

**CS/SB 1604 — Sales Tax Exemption**

by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senators Sullivan, Webster, Saunders, Bronson and Kurth

The bill replaces the term “silicon” with “semiconductor” for the sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment used in silicon technology production. Semiconductor is the modern term for silicon technology. Includes building materials for use in manufacturing or expanding “clean rooms” in the exemption.

In addition, the bill expands the exemption to include machinery and equipment used by defense or space technology facilities to produce defense or space technology products, and machinery and equipment used in defense or space research and development in a defense or space technology research and development facility. This exemption is at 25 percent. The bill also provides definitions of “industrial machinery and equipment” for use in silicon, defense, or space technology production, “machinery and equipment” used predominately in semiconductor wafer, defense, or space research and development activities, and “space technology products”.

The bill amends s. 212.08(7)(mm), F.S., to extend for three years, the expiration of the sales tax exemption for solar energy systems which is scheduled to repeal on July 1, 2002.

The bill amends s. 125.0104(3)(1), F.S., authorizing counties that have elected to levy the 4th tourist development tax for the purpose of paying debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction or renovation of a convention center pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(1), to use the proceeds from the tax to pay the operation and maintenance costs of the convention center for the life of the bonds.

The bill creates the “Community-based Development Organization Assistance Act” to provide grants to eligible “community-based development organizations” for administrative and operating expenses related to affordable housing and economic development projects. The bill provides for administration and distribution of grants by the Department of Community Affairs.

The bill appropriates \$1,000,000 from the General Revenue Fund for the purpose of providing grants to community-based development organizations.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect January 1, 2001.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 117-0*

### **HB 2179 — School Impact Fees**

by Rep. Lacasa (CS/SB 238 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senator Horne)

The bill specifies that counties are prohibited from levying any impact fee for school purposes in an amount in excess of 37.5% of any school impact fee which that county adopted by county ordinance prior to May 1, 1999. If in any year the Legislature appropriates an amount less than 62.5 percent of the total impact-fee-for-school- purposes revenue that was collected in 1999-2000, a county may increase the county levied portion to make up the difference. The bill also provides that appropriated funds may be used for the same purposes as impact fees levied by the county.

In addition, the bill specifies that funds allocated in the General Appropriation Act for the replacement of school impact fees shall be distributed to county school boards by the Department of Education “on a pro-rata basis based on the amount of school impact fees which were enacted by county ordinance prior to May 1, 1999, and collected during the 1999-2000 fiscal year.”

The bill also allows county commissions to amend a prior year’s budget within the first 60 days of a fiscal year. Municipalities and school boards already have this authority.

The bill provides that state funds appropriated in lieu of impact fees by a county ordinance which was publicly noticed prior to April 23, 2000 for hearing may be used for the same purposes as impact fees for school purposes levied by a county. Provides for circumstances when such county may increase the county levied portion of the impact fee.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2000.

*Vote: Senate 35-3; House 102-18*

**HB 2433 — Tax Administration, Sales and Use Tax, Intangibles Tax, Ad Valorem Tax, Documentary Stamp Tax, and Revenue Sharing with Municipal Governments**

by Finance & Taxation Committee, Rep. Albright and others (CS/SB 1070 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senator Horne; CS/SB 1536 by Fiscal Resource Committee and Senators Klein, Dyer, and Latvala)

***Tax Administration***

1. amends the statute of limitations for audit so that effective July 1, 2002, the limitations period is three years for all open periods;
2. transfers the responsibility for the collection of civil penalties assessed by the Elections Commission from the Department of Revenue to the Elections Commission;
3. deletes a duplicate filing requirement for certain insurance companies;
4. provides for the sharing of specified information by the Department of Revenue with the Department of Management Services and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles;
5. provides optional filing periods for certain entities required to pay gross receipts tax;
6. allows the Department of Revenue to suspend reporting requirements for terminal operators and bulk carriers when identical data becomes available to the Department of Revenue from the Internal Revenue Service;
7. clarifies the exemption from the indexed tax of 20 percent of the manufactured asphalt used for any government public works project;
8. clarifies the manner in which interest is applied to tax deficiencies;

9. provides authority to the Department of Revenue to enter into contracts with public or private vendors to develop and implement a voluntary system for sales and use tax collection and administration;
10. awards attorneys fees in cases where the court finds that the Department of Revenue improperly rejected or modified a conclusion of law;
11. authorizes the Department of Revenue to allow a sales tax dealer to continue to use a filing frequency when the dealer exceed the maximum tax for that frequency, under certain conditions;
12. allows the Department of Revenue to use sampling to determine refunds as well as delinquencies during audits;
13. updates references to the Internal Revenue Code, the annual corporate income tax update; and
14. provides for base year adjustments for municipal police and firefighters pension data, to be used for future calculations only.

***Sales and Use Tax***

1. adds to the sales tax exemption on equipment and machinery for pollution control, specialty chemical or bioaugmentation products;
2. for the purpose of the sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment used in the production of electrical or steam energy, provides an exemption if 15% or less of all electrical or steam energy generated was produced by burning residual fuel
3. adds SIC code 35 to the exemption for repair and labor charges;
4. extends the exemption for agricultural equipment to moveable receptacles for portable containers;
5. clarifies the exemption for mixed residual and non-residual fuels;
6. extends the application of the sales tax exemption for materials and labor used in the repair of industrial machinery and equipment to include machinery and equipment used in the preparation of items for shipping;
7. provides an exemption for people movers; and

8. provides for a retroactive tax exemption for steam or electrical energy used by cigar manufacturers.

***Intangibles Tax***

1. adds savings association holding companies to the list of entities exempt from the intangibles tax; and
2. provides that failure to timely file a consolidated return for intangibles tax shall not prejudice a taxpayer's right to file such a return under certain conditions

***Documentary Stamp Tax***

1. provides a retroactive exemption for renewals of promissory notes for revolving obligations, if the renewal extends the existing agreement for certain term obligations.

***Ad Valorem Tax***

1. provides an ad valorem tax exemption for certain not-for-profit water and wastewater systems; and
2. requires special assessment on mobile home parks and recreational vehicle parks to treat them like hotel and motels.

***Municipal Revenue Sharing***

HB 2433 restructures two state sources of revenue sharing with municipalities: the Municipal Revenue Sharing Program and the Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund.

The 38.2 percent of net cigarette tax collections that currently funds these programs is transferred to the General Revenue Fund. In exchange, the state will transfer 1.0715 percent of the prior fiscal year's sales and use tax collections to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities.

The 1.0715 percentage is set to ensure that in FY 2000-2001, the amount available for the Municipal Revenue Sharing Program will be equal to the amount projected under the existing revenue streams for the Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund and the Municipal Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. Similarly, the percentage holds state revenues harmless in FY 2000-2001.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law.

*Vote: Senate 39-0; House 115-0*

