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                 FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
          COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES TAX WORKING GROUP
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                                    Public Meeting
    PROCEEDINGS:
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                                    Vol. 1, Pages 1 - 126
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    LOCATION:
                                    2450 Shumard Oaks
                                      Boulevard, Bldg. 1
12
                                    Tallahassee, Florida
13
                                    December 7, 2012
    DATE:
14
    TIME:
                                    Commenced: 8:30 a.m.
                                    Concluded: 2:36 p.m.
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    REPORTED BY:
                                    ANDREA KOMARIDIS
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                                    Notary Public in and
                                    for the State of
17
                                    Florida at Large
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1	<u>APPEARANCES</u>
2	Committee Members:
3	MARSHALL STRANBURG, Chair
4	GARY RESNICK
5	SHARON R. FOX
6	DAVIN SUGGS
7	ALAN ROSENZWEIG
8	KATHLEEN KITTRICK
9	CHARLIE DUDLEY
10	GARY S. LINDSEY
11	BRIAN D. SMITH
12	Also appearing:
13	ANDREA MORELAND
14	ANDREM PORTERNO
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	MR. STRANBURG: Good morning, everyone. I
3	would like to convene the sixth meeting of the
4	Communication Services Tax Working Group. My
5	name is Marshall Stranburg. I'm the interim
6	executive director for the Department of
7	Revenue. I will be chairing this meeting.
8	At this time, I would like Andrea to call
9	the role.
10	MS. MORELAND: Marshall Stranburg.
11	MR. STRANBURG: Here.
12	MS. MORELAND: Charlie Dudley.
13	MR. DUDLEY: Here.
14	MS. MORELAND: Sharon Fox.
15	MS. FOX: Here.
16	MS. MORELAND: Kathleen Kittrick.
17	MS. KITTRICK: Here.
18	MS. MORELAND: Gary Lindsey.
19	MR. LINDSEY: Here.
20	MS. MORELAND: Mayor Resnick.
21	Alan Rosenzweig.
22	MR. ROSENZWEIG: Here.
23	MS. MORELAND: Brian Smith.
24	MR. SMITH: Here.
25	MC MODELAMD. Davin Sugge

1 MR. SUGGS: I was here earlier. 2 (Technical difficulties.) 3 MR. SUGGS: Everybody can hear me, too. 4 But I was here early. 5 (Laughter.) 6 MR. STRANBURG: Before we get started, I 7 would like to address some of the administrative 8 and housekeeping details of the meeting. 9 This is a non-rule public meeting. It is 10 held under Section 120.525 of the Florida 11 statutes. A notice of the meeting was published 12 in the Florida Administrative Weekly on 13 November 16th, 2012, in Volume 38, No. 73. The 14 meeting agenda and materials are posted on the 15 Department's website. 16 We have a court reporter who is creating a 17 transcript of the meeting today. The transcript 18 will be posted on the working group's web page. 19 If you wish to speak today and you are 20 present in this room, please provide a completed 21 speaker card to Lynne Moeller and Jamie Peate. 22 Lynne and Jamie have identified themselves. 23 Speaker cards are located on the side counter. 24 Before speaking, please state your name and the 25 organization you represent.

1 We have created a web page on the
2 Department of Revenue's website for the working
3 group. Agendas, meeting materials, transcripts
4 and other information relevant to the working
5 group will be posted to the website. We do have
6 hard copies of today's meeting materials
7 available on the side counter.

If you would like to receive updates about the working group by e-mail, please provide us with your e-mail address. A sign-up sheet is located on the side counter. Please be aware that your e-mail will be considered a public record and subject to disclosure, if requested.

If you are participating in today's session using WebEx, please do not mute or unmute your phone using the instructions given by WebEx's automated system. To ensure today's session goes as smoothly as possible, our staff is managing the WebEx mute and unmute feature.

For those using WebEx, you should see a telephone icon next to your name on your computer screen. If you wish to make a public comment, please click on the hand icon located below the participant panel list. Our staff will let the facilitator know that you have your

1 hand raised so you can be called on to comment. 2 Those not using WebEx can make a public 3 comment by sending an e-mail to 4 cstworkinggroup@dor.state.fl.us. Again, that's 5 one word, cstworkinggroup@dor.state.fl.us. In 6 the subject line use "CST working group." 7 Please keep your comments brief. Your e-mail 8 will be printed and read into the record. 9 We ask that you please turn off your 10 cellphones or place them on vibrate. 11 The meeting is scheduled for all day. 12 We'll be taking breaks throughout the day and a 13 lunch break around noon. 14 Restrooms are located in the hallway that 15 runs directly behind this room. The men's room 16 is located at the west end of the hallway and 17 the ladies' room is at the east end. Vending 18 machines are located in the west end of the 19 hallway right after the double doors. 20 Areas that are closed off to the public 21 should be designated. This is a secure 22 facility, so please stay in the main areas. 23 If you cannot stay for the entire meeting,

please remember when you leave, we need to have

you return your visitor's badge. You can either

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1 leave them on the side counter or turn them in 2 to the security desk. 3 Does anyone have any questions before we 4 get started? 5 And welcome, Mayor Resnick. 6 MAYOR RESNICK: Morning. 7 MR. STRANBURG: Good morning. 8 Okay. Our next agenda item is approval of 9 the minutes of the October 16th, 2012, meeting. 10 Does anyone have questions or comments about 11 those minutes? 12 MR. LINDSEY: Move for adoption. 13 MR. STRANBURG: Okay. We have a motion 14 for adoption. And if no one has any objection, 15 we'll consider the minutes approved. 16 MAYOR RESNICK: Move to approve. 17 MR. STRANBURG: Thank you. 18 Our next item is we have some follow-up 19 materials from our previous meeting. 20 notebook, you will find, first, there is 21 information from Visit Florida regarding sales-22 tax collections that are related to tourism. 23 There is an e-mail message with respect to that. 24 There is information that was provided by 25 Gary Lindsey regarding the State of Virginia's

law on public right-of-way user fees.

And we've also included the materials again, the information from the previous meeting. That was the data put together by our Office of Tax Research regarding the imposition of a flat 50-cent rate on prepaid transactions, an estimate of the rate of the discretionary sales surge tax necessary to replace local-communications tax amounts, and an estimate of the rate of sales tax necessary to replace communications services tax revenues.

We also received late yesterday a submission from MetroPCS, which has been added to your notebooks. And also, we have some copies available to the public at the side counter.

At the previous meeting, Mayor Resnick asked for some financial information about local governments. We noted at that time that there was some information available online from the Office of Economic and Demographic Research. We followed up with staff from EDR and we were able to obtain hard copies of the local government financial information handbook, which you've been provided today.

1 And we have also included in the meeting 2 materials information submitted by Gary Lindsey 3 on the holistic approach that we discussed at 4 the last meeting and also information submitted 5 by Sharon Fox on options, which takes us to our 6 next agenda item, the discussion of options. 7 So, with that, let me ask Gary, is there 8 something you would like to add with respect to 9 the submission you made with regard to the 10 holistic approach? 11 MR. LINDSEY: No, I -- well, I wanted to 12 make sure that I was in complete understanding 13 of what we had proposed after we left. I just 14 had some questions. So, I just wanted to 15 document to be sure I understood. 16 And then also, I wanted to add to the 17 consideration for the options that, you know, as 18 we're talking about having the State and local 19 tax, that we need to also consider that the tax 20 on DBS satellite would be the equivalent, 21 similar to what we already have on the CST 22 structure. So, I just wanted to point that out. 23 Sharon, is there anything MR. STRANBURG: 24 that you would like to say regarding the 25 information piece of it?

1 MS. FOX: There is. We seem to spend a 2 lot of time on the sales-tax options. And there 3 are some concerns that local governments have, 4 particularly for sales-tax options because sales 5 tax is traditionally not a city revenue source. 6 CST is a very major municipal revenue 7 So, it's not our first option. source. 8 such an option were to be an option, there would 9 need to be some quarantees and criteria set in 10 place. 11 Because of the nuances of local government 12 and, in particular, because it's a bonded 13 revenue stream, it's something that we really 14 have to have. And it needs to be a stable 15 source of revenue that's ours, not something 16 that we have to fight with another jurisdiction 17 or another agency in order to --18 MR. ROSENZWEIG: We would never fight with 19 you, Sharon. 20 MS. FOX: And as long as you're in 21 office... 22 (Laughter.) 23 So, that's why I presented some of the 24 elements that would need to be addressed in the

body of the language.

1 The other thing that really concerns me is 2 that we kind of skipped over all of the other 3 options with regard to broadening the base. 4 don't have a lot of options as far as broadening 5 the base because internet seems to be becoming 6 the base. 7 But I think that we need to spend a little 8 bit more time or focus a little bit more on what the intent was, which was to stabilize the 9 10 revenue stream. 11 And broadening the base, to the extent that we can, means also not raising the rate 12 13 and, perhaps, giving us the ability to lower the 14 rate, which I have heard has been a concern for 15 some people among the working group. 16 would like a little bit more attention focused 17 on those items that might help broaden the base. 18

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I think that's enough said for the moment.

But I would like to weigh in on further

discussion.

MR. STRANBURG: Do any of the other members have any comments they want to talk about with respect to the discussion of options?

MR. LINDSEY: Do we have the option of the white board that we had last time? Can we see

1 that? I just wanted to look back at what we 2 did. I guess that's what we would be --3 MR. STRANBURG: Right. That's what we 4 anticipated doing. If you remember from the 5 last time, the group had decided to focus in on 6 one particular approach with respect to an 7 option to put forward. And we've collected some 8 information on that. 9 I quess what you're saying is you don't 10 have that material that we sent out in front of 11 You didn't bring it back with you? you. 12 MR. LINDSEY: No, that's fine. I just 13 wanted to clarify. So, we're going to go back 14 to the option that we all kind of reached 15 consensus on and start talking about how that 16 would meet -- how we might need to tweak it to 17 ensure it addresses everyone's needs. 18 Correct. And if there are MR. STRANBURG: 19 any of the other options that were discussed at 20 previous meetings, too, that the group would 21 like to have further discussion on those 22 options, that's also something that we can do as 23 well. 24 Okay. Do we need to recap where we were?

Why don't we get you all a copy of the white-

board materials that you mentioned. That might help refresh everyone's memory as to where we were in case you didn't happen to bring those with you this time.

Just give us one second. We'll have those available.

MR. SUGGS: Marshall, can I ask or put a question out there? As we kind of move forward, sort of wrapping up, we've got viable options here. I'm just curious, in everybody's mindset, are we focused -- part of our mission in doing this -- is it what should happen or are we focused on, like, political reality? Where are we? I mean, just in everybody's opinion.

Because I mean, two may be different.

I know what we're talking about with the holistic option, I think, is we put our minds together and get some consensus on it. If we really want the best for this arena, I think this is what should happen. I guess we can talk later about being committed to working towards that.

But does anybody have any concerns about reality or expectations for a timeframe? It's not that there is a cap at all, but if anybody

1 has any questions.

MS. KITTRICK: I think there is always a concern about what's good tax policy and what we think is the right thing to do versus what the options are.

You know, even in Virginia when we were working on the reform there, it didn't happen overnight. It took a very concerted effort to get it done.

You know, my feeling is that we keep pushing for what we think is right. And if we work together to address the concerns that the local governments have, then I think, you know, standing together, we're a lot better off. I think we push for what's right, not just what's expedient in the past that we might not like.

That's just my opinion.

MR. ROSENZWEIG: And I'm thinking -- if it's not sales tax -- even if the message is sent that ultimately a replacement revenue is probably what's needed, I'm just concerned that this revenue, as we talked before, as much as the work we're putting in now, we continue to refine it, refine it, refine it, four or five years from now, the sands are going to shift, or

two years from now. We don't know. It's not a reliable, stable revenue stream.

As much as we want to make it that, we can't predict the future. You all are over there making things bigger and better and ways to get the things kids all want for the holidays now. It's making it very challenging to figure out how to properly tax that.

So, if sales tax ultimately isn't it, we'll at least send a message, potentially, that a replacement revenue in the long run is appropriate. I'm very supportive of that.

MR. LINDSEY: I agree, Alan. And I think the point that we're -- I think we're going to produce something that represents good policy and is a well-thought-out consensus proposal or option. Then a lot of it -- we'll have a lot of merits that will stand on their own.

So, I think we'll produce something that can be looked at and there can be discussions in the Legislature about what might be done. But I think the product that will come out of here is something that will deserve to be looked at and seriously considered.

Again, to Alan's point, it needs to -- we

need to have something that will be a stable revenue base going forward that doesn't need to be constantly looked at and tweaked over and over, something that's really forward-looking. I think we've come about as close as we can with this holistic approach, at least the concept of it.

MR. SUGGS: I guess to add, we had our final policy conference last week. And we had a hundred newly-elected officials out of our body of 400. We adopted our statement that was presented from last time. The five basic principals would, then, support moving forward with this holistic option.

But my guys were concerned that people be committed to the right thing. You know, a lot of stuff might not be a one-year issue, but staying on that track and being committed -- like Alan said, sending the right message and then eventually working between staying committed and working at it.

And I think technology would prove our point. I mean, the further we go, it will become clearer and clearer, I think, what we recognized over the past couple of months.

And Sharon, I agree, even going forward, there are a lot of little details when we get down to implementing that have to be covered because I think everybody wants everybody to be whole. They want us to be whole. And we want them to have a competitive and equitable environment for them to conduct business.

At the end -- I think what we said last week is that we think this is a win for consumers, too. I think we've got all three bases covered. It's just how long will it take us to convince the people down there in the big white building.

But the counties are officially -- our final position adopted the same ones that I read into the record, I think, two weeks ago, the support. That will be mailed to all of the legislators and everything. So, we're officially where we've been sort of represented.

MR. STRANBURG: One thing I do want to bring up, too, for the consideration of the group is even if we consense that the option we want -- the preferred option we want to move forward is this holistic approach, might there be some other issues that we also want to put

some options out there separate and apart from that holistic solution for the reasons that Davin points out? It might not be something that's adopted immediately by the Legislature.

Are there some other things, such as the prepaid issue, that the group feels there ought to be some options for consideration, that, if this holistic approach is not enacted right away, that the Legislature ought to consider as areas that need attention immediately rather than somewhere down the line?

MR. SUGGS: Here is the thing, Marshall.

I think we all agree, whether it's for PECO or whatever, we know the prepaid is the missing piece, whether we look at a flat fee or apply a percentage to it.

But we learned from property taxes -- and how many painful bandaids have we tried to put on that we can't pull off now. You know, they were suggested as bandaids and now they are sort of permanent bandaids.

The property tax system now compared to ten years ago before four or five bandaids is a complete -- you know, how complex -- I mean, you guys have the oversight and implementation of

all of it.

So, I'm cautious of a bandaid that moves us further away or makes getting to the holistic approach more complex. I think that's sort of why we're talking about it.

That could be the piecemeal approach or bandaid approach. But I think if it makes getting to the end game more complex, I think, my guys -- whether we spend our time speaking the same message of where we need to be and continue to work that message, then a bandaid making everything complex and moving us further away from our goal -- you know, the unintended consequences of the bandaid.

And what little capital we have -- I think we would prefer to spend it on a solution that has -- or a more long-term solution that you have with technology.

MR. STRANBURG: Sharon?

MS. FOX: I have a little bit different position than Mr. Suggs only because I don't think that the alternate revenue source or the holistic approach is likely to occur immediately. I think there are so many details about how something like that can work that I

don't think that that's going to plug the hole in the dike.

I do believe there are some things we can do in the interim to stem the hemorrhage. And I put those in my paper, one of them being adding the surcharge to the prepaid just for the interim until the alternate revenue source can be identified and until the whole program can be fleshed out because that is a hole in the dike that's getting larger by the day.

The other thing is broadening the base, to the extent that we can. My interpretation of the unbundling provision that was passed last year made that hole in the dike a little bit bigger. In fact, I think it's going to become painfully obvious that it's getting larger again by the day. And to reverse that in the interim until we're able to come up with a holistic source, a holistic plan, I think will help.

Any time that we can eliminate disparate treatment between services and service providers, I think that stabilizes the revenue source. So, I'm all for anything that gets rid of the loopholes and broadens the base a little bit so that we have stopped some of the erosion

until we can fix this on a bigger level.

MS. KITTRICK: So, from my perspective, I would have to sort of agree with Davin. In terms of the prepaid issue, I do think we probably need to get that cleaned up this year. If we can't get the holistic approach moving in the right direction as quickly as we like, from our perspective, we need to get that definition cleaned up. We need to get rid of the uncertainty of it.

And in my mind, it's not trying to fit the prepaid, you know, product into the square peg of the CST. That doesn't get us down the road where we want to be in a year with the holistic approach either. That just creates a bigger revenue score.

I would like to just clean it up to make sure -- make it very clear that the prepaid is under the sales tax; that the definition is clear; that we get rid of that argument. And I think it sets us up better for moving towards a holistic approach.

I mean, that is something that is a priority of my company. And I think it's a priority of the wireless industry, as you've

seen in MetroPCS's submission. We need that clarification.

The reality of the situation -- if we have a hard time -- and I'm not just saying that we will. But if we do have a hard time with eliminating the CST and moving to a sales tax and, you know, increasing the sales tax a small amount, I think we're going to have just a hard time moving the prepaid product to the CST. If you're looking at political realities of increasing a tax on someone like a prepaid customer, I think you're going to have the same reality.

So, I think we just really need to focus on the holistic approach and making it as beneficial to local governments and to the industry as possible. But in the meantime, if we can't get that ball down the road, we have to clarify the CST definition.

MR. STRANBURG: Gary?

MR. LINDSEY: What I would like to suggest is that we spend time today focusing on the holistic option that we had all reached a consensus on looking at, looking at things that we need to add to it to be sure that we've

addressed all of the concerns like the localgovernment distribution and all of that.

The other issues that will -- that I know we said would be included as either addendum or as, you know, other options -- I think we can outline those. I mean, there is an option that was put forth for adding the surcharge to prepaid. That's an option.

I think we look at those as saying, you know, these are other options. We've already pretty much outlined those. So, I don't see that being an issue to really, you know, debate whether or not that should be in there. Those are things that have been presented.

So, I think -- I'm thinking the end product that we produce will be, here is this holistic option, which there was, you know, support of all members that thought that it had very good attributes and presents a very good story for the revenue side, for the retail -- I mean, the provider side and the taxpayer's side. Here this is.

Here are the other options that were looked at that. And that can include all of the others, I think, without any real controversy

for the legislators to have as information.

So, I would think we could maybe revisit and say, okay, this is one of the options that we looked at. That will be included in the report, et cetera, et cetera. We might have -- of all of the options that were submitted, those would be additional options that are there for information.

MR. STRANBURG: In going along with that, I think maybe that might be a good approach. If you would like to spend some time further discussing the holistic approach, then once we've wrapped that up, we can move on to some of the other things that, again, we want to identify what the working group had considered as other possible options. There may be some things that they wish to highlight.

But I think everyone seems to have consense-ed earlier on the holistic approach being the one that everyone is interested in moving forward on collectively.

So, again, I think we ought to spend a little more time making sure everybody is comfortable with that approach, bring forth any issues they see, any things they believe need to

1 be dealt -- issues that need to be dealt with, which we attempted to identify some of those in 3 a previous meeting on the white-board 4 discussion. 5 If there are some additional items or any 6 other discussion on the things that we've 7 identified, let's start working through that. 8 MR. ROSENZWEIG: I think one thing -- it's 9 more high level. I raised it last time and Bob 10 kind of -- I don't think Bob is here today -kind of bristled a little about DOR doing that. 11 12 But I think it's really important that we 13 convey to the Legislature that we didn't do this 14 in a vacuum; that we acknowledge -- and I think 15 Gary just said it -- that the fiscal impact to 16 their constituents and our constituents --17 ultimately, the deal will be better. 18 You have data in there that says 19 23 percent of the sales tax is collected from 20 the tourists. Obviously, I think, the tourism 21 industry doesn't want to be marking, 22 necessarily, a higher sales tax. 23 But overall to the State of Florida and 24 the residents who live here, this solution,

hopefully, on a monthly basis will reduce their

1 overall bill, presumably in cable or satellite 2 or whatever. 3 I just think that that acknowledgment 4 needs to be in the report somehow for the 5 Legislature that we didn't just say, oh, this is 6 what we want to do and there is some recognition 7 of that fact. 8 And Bob kind of bristled that I was 9 requesting examples and illustrative things. Ι 10 think he said DOR doesn't do those types of 11 things. 12 MR. STRANBURG: Well, we don't have that 13 kind of data to be able to say that whatever an 14 average household might be --15 MR. ROSENZWEIG: Correct. 16 MR. STRANBURG: -- pays this much in sales 17 tax in given a year versus this much in a 18 communication services tax. Again, that 19 information just isn't available to us. 20 MR. ROSENZWEIG: Right. 21 MR. STRANBURG: And Bob was trying to 22 reflect that back to you. 23 MR. ROSENZWEIG: Right. But it's broader 24 statements we can make, at least in terms of the

total amount of sales tax that's paid outside of

1 the State. We can probably make some pretty 2 good leaps that most of the CST is paid by the 3 residents of the State. 4 If we can make those types of statements, 5 at least if we're balanced, more money -- less 6 money will be paid by the residents under this 7 scenario than they are paying now. 8 MR. STRANBURG: I understand. You're 9 talking about the replacement revenue; where is 10 the replacement revenue. 11 That's all I would like MR. ROSENZWEIG: 12 acknowledged in the report. 13 MR. STRANBURG: I understand. 14 MS. FOX: Mr. Chairman, I would like to go 15 on record that while the holistic approach, I 16 think, is a viable option, I don't want that to 17 be assumed that the holistic approach 18 automatically equals sales tax because there are 19 alternate -- there are alternate revenue streams 20 that, I think, can be studied or created. 21 We created the CST. So, I just don't want 22 the assumption to be sales tax. Because you say 23 sales tax and it automatically goes in one 24 direction. And I think that's not necessarily a

good direction for the cities.

But an alternate revenue source, whatever it may be, I don't have an objection to.

MR. LINDSEY: It seems to me that as we discuss the holistic approach, an integral part of it was the fact that we were looking at the trend that more and more telecom services are kind of ubiquitous and may not be as easy to grab hold of as a pure telecom service.

And we were really acknowledging that, by increasing the sales-tax rate slightly, we were going to expand the basis for that means so that whatever is out there in the future could be captured in a more general sense and would follow -- I think we had talked about borrowing definitions from the streamline sales-tax language that would do that.

So, I think an integral part of the holistic replacement option we all looked at last time did include the sales tax. However, I do think, to the points that were made, we can say in here that, as an alternative in considering this holistic option, that some other tax vehicle could be looked at. However, this does kind of focus on broadening the base by the use of the sales tax.

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We're talking about expanding alreadyexpanding telecom communication services to the extent possible so that any and all future types of products that might be out there that can be taxable would be subject to the sales tax.

But again, I agree. We can add something in there that some other vehicle could also be

understand, like with sharing -- and Sharon, correct me if I'm wrong -- in our revenue sharing -- some of our revenue-sharing vehicles right now that share the half-cent or sales tax from the State to the locals -- I think historically, that's been a little bit of a better program or stronger in terms of revenue production towards the counties, presently.

And what Sharon is saying, that CST -- if you look at the CST, the majority of the localgovernment revenue is stronger for the cities.

And like in our notes, however we do it -and we asked Bob about this -- but quaranteeing that everybody -- revenue neutrality, but also taking into account the cities annex on incorporated lands all the time. And the

1 current CST, the way it works is that the 2 revenue would move to the appropriate 3 jurisdiction. 4 But I think we need to take heed to moving 5 forward on the holistic approach. I think 6 Sharon laid out some stuff very clear in her 7 document as to what the concerns with the 8 statewide sales tax would lead to, just like we 9 need to discuss satellite, too, and make sure 10 that everything is equal. 11 But as we go through -- and then, I mean, 12 we have Sharon and we have the Mayor here. 13 we're going to discuss it, let's make sure we 14 pay heed to them. 15 16 17

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Everybody needs to be -- I mean, everybody needs to be comfortable even -- I know we can't get into the weeds weeds here, but at a certain level, make sure that that stuff is addressed so there is a comfort level.

MR. LINDSEY: And Davin, the last time we talked, you seemed to know -- is there anything constitutional that you can recommend? this something that can be done in statute as far as local distribution?

MR. SUGGS: Right now, it's sort of

statutory in the stuff. Like in our current revenue-sharing streams, it's statutory. The last CST -- you've got to remember -- I mean, I wasn't here. Sharon was here. She can tell you.

But when looking in the statutes, when they went in 2000 -- I mean, they pretty much put a spreadsheet and said here is what is happening for every jurisdiction. It's in the general laws. It's in the statutes.

So, right now, I think everything -- in terms of even getting to details, to try to guarantee or ensure in the beginning -- let's say everybody said, okay, let's do this. What does everybody get tomorrow. I think we can get as detailed as we would want to get by statute by putting it in a piece of legislation.

MR. STRANBURG: I do have to say, Gary, while I agree with Davin about the local issue, there is a potential constitutional issue with respect to the public education capital outlook funding. There was some reference made to Chapter 203.

I believe Bob McKee talked about this a little bit at our last meeting that would have

1 to be considered and looked at and how to handle 2 that specific reference to the Chapter 203 levy. 3 And if we are consolidating the CST into 4 sales tax and eliminating the proportions of the 5 communications services tax that we have now, 6 there has to be some way of potentially dealing 7 with that issue. 8 But again, that's something that can be put as an issue that needs to be handled as part 9 10 of any holistic approach as an option. 11 Mayor Resnick. 12 MAYOR RESNICK: Not directly relevant, but 13 our bond counsel advised that if the State 14 eliminated the CST and adopted something else 15 that impaired local government's ability to 16 meets its debt obligations, that would be an 17 impairment of our rights under the constitution. 18 The State, constitutionally, would be 19 prohibited from removing the CST and not 20 replacing it with something that allowed us to 21 meet our debt obligations. 22 MR. STRANBURG: Why don't we just start 23 with --24 MR. ROSENZWEIG: Can I just --25 MR. STRANBURG:

Sure.

1 MR. ROSENZWEIG: So, the concern, if we 2 replace it --3 MAYOR RESNICK: It has to be --4 MR. ROSENZWEIG: -- equal to --5 MAYOR RESNICK: -- equal or greater. 6 MR. ROSENZWEIG: That's what Davin was 7 saying, that if the spreadsheet got adopted into 8 law or something comparable, then we could all 9 swap out our coverages and our bonds, 10 ultimately. MAYOR RESNICK: Well, ultimately, it's 11 12 really up to the financial institutions that 13 have --14 MR. ROSENZWEIG: They like sales tax, 15 generally, the bondholders. 16 MAYOR RESNICK: They like CST, also. 17 MR. ROSENZWEIG: Yeah, they used to. 18 MR. STRANBURG: Okay. Why don't we turn 19 our attention to what we got from the white 20 board from the previous meeting, go through that 21 and see if there is any additional discussion 22 that needs to be had from the items that were 23 identified, and if there are some additional 24 issues or considerations that we want to include 25 as part of the option that goes forward under

1 this holistic approach. 2 Y'all are going to have to help me 3 remember what some of these may have referred 4 So, the first one was an end-user policy 5 analysis. 6 MR. SUGGS: I think that piece is what 7 Alan was talking about; that if I've got to 8 spend so much in general money versus how much 9 I'm saving or not paying in CST when you convert 10 it to a sales tax, then the end user wins in 11 terms of saving somebody's personal --12 MR. STRANBURG: I think we've covered 13 that, talked about that. We understand. 14 Anything else about that item? 15 MR. SUGGS: And Marshall, just -- I think 16 Charlie is around enough -- one of the major 17 concerns is a big umbrella -- even if we're 18 doing -- we call this a swap. To the guys and 19 ladies that we have to convince -- they are in 20 fear of being tagged as a tax increase on the 21 citizens; whether they've taken the Norquist 22 pledge or whatever, everybody who just got 23 It makes clear sense to us. elected. 24 just got to translate it. 25 Even though -- because a lot of them --

the initial shock and awe is the State sales tax is going up. They've got to make sense that CST is going away.

And part of the problem -- I had conversations with some of the folks -- is that part of our challenge is they believe CST is a hidden tax. People don't really see it, don't understand what they are paying. They look at the front of the phone bill or they rip it off at the perforated part or it's deducted automatically, however their payment is made. CST is more of a hidden tax than regular State sales tax.

So, if you get past the first minute of we're going to raise the State sales tax and get rid of -- I mean, I got that one. Nobody knows what they pay in CST. They're just going to know the sales tax is going up. But that's just part of the -- I don't know how we do it in DOR.

Marshall, I know you guys don't want to produce it. But at some point, there has got to be the analysis that shows our point that this is better for all parties -- this has the potential to benefit all parties including the end user, which is the citizen, the voter, the

1 customer. 2 At some point, I think we all have 3 technical assets, whether the industry -- we 4 have technical assets. And we have access to 5 technical assets, too. 6 MS. KITTRICK: Charlie said he can get me 7 some information on the average cable bill. 8 I can work with the wireless industry to get the 9 information on the wireless bill. And Verizon 10 can get information on our average bill. 11 We can work with an economist who has 12 done work for the telecom industry, Scott 13 Mackey, and see if he can run some things. 14 Scott, if you're listening, we're putting you to 15 work. 16 (Laughter.) 17 So, we will look for all MR. STRANBURG: 18 of you to give us some information on that. 19 MS. KITTRICK: Yeah, maybe, an average 20 telecom consumer who has four wireless lines and 21 a land line and cable bill. 22 MR. ROSENZWEIG: And you can do samples. 23 MS. KITTRICK: Right. Right. 24 MR. ROSENZWEIG: One, two, three, four --

you have different packages of the cable.

1 Here's your total. Here is a range. And if 2 your income is "X" to "Y," this is how much 3 sales tax you generally spend, taxable 4 transactions you have. 5 The Federal Government has it for income 6 tax purposes. So, the tables are out there. 7 MAYOR RESNICK: We should add to that, 8 too, I'm sure the Legislature and other interest 9 groups are going to want to be comfortable that 10 whatever increase in sales tax is proposed, that 11 it's not going to have a negative impact on 12 tourism and economic development from outside 13 entities entering the State. 14 That's wireless's biggest industry. And 15 that's why the legislature is very committed to 16 economic development and encouraging other 17 businesses to enter the State. So, that 18 analysis has to be done as well. 19 I have no idea whether this would put us 20 in the higher realm with respect to the 21 taxation, generally, compared to others. Those 22 are kind of competitive disadvantages. 23 MR. SUGGS: I think there are reports out 24 I think the senate FNT last year, summer

before last year, did an internal report,

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especially, like, on sales-tax rates. I know they looked at the southeast region. They prepared a State rate, local rates. What does that do in terms of competition between Georgia, Alabama so that other --MAYOR RESNICK: Well, Texas is up for

economic development. We're always competing with Texas, it seems like. I don't know what their sales tax is, but apparently, it's considered a very low-tax state.

The next item is neutral MR. STRANBURG: fiscal impact for all parties. We've been talking a little bit about that already. Is there anything more that --

MAYOR RESNICK: It cannot be just a neutral impact. The revenue each jurisdiction receives must be equal to or greater than the revenue they are currently receiving. It has to be very specific. Otherwise, we're in violation of our debt covenants.

MS. FOX: I think that it also needs to take into consideration the taxes that we're currently not getting on prepaid that we should be getting.

And it has to have some type of

1 recognition that growth needs to be incorporated 2 because if you don't have some kind of growth 3 incorporated, then you're automatically headed 4 down the other direction. 5 MAYOR RESNICK: There is only one way to 6 go. 7 MS. FOX: Then we're in the same position 8 that we're in now. So, it's not a long-term 9 solution. It's just more work for the current 10 time. 11 MR. STRANBURG: Anything else on that 12 item? Davin? 13 MR. SUGGS: Just a couple of things. The 14 growth part, I agree. And right now, I think 15 the State -- Bob knows that the REC is going to 16 do the general revenue, if not next week, very, 17 very soon. I don't know if they are going to do 18 it in the month of December. 19 But one thing to think about -- when I 20 told my guys, if you look at the future, the 21 previous-established future growth rate for CST 22 is relatively flat or negative. 23 Right now, I think general statewide sales 24 tax -- we're looking at about 5 percent per year

in terms of growth. And if you look, I think,

over the last 20, 30 years -- we had a couple of years -- that was the first time, like, in 20 or 30 years where sales tax actually went flat or negative.

But right now, everybody I talked to at the Capitol that's involved in REC -- sales tax looks pretty good -- good and robust and healthy again in terms of the State of Florida.

That's one of the things that my commissioners looked at is without raising my rate or anything, making this source healthy again so that it grows naturally.

So, right now -- I mean, with this option -- I mean if this option is statewide sales tax, I would take 5 percent a year in terms of growth. And looking over the last 30-year period of the statewide sales tax -- that's looking like a better option than what we currently have on that one.

The only thing I caution us on our side is part of our statement is revenue neutrality, which includes what we're already getting, and consideration for capacity, which to me, also -- the absence of prepaid or what we should have been getting will be the tricky part because for

us as a group, we have to be careful of anything that smells like we're trying to increase our pockets or increase -- I think it's different -- conversation for unused capacity is real.

More money to the people we're trying to convince -- this will sort of make things a little bit more difficult. So, we need to work on defining that because I think the unused capacity -- because we're moving from sort of a local option discretionary thing to where it's sort of general. We have to work on that one because it's important for us because we don't want to put an anchor on this boat and have it stuck in the sand, too.

We circle that unused capacity -- I think growth -- we look at what we've got versus general sales-tax growth. And as long as we structure this for city and county relationships as populations shift between unincorporated and incorporated as sort of -- the money moves how it should move. Just we've got to circle absence of prepaid and capacity. We have to do that the right way so we don't weigh this thing down.

MS. FOX: I think that's real easy for the

counties to say because they have unused capacity. There are a lot of cities that don't have any unused capacity because we started out at the beginning at max because it was a swap of several taxes in cities that we already had. The counties did not have that option. So, they have the entire tax, for the most part, to tap into. So, I disagree.

I think as the market is shifting more volume to prepaid, the complexity that the disparate services has created has shown a decline in the revenues. And DOR has presented how prepaid is not being administered as the law -- as was written.

So, I respectfully disagree with Davin on that one.

MR. LINDSEY: A couple of things I would like to add. I believe that -- I think Bob

McKee -- we can probably look at the transcript or we may recall. I think he observed that the sales tax is a more stable source of revenue than the CST. I think he said something to that effect. Might want to look at that and make use of that in our commentary.

With regard to the prepaid issue -- I know

we've had a lot of discussion about that. And there are those who think that, due to the fact that the State never updated the definition, that there is kind of found money out there. There are those that think it should have been taxed all along.

I think we can address that by saying that part of looking at fiscal impact, that there could be a determination. You know, it could be considered whether -- you know, look at the impact of what the tax rate would be.

There are those of us who don't agree with that. We think it always has been subject to sales tax and that's the way it was intended. And there was no intent to subject it to the CST. So, I think we can put that out there as a sidebar and say, you know, that that is something that can be considered, that the Legislature could look at.

But there is still a lot of conversation going on that even might be legal conversation, for all I know.

MAYOR RESNICK: But this is a bigger issue than what's existing now. Technology is always ahead of the law. So, prepaid may be the issue

1 that's causing the problem now, but in three 2 years, it will be -- you know, whatever. Call 3 it something else. And it won't be something 4 that is defined easily under the current 5 definitions of communications services. 6 So, we need a general policy statement 7 that all communication services should or should 8 not be subject to whatever replacement or 9 alternative revenue we're going to come up with. 10 We can't be doing this every two years to deal 11 with the next technology that comes forward 12 that's unclear as to how it's treated. 13 And it needs to be consistent treatment. 14 If something is going to be subject to some kind 15 of special regulatory treatment because of the 16 determination that it's a communication service, 17 then it needs to be subject to the same tax 18 treatment as other communication services. 19 MR. LINDSEY: I agree. And I think -- I 20 don't know if we're done with two. That sounded 21 like a good seque to three because we're talking 22 about how we're going to use as-broad-as-23 possible definitions. 24 MS. FOX: And along those lines, I think

of saying it, need to be kept at a minimum because, in order to keep a stable base, we have to eliminate as many exemptions as possible because exemptions create disparities.

And like services being taxed the same take a hit every time there is an exemption; or whether it's an administrative-ease issue or whether it's for one particular segment of the industry issue. Every time that there is a special carve out, it diminishes the base. If you diminish the base, you increase the necessary recapture rate.

So, someone else has to pay for it if you're not going to or your industry or your reason, then somebody else has to take the burden of that. So, I think keeping exemptions at a minimum is an item that needs to be stated.

MR. STRANBURG: I believe we had talked a little bit in the group about what are the options out there for some definitions. I think references were made to the streamline-sales-tax-project definitions. Are there other examples of definitions or other sources or resources that could be looked at to come up with a good, broad definitional structure?

MR. SUGGS: Well, I thought we agreed -like, with prepaid and the definition -- the
reason why the streamlining came up was because
we know that the internet sales tax is going to
be the issue. The State is trying to move in
that direction anyway.

Instead of changing that definition twice in the next five years, we know that, I mean, we're trying to move in that direction with Main Street Fairness and visibility as to go ahead and sort of get in that slot already.

And I think in that same nature and just going back -- I know we discussed this before, especially when the auditor was here. I think we really have to circle this one. I think my guys -- we're looking forward. Okay.

And it's an issue of unused capacity. And it's important because if we redo this, you're setting a base for everybody from which it can grow. And naturally, you want that base to be healthy and want your needs to be in there.

I know I've said this before. We dealt with sort of this issue last year. There is a hanging chad out there for some of you because of ambiguity in the definition. It's not

like -- at least I'm speaking for myself. I mean, I'm not looking at it saying, hey, you owe me "X" amount, whatever. I want my piece of that.

Clearing up ambiguity moving forward to something -- so, there is the discussion of unused capacity and what's in there and what's not -- I'm trying to say two different things versus I know there is stuff that needs to be cleared up so everybody can move forward and not have to continue to look over your shoulder on some issues. It's just they are looking for -- they want everything to be properly considered as we move forward.

So, to me, I understand the issue hanging out there for some of you, but just -- I mean, before we get done, at some point -- I don't want it to stop. We need to talk about a whole bunch of other issues. But I understand your guys' point. Just if we circle that one and get it clear so that everybody is comfortable -- it may not be able to be done.

We may have to satisfy the hanging-chad thing for you guys and clearing up the definition. But we have to see how that affects

us as unused -- as what should have been happening with prepaid, how that affects unused capacity. That one might be a give-or-take at the end. I don't know how big it is. But I definitely understand your guys' issues.

If we need to talk about that at the end of the day and leave that at the bottom and hash it out later, I'm willing to do that because, I think, again, Sharon has legitimate issues in terms of local government. But I understand your issues.

I don't think that part needs to stop us from going forward. I think it can be worked out.

MS. KITTRICK: Yeah, I don't know that anybody has any strong disagreements to the definitions. They certainly aren't clear. They've been vetted. They've been debated for a number of years. I know when a communications definition -- it's very, very broad. It's very, very broad. So, more all-encompassing, I think, than anything else and forward-thinking. So, hopefully, we won't have to, you know, come back and clarify anything after a few years.

MR. SMITH: Well, along the line of

1 definitions, I think, as I listen to what people 2 are saying, where we have problems are where 3 definitions stray away from what the person is 4 purchasing and start to focus on how they are 5 purchasing it. 6 So, you know, if they are buying it in 7 prepaid mode, now we have an issue, you know, 8 that developed -- I mean, I'm not even sure what 9 we sold prepaid back in 2000 -- if it was 10 anything beyond this phone. 11 MR. DUDLEY: It was the card. 12 MR. SMITH: Right. Right. It was a card, 13 but the technology that you're buying, you 14 know -- let's not talk about how you market the 15 product, but the rule of taxation based on how 16 the transaction happens with the customer. 17 Let's stick with the definition as far as what 18 subject happens. 19 Because we start getting into how you 20 market it -- I mean, great, I'll switch my boxes 21 to prepaid cards and we'll be off to the races. 22 I'm just joking. 23 (Laughter.) 24 MR. SUGGS: Sort of. 25 I agree with what Mayor MR. LINDSEY:

Resnick said that we want -- as we look
through -- I think the recommendation would be
that we certainly look to the streamline-salestax definitions, but that we want to include in
there that we want language that, you know,
covers communications as broadly as possible,
that anticipates whatever -- to the extent we
can anticipate whatever is out there, that it
would be covered so we don't need to do this in
the future.

MR. STRANBURG: Okay.

MAYOR RESNICK: In terms of neutrality, too, how would you deal with, you know, getting to the total capacity with audits and outstanding issues that DOR still has on the table?

I mean, if there is still a lot of CST that's not been obtained yet by DOR because of the outstanding industries that haven't been audited or outstanding providers that haven't been audited, whatever -- how do you come up with the idea of total capacity?

MR. STRANBURG: I'm not sure I've got an answer for that, Mayor. I understand what you're saying. That's always part of the

challenge.

I think if you look at the way in which revenues are estimated, we're trying to determine what is the actual revenue stream versus what is an uncollected portion of that revenue stream, for whatever that would be.

MAYOR RESNICK: I think we have to identify that as part of the revenue-neutrality challenge as well -- not neutrality, but equality, I would say --

MR. STRANBURG: And that's something that I think the folks that do the revenue estimates for the State of Florida have a method of dealing with. I'm just not that familiar with how that works to be able to tell you and give you an answer.

MR. LINDSEY: So, if there is some material amount out there that -- we could just acknowledge there is some material amount that the Revenue Estimating Committee should be taking into consideration.

MR. STRANBURG: You know, you can look at the Federal level. You see tax-gap studies done at the Federal level. And they attempt to break down in those studies the level of uncollected

revenues that are either due to taxpayers not wanting to pay, the so-called underground economy.

I think there is also a chunk of that that you see is based upon things in controversy, differing points of view about whether something is subject to tax, not subject to tax. I think if you look at those Federal studies, you will see they have some type of breakdown there, how they come to it.

Again, I just don't know how -- I've never seen anything done in Florida to roll that down to the Florida level to be able to say we know there should be this amount of tax being collected. We have this amount that is collected -- that the gap, that difference, is due to this reason or whatever reason it might be.

MAYOR RESNICK: I think we just have to identify that so that we're sure that we're -- you know, whenever they take that snapshot, that it's as accurate as possible.

MR. STRANBURG: Right. And again, I think that the professionals that do this for a living in the Economic and Demographic Research Unit

1 and then the Revenue Estimating Conference that ropes in principals from the Legislature as well 3 as from the Governor's office -- I think they 4 are well aware of how you have to do that and 5 what they can do in order to capture that. 6 Anything else on the definition issue? 7 The next one is simplify audit-8 administration issues. Anybody have any 9 additional comment? I think that one is rather 10 self-explanatory. 11 MAYOR RESNICK: What was the -- I mean, we 12 had talked about a lot of things with respect to 13 that. One is increase audits, allow external 14 contractors to audit, things of that nature. Ι 15 didn't know where we were going with that. 16 I think this is a reference MR. DUDLEY: 17 to the fact that sales tax is a much simpler tax 18 to administer. People are more familiar with 19 It's not a specialized tax like CST. 20 is no situsing involved because we're dealing 21 with one rate. There is distribution involved, 22 but there is nothing about the administrative

Plus, if you improve the definitions in order to streamline, you should have more

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situsing.

clarity in the tax code. You don't have the legal dispute that's sitting out there with prepaid, for example, and other things like that.

MR. STRANBURG: I think what you're talking about, Mayor, is something separate from the holistic option. That is the whole issue of is there a better way to ensure there is compliance with the communication-services-tax laws, or if you move to the holistic approach, the sales-tax laws.

Or if you're looking at another revenue stream, that revenue stream is going to be committed to local governments; that there is the level of compliance there that should be there to ensure that that revenue stream is sufficient enough to cover those needs.

Again, I would think that's something that we can discuss as another option to put forth as something that doesn't have to necessarily go into this particular option.

Local-government distributions. I think we're also hearing what you've said, Mayor, and others, that there needs to be the assurance that there is at least the current level of

revenue to cover your obligations. If not, you know, I think -- as you seem to be indicating, give your bondholders some level of comfort to go beyond that. But we understand their needs.

There would need to be some way to determine how those revenue streams are allocated to the local jurisdictions, whether it's by formula -- whatever methodology that comes up -- to be sure that we know that you're receiving what you need so we don't put you in a bad situation.

MS. FOX: And I think that I've enumerated several issues. And just to keep from having to read them all, I think that they should be incorporated.

MR. SUGGS: I'm looking at six issues
here -- I mean, I don't care if we go through
them. I'm glad -- I've been trying to go
through them. I think, for the most part, we've
covered them or I think they are doable.

In terms of -- I agree with Sharon. This goes a long way because, I mean, we sort of have to get this part right for us. But I think she's outlined them very well, at least to categorize the buckets of detail that we need to

1	get to for the comfort level for the 470 local
2	jurisdictions that will receive something from
3	this.
4	MR. STRANBURG: Just to be sure, Davin,
5	what you're talking about are Points 1 through 6
6	that are
7	MR. SUGGS: Yeah, on Page 4.
8	MR. STRANBURG: at the top of Page 4 of
9	Sharon's submission, which is Page 34.
10	MS. KITTRICK: From my perspective, I
11	mean, I think I think that they are fine. I
12	agree that No. 5 as long as we're not talking
13	about unused capacity, yes. But going back
14	and saying whatever they should have been
15	calculated was prepaid that's the only issue
16	I have.
17	But as this is stated one through six, I'm
18	okay.
19	MR. STRANBURG: Anything else on the
20	distribution issue?
21	MR. ROSENZWEIG: Can you give us a second
22	to look at it?
23	MR. STRANBURG: Certainly.
24	MR. SUGGS: Marshall, if we can just
25	the time is not I don't think anybody would

1	have a problem if we just take them one by one
2	and talk about them and just talk about
3	MR. STRANBURG: Yeah, because some of
4	these we've already talked about some today.
5	MR. SUGGS: Right.
6	MR. STRANBURG: Do you want to go through
7	them real quickly, then, please, Sharon?
8	MS. FOX: The first one is the initial
9	rate for each and I had initially put this
10	under the State-imposed local-option sales-tax
11	proposal that was discussed.
12	So, I said that each individual county
13	because that's the way the system is set up. It
14	would have to be a composite calculated from the
15	amounts all jurisdictions received within the
16	county plus the percentage to cover lost
17	revenues from prepaid services to date.
18	In order to produce sufficient revenue to
19	hold each local jurisdiction in the county
20	harmless, each jurisdiction must be guaranteed
21	what it was getting prior to the date of the
22	swap in order to accommodate any bond
23	stipulations for currently-pledged CST funds.
24	That's, in essence, what has already been
25	discussed

1 Just to clarify, you're MR. STRANBURG: 2 talking about -- I think what I understand your 3 heading to be about -- if there was going to be 4 a local option versus a State replacement, 5 correct? That's on Page 3 of your submission. 6 Page 4 was the statewide replacement? 7 Right. And I did that because MS. FOX: 8 of the way that the State option is handled 9 versus the way the State sales tax is handled. 10 Frankly, I would rather see the local 11 jurisdictions get their own check, as it were. 12 But as an example of incorporating this 13 into current structure, that's what I suggested 14 only because we don't want to be in a position 15 where we're having to fight with anyone else to 16 get our funding. 17 Our funding needs to be readily 18 identifiable. It needs to be ours. The CST 19 money is ours. That might sound like a 20 playground argument, but because we're held 21 accountable to our bondholders, it's critical to 22 And I think on the bigger-picture us. 23 perspective, we have to go back to the original 24 sources of revenue that went into the CST. 25 I know that everyone talks about going

1 forward, but we're talking about our livelihood. 2 We're talking about the way that the structure 3 was set up back in the 1940s with regard to 4 utility taxes and franchise fees. Those were 5 provided to support local government way back 6 then. 7 So, we have to understand that there is a 8 support issue that was incorporated into those 9 taxes, which, then, morphed into the CST. 10 So, we're not wanting to be at the mercy 11 of some other entity or agency for our 12 livelihood. And I think that that's an 13 important concept that needs to be incorporated 14 into this. 15 MR. SUGGS: And Sharon, on behalf of 16 counties -- and the green book --17 MR. ROSENZWEIG: Are you paid to speak? 18 MR. SUGGS: No -- well, yeah, actually, 19 I'm paid to speak -- but today, on behalf of me, 20 Sharon, and the example -- if you go through 21 this green book -- and there are some revenue-22 sharing streams, whatever formulas, that govern 23 the basis of distribution, whether it be sales 24 and unincorporated and incorporated or weighted

by popular -- the formula or the basis for

distribution, I understand. I hear what you're saying, Sharon.

So, there is not -- there are also other

So, there is not -- there are also other ways we may share gas taxes or something where that may be dictated by local agreement, dictated by previous expenditures where that might favor county versus city or the two are tied together based on cities may be getting what we've agreed to let them have or something.

Right now, CST -- the city CST is independent regardless of -- it's based on users and their jurisdiction and the generators, not based on an agreement between the counties.

So, in terms of that distribution formula, I think retaining some of that independence and autonomy and making sure that you get what is yours -- I hear that.

I think that comes down to whatever distribution formula -- at a higher level, what you guys are concerned about is total local-government revenue. If it's still 749, 800 million of what is coming out now, whatever we do, if we go to statewide sales tax, 800 million still needs to be set aside. Whatever the number is that represents total local-

government -- distribution of local-government revenue.

I understand that that distribution formula needs to be -- we both have to have agreement on that where there is comfort level that reiterates and captures everything that you just said is your concern in terms of cities.

So, because there is more than one formula, we need to come to that formula of how that 800 is split up between us. So, me at the association level -- I understand that. I don't think that's something that cannot be worked out.

I think that's doable to represent -- I mean, not only the amount of money folks have been getting between the city and county, but in the autonomy and that yours is yours is not dependent on action or future agreement or whatever of the counties like a gas tax or something else like that. So, I get that.

But I think they are concerned -- their concern is when you structure this thing, that 800 gets over here for Sharon and me to split up appropriately.

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But if you go through this book, there are

1 several different formulas of how -- different revenue-sharing distribution formulas that come 3 from the statutes. We just have to get that 4 right to where everybody is open. 5 MAYOR RESNICK: I think what we're saying 6 is -- we don't have to have a whole debate about 7 this now. We don't want our share of that 8 \$800 million to flow through the counties. 9 MR. SUGGS: No, I think that's --10 MAYOR RESNICK: It's not a distribution 11 formula where the counties obtain the bulk sum 12 and then distribute it to the municipalities 13 rather than county. It goes directly to the 14 municipalities. 15 And I think it actually needs to be that 16 way under our covenants, under our debts. 17 MR. SUGGS: But I think the half-cent is 18 like that now where it comes --19 MAYOR RESNICK: Some of it does, some of 20 it doesn't. I mean, it just depends on which --21 right. We would have to look at if there is an 22 existing State formula that allows for that, 23 other than CST, which does -- our funds, I'm 24 assuming, would still come from DOR. Maybe not.

I don't know.

MR. SUGGS: Right. Not only half-cent, but municipal revenue sharing -- there is a municipal revenue sharing and the county revenue-sharing stream set up where that money flows from DOR directly to you guys.

MAYOR RESNICK: But there has to be also, with respect to that distribution -- maybe this was covered in your auditing section. Local governments have to have the ability to go back into whoever is distributing that to us, whether it's DOR or whoever, to audit that amount and have some way of being comfortable that that's an accurate amount.

MR. SUGGS: I think that stuff is set up through current sales tax. I mean, that's one of the things, going back to -- we're going into a system that already exists. There is already a collected sales tax. You already distribute the half-cent county-municipal revenue sharing. You already account for whether it's county only or shared local-option taxes, but the State already accounts for what's owed.

A lot of things -- and Sharon, I know you probably -- you guys get stuff wired directly from DOR regardless of what's coming to the

1	counties already.
2	So, there is no way that we want to get
3	all the money and say I don't Hillsborough to
4	get everything and then say, you have to have an
5	agreement with Hillsborough that, here is your
6	share. No, I want everyone to get their share
7	directly from DOR
8	MAYOR RESNICK: They recorded that, right?
9	MR. SUGGS: I don't
10	MR. ROSENZWEIG: He was just speaking for
11	us.
12	(Simultaneous speakers.)
13	(Laughter.)
14	MAYOR RESNICK: The City of Tallahassee
15	I think you're, like, the distributor for
16	Tallahassee, right? They get it first and then
17	they distribute
18	MR. ROSENZWEIG: We actually get Tampa's,
19	too.
20	MAYOR RESNICK: Oh, okay.
21	MR. STRANBURG: I think we we're getting a
22	little into the weeds now.
23	MR. ROSENZWEIG: We're way into the weeds.
24	MAYOR RESNICK: Regarding the
25	distribution, though, too, obviously there are a

1 lot of other entities that get a percentage of 2 sales-tax revenue other than just the local 3 governments and the State. 4 So, we just have to be cautious that this 5 not get put in the pie that's distributed to 6 other entities that don't currently get CST 7 revenue. 8 I understand. I think we MR. STRANBURG: 9 hear what you're saying. And I think, again, 10 Sharon's points are pretty self-explanatory 11 emphasizing that. 12 MR. SUGGS: And again, maybe the only 13 piece -- I'll say this again. I really want to 14 move -- like, when you're talking about unused 15 capacity -- but I know in here, she has lost 16 prepaid revenues. I want to move that to the 17 end because, No. 1, we're a technical group, but 18 I know this has come out of legislation. And 19 that's more political, I think. 20 But I don't want to hamper anything 21 because -- again, I'm speaking for me only. 22 Looking in the past where it's three, four, five 23 years -- that's not No. 1, 2 or 3 on the list.

I'm really trying to make sure that it's

health and stability going forward. And so, I

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And

1 just want to make that -- in terms of me talking 2 to my county commissioners. 3 MR. STRANBURG: We understand. 4 understand that. 5 MS. FOX: The next one was the Legislature 6 must enact replacement revenue stream as a 7 direct substitute for the CST without any 8 required action by a local-government entity. 9 That is necessary in order to make sure 10 that our funding levels stay the same before and 11 after the switch, the transition. And that way, 12 it is recognized as a transition or a 13 substitution versus a new tax because it's not a 14 new tax. It's just a replacement source or 15 another revenue stream. 16 And it's not -- because this is something 17 that has to be done on the State level, it's not 18 something that we want laid at every city 19 counsel member's or county commission member's 20 feet to take responsibility for and, in the 21 process, potentially harm our bond. 22 And the third one is there has to be a 23 plan about how to distribute growth. I suggest 24 that it's based on the proportion of the

guaranteed portion to each jurisdiction.

there must be a guaranteed portion to each jurisdiction in order to hold our bondholders harmless.

The fourth one has to do with the replaced revenue must hold current bondholders -- do you see a theme here? The replaced revenue must hold current bondholders of CST pledges secure. And there must be clear authority and express authorization for local governments to pledge the revenues.

The revenue stream must be 100 percent accessible for local-government bond pledging, if that's the will of the local government.

That's the way the CST is now.

There tends to be a pension for favorite issues, maybe community development or business development, that local governments have their revenues tied to, some favorite project of some current officeholder. And when we have those bonds pledged, we cannot convert revenues to another issue.

Currently, CSTs are used to cover pledges on utilities' tax bonds because this was once -- a portion of this was utility taxes, communication-service tax bonds because those

have come into play through the CST.

Other people have used -- or other agencies have used it to pledge for loan payments, covenants to bond and appropriate -- I mean, budget and appropriate, otherwise known as, "CB" and "A" bond issues.

As I mentioned before, CST is allowed to be used by local governments as each local government sees fit. And the replacement revenue stream is to be the same.

MAYOR RESNICK: Can I just say one thing?

In addition to the bond ability of the revenue -- whatever it is -- it also has to just go in to the general fund. It's used for general operations of local governments and can't be restricted to any particular type of utility fund.

MS. FOX: Question on your face, Charlie?

MR. DUDLEY: Well, I guess the question

for the Mayor is: What are y'all doing

currently with your bond-default hearings?

Because in some jurisdictions, CST is down 8 to

10 percent in the last couple of years because

it's not growing. It's actually going in the

reverse. The State has seen -- it's under

12 percent.

So, if what your advisers are telling you is that, oh, if you don't get dollar for dollar, or we don't get a dollar plus a penny, we're going to have to bond default -- what are you doing now? Right now --

MAYOR RESNICK: We're not defaulting on the bonds. CST is pledged as the collateral. We're not in default. That doesn't mean we have to pay those debts solely out of CST.

MR. DUDLEY: Right. So, I'm not sure I understand --

MAYOR RESNICK: Our CST -- well, it's gone up or down, particularly in our city. We did specifically pledge CST as collateral for our debt. Next year, I understand it's going up. So, we'll see.

But we're paying our debt. It's just CST is the pledged collateral.

MR. DUDLEY: I don't have a lot of issues with what Sharon is raising. I don't quite understand how you include a growth factor. I don't know how you guarantee that consumption patterns and pricing in a free market -- that the Legislature is going to guarantee or can

guarantee or that anyone can guarantee that
someone is going to get a hundred dollars this
year and a hundred dollars next year.

If there is a price war in the marketplace and/or the consumption drops off, you may only get \$80. The Legislature sees this every year. That's why they do revenue estimating to figure out sales taxes and what they are going to generate.

My view of this holistic approach was we're going to have a sales-tax rate that is going to be enough -- increased enough to replace CST. And then within that world, you're going to have really three pieces of the pie that are subsets of that.

You're going to have a guaranteed PECO piece and some magic language that we have in the current CST that sends some sliver of the money or some segment of the money into the PECO fund for gross receipts, but that's to service those bonds or to issue those bonds.

You're going to have some slice of it that goes into the State general-revenue fund like we currently have with a portion of the State CST, which obviously, the Legislature has probably

1 the most flexibility with that, in my opinion.

Then you've got to have some final slice of the pie that's going to be put into, like, the current half-cent sales-tax distribution for the sake of a mechanism that's going to, then, go in to replace that 800 million State and local piece that's going to go in to some trust fund or trust funds, as Sharon suggested, or separate trust funds for distribution.

And I guess my point is: If the Legislature went down this road of setting a new sales-tax rate, it's not like you could have a city call up and say, oh, well, our distribution is down 10 percent this month because everyone's distributions are down 10 percent because the sales-tax consumption is down that month or that quarter for 10 percent. So, the State has to raise it from 6.34 to 6.4 to make up for it because we're going to default on bonds.

And I understand that CST is not what you necessarily pledge for the bond. It is part of a basket of revenues that may include revenue or may not. I know it's tricky. And I want this to be fully pledged, fully flexible just like you have now. I think those are points that we

1 all agree with. 2 So, I just want to make sure that I'm 3 understanding. I don't know how you guarantee a 4 growth. We thought the CST would produce 5 predictable end growth for State and local 6 governments over time. It hasn't. 7 Maybe it hasn't because of the services 8 that have been exempt, whether it's prepaid or 9 whether it's internet or something else. And I 10 think we also talked about maybe it's also 11 because prices are down and/or consumption 12 patterns may be varying. 13 So, I just want to be clear. I think the 14 holistic approach has those three subsets to it. 15 I don't know how you quarantee anyone -- I don't 16 know how the Legislature or anyone can guarantee 17 It's just we go to the most predictable growth. 18 stable tax that we have knowledge of. 19 that's sales tax.

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So, that's just a thought. I don't disagree with anything here. I just don't know how you would include the growth factor.

MS. FOX: Well, I think one way is to not always consider it that the cities get the money last after everybody else has their piece of the

1 pie. And the way that you described it is 2 exactly what happens a lot of times. Everybody 3 gets their piece and then the cities gets what's 4 left over. If you take the cities' quarantee 5 out first, then that doesn't happen. 6 MR. DUDLEY: Well, I think the way you 7 have to approach this is you actually have to 8 start with probably the PECO portion for a lot 9 of legal and political and policy reasons. And 10 then I think you do the local-government 11 portion. And then what's left over is the 12 State's GR. 13 I think that's why stuff like eliminating 14 the residential exemptions is important because 15 I think you will stabilize the base a little 16 more by doing that. 17 You'll be able to figure out what the rate 18 needs to be to make all of those buckets at 19 least revenue-neutral from the snapshot in time 20 that you take and the Revenue Estimating 21 Conference would take in January or February or

When you take that snapshot, you say, okay, we need 2.- "X" billion dollars to replace the revenues that are going into these three

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March of 2013.

1 main segments, these three subsets. And that's 2 about the best you can do. 3 MS. FOX: That's the answer to the 4 question that you pose. 5 MAYOR RESNICK: I mean, actually, I don't 6 know what happens if tomorrow everyone stops 7 buying cable or purchasing a telephone line and 8 just does everything via the internet. 9 no idea what happens with respect to local 10 governments in the State in terms of the 11 revenue. 12 It's obviously going to be either the 13 State is going to have to look at increasing 14 other sources of revenue because, obviously, 15 they spend money on something, apparently, because they have, what, a 60, \$70 billion -- I 16 17 don't know what the State's budget is anymore. 18 We're going to have to look at alternative 19 revenue sources, either increasing property 20 taxes or increasing other fees because we spend 21 money as well. 22 So, yes, if all of the revenue we're 23 getting as a result of taxability on these 24 services goes away, we'll look at other revenue

But hopefully that's not happening

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resources.

1	tomorrow.
2	MS. FOX: Well, and the whole point of the
3	holistic approach is that.
4	The next item I don't think we need to
5	talk more about capacity because it's already
6	been stated several times. But also
7	accommodation should be made for when
8	annexations occur.
9	MAYOR RESNICK: Or not just annexations,
10	but also just changes in boundary.
11	MS. FOX: Right.
12	MAYOR RESNICK: It could be one city to
13	another or whatever.
14	MS. FOX: And as Charlie mentions,
15	separate trust funds for local-government
16	entities between cities and counties.
17	And No. 6, the holistic option is intended
18	to include the State-imposed DBS rate. And
19	based on Federal law, I think that that still
20	needs to be a stated position.
21	I think that we won't necessarily need
22	something like a prepaid surcharge under the
23	holistic approach because the holistic approach
24	applies to everything.
25	So, it's the same tax rate no matter

1	what's being no matter what service, no
2	matter what provider. That's really the
3	intent that was the intent of the CST when it
4	was first started. And I think it's the intent
5	of the holistic approach that it eliminates
6	distinctions between providers and services so
7	that we don't have disparate treatment.
8	MR. STRANBURG: Okay. All right. Thank
9	you, Sharon.
10	Why don't we take a morning break now and
11	come back in 15 minutes.
12	(Brief recess from 10:06 a.m. to
13	10:30 a.m.)
14	MR. STRANBURG: The next item we have on
15	our list is, I think, one that we, again,
16	touched on briefly a little bit this morning,
17	the technical legal issue and, in particular,
18	identifying the PECO situation with the
19	constitutional reference to Chapter 203.
20	Are there any other issues of that anyone
21	wants to bring up or wants to be sure that we've
22	not missed as part of the discussion?
23	MR. SUGGS: Marshall, how big an obstacle
24	do you think that is?
25	MR. STRANBURG: I can't say for sure,

Davin. We haven't had anyone look at it from a legal perspective. I'm sure if we put our great thinkers together, they could come up with a way of dealing with that.

MR. SUGGS: I think we would agree that PECO has to be taken care of. We would sort of

MR. SUGGS: I think we would agree that PECO has to be taken care of. We would sort of get everybody on board or whoever we're pitching to. Regardless of the plans, to do more bonding or whatever, existing PECO -- that issue is going to be at the forefront. We need to get that part taken care of.

And I think we asked earlier -- I think

Gary asked earlier, not only does it have to be taken care of, but I think we have to be able to do it statutorily.

We have to figure out what's statutory and what's constitutional. And we've got to wait until '14? That will determine if some of this stuff has to wait until '14 or if we can start addressing it in the upcoming session.

MS. FOX: Is it possible to incorporate a provision that once the -- if the moratorium on internet goes away, that internet is included in the base? Because that moratorium might be around forever, but then again, might not.

We're not the only ones that are seeing a diminution of revenues that are being caused by more and more services being placed or provided over the internet.

So, it seems to me that if we included some language that indicated that, based on applicability of Federal law, that we're able to include that in the base, then it should be included in the base.

MR. STRANBURG: The only thing I can say about that, Sharon -- because I think we've talked a little bit about it in previous meetings; that is, charges for internet access are a current exemption in the communication services tax.

That would seem to be, again, one of those policy decisions that the Legislature would have to weigh in on and decide. Obviously, that is something that we could put forth for as an option for them to consider, that if, as you're pointing out, the Federal moratorium is not renewed -- I believe it expires sometime in the next couple of years. I don't remember the exact date.

Again, that is a possibility for

consideration. But just understand there is a second step that would have to take place after the Federal action -- or inaction I guess you would say, Federally.

MAYOR RESNICK: Well, the whole idea of scrapping the CST and replacing it with the sales tax and raising the sales tax is a policy issue. So, if that's going to be an option that's put forth by this committee, I think we can also raise, as you just indicated, the option of ensuring that Florida taxes internetaccess transactions to the extent that the Federal law allows.

I would also -- there are going to be other changes with respect to Federal law and taxation of these services. There are bills all the time that are introduced in Congress.

If Florida currently taxes a service that is eventually prohibited from taxation by Federal law -- do you know how that works in terms of -- for example, I think there is a bill, I think, the cell-tower industry is pushing to ban taxes on cell service. I'm not sure if CTA's bill --

MS. KITTRICK: It's not to ban taxes.

1 It's to ban increases in discriminatory taxes, 2 the newer increase in taxes. So, to the extent 3 that you have a CST, if you will, that is higher 4 than the sales tax, that would be preempted by 5 Federal law. 6 MAYOR RESNICK: So, CST would be 7 preempted. 8 MR. LINDSEY: It would be frozen. 9 MS. KITTRICK: It would be frozen. You 10 could never increase it. If it was already in 11 place, you could keep it. 12 MAYOR RESNICK: It's grandfathered. 13 MS. KITTRICK: It's grandfathered. But 14 State or local governments couldn't have a 15 discriminatory tax that was higher than a 16 general tax, sales tax. 17 MAYOR RESNICK: So, if Florida eliminated 18 the CST and adopted something else, like a 19 surcharge on certain wireless services, would 20 that be allowed? 21 MS. KITTRICK: If it's for 911 purposes, 22 it's allowed. But if it's just a discriminatory 23 tax that doesn't apply to any other general 24 business, then, no, it wouldn't be. 25 Even if they did it before MAYOR RESNICK:

1 the Federal bill was enacted, would it be 2 grandfathered? 3 MR. LINDSEY: It would be. It would just 4 freeze whatever rate, whatever was in place. 5 MAYOR RESNICK: So, we should note that in 6 our discussion of options that we urge Florida 7 to move forward with is something that they're 8 going to consider with respect to wireless 9 services sooner rather than later because there 10 is Federal discussion about prohibiting that 11 down the road. 12 MS. KITTRICK: But putting --13 MR. LINDSEY: One of those --14 MS. KITTRICK: I was just going to say, 15 the reform that we're trying to do that we're 16 talking about wouldn't be preempted because it 17 would be moving it into the general sales-tax 18 base. 19 MAYOR RESNICK: Well, that's one option. 20 There is another option that Sharon and the 21 others talked about extensively. And for some 22 reason, it's not getting a lot of focus. 23 The surcharge on prepaid services, I 24 actually think, is a better option than

And I

switching everything to a sales tax.

1 would like for the Legislature to consider that 2 as an option. If they do, I think it would have 3 to be enacted this coming session because, who 4 knows -- well, Congress isn't doing much of 5 anything, but you never know when that might 6 stop. 7 MS. FOX: And that goes to the point of 8 making sure that all like services are kind of 9 the same or similar so that we don't carve out 10 different pieces and make disparate treatment 11 based on who is providing a like service. 12 MAYOR RESNICK: Right. 13 MS. FOX: It preserves the viability of 14 the base and it -- we shouldn't have, just from 15 a good tax-policy perspective, two different 16 services that, because of the way they are 17 marketed, one is taxed and one is not because 18 then it's the tax that's driving up the sales. 19 MS. KITTRICK: But you have to remember, 20 prepaid has always been taxed under the sales 21 It's not that it's not taxed. It's taxed tax. 22 under the sales tax. 23 MS. FOX: Just because it's called prepaid

doesn't mean that those services were always

taxed that way. Those services, before they

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1 became prepaid, because of the nature of the 2 technology and the type of services being sold 3 as prepaid, is different now than it was in 4 2001. 5 In 2001, prepaid meant one of those little 6 cards that you bought at Sam's Club or at Kmart. 7 That is not what prepaid means now. So, you 8 cannot say that prepaid has always been exempt 9 because it has not. Those two things do not 10 mean the same thing now as they meant in 2001. 11 I think that's what DOR acknowledges in their 12 definition now. 13 MAYOR RESNICK: My understanding -- and I 14 thought that Marshall already explained that. 15 While the industry may not be -- some of the 16 industry may not be charging and collecting and 17 paying the CST, DOR, I thought, has issued an 18 opinion that it's supposed to. Maybe I'm 19 misstating that. 20 MR. STRANBURG: We had issued an 21 information publication earlier this year 22 indicating what we believe was plain language of 23 the statute, what it meant. 24 MAYOR RESNICK: Okay.

MR. STRANBURG: And then we knew, given

1 that, that we would have some discussion of that 2 issue as part of this working group. I think 3 that was another impetus for putting together 4 this working group. That is the apparent --5 MAYOR RESNICK: -- the difficulty in 6 collecting the CST with respect to prepaid, 7 which I get. 8 You know, there was a compelling 9 presentation earlier by you and T-Mobile --10 which I quess is being bought by Crown. 11 get how difficult it is -- or Crown is buying 12 the towers. I'm not sure. 13 We get how difficult it is to administer 14 the CST with respect to prepaid services because 15 of the situsing issues. But there are other 16 alternatives as opposed to just scrapping CST 17 for all communication services because of one 18 product's difficulty in administering it. 19 MS. KITTRICK: But I think, again, the 20 question -- and what we've been debating over 21 and over and over again -- is you're never going 22 to be able to capture all of the new technology under the CST and all of the new products and 23

all of the new services and all of the new

competitors. So, you're always going to have

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1 like services being taxed under a sales tax or 2 not taxed at all and then the CST. 3 MAYOR RESNICK: Right. 4 That was the whole focus MS. KITTRICK: 5 and the whole reason why we talked about moving 6 to the sales tax because, you know, with the 7 data, voice and video becoming an application on 8 the internet, there are different providers who 9 will never be under the CST, so... 10 11 12

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MR. DUDLEY: I thought where we were kind of headed here, big picture, was that we were going to have some findings like CST is broken. It needs to be updated. We need to treat like services the same way.

We can't allow technology to interrupt predictable base and the revenues that State and local governments depend on that are, you know -- and then we need to have a transparent tax system for customers that's easy for them to understand and be straightforward with them as to what is taxable and not taxable.

But I thought we had developed consensus that, of all of the options, the one that had the most support or almost all of the support was moving to a sales-tax replacement holistic

approach with these caveats that we've been going through; Sharon's five or six caveats and some of the other issues that we've raised.

You've got to have magic PECO language -- you know, some of this stuff we've sat here and gone through.

And then I guess I envisioned after that, that we would have either other options, which are not necessarily going to be consensus items; whether it's to move back to a franchise fee or whether it's to move to a single rate like in the satellite system with distribution, which would not be a sales tax, it would stay CST.

But it would be moving to that perspective.

And we would, then, have issue areas like prepaid where we might say, well, if you adopt -- Legislature, if you adopt the holistic approach, the one that has the most consensus, you solve prepaid. It becomes part of the sales-tax base, which is how it is currently administered. Whether that administration is illegal or not, I guess, is an issue that people don't necessarily agree on.

There are some advantages because you maintain prepaid at a similar tax rate. You're

not going to double -- MetroPCS says you'll be doubling it if you put it in the CST as it is today.

Then you would have different issues under prepaid that would, you know, have to be outlined. Whether they are positions that all of us support or whether it's positions that two or four of us support, you want to just bulletpoint those as issues that have been raised.

I don't agree with Sharon's position that while we're doing this or that next year, immediately, the Legislature should wipe out the bundling provision. But that's Sharon's position and some people may agree with Sharon on this and some people are going to disagree with Sharon on that.

So, I think we've created a little bit of a catalog. And that's kind of how I anticipated the report looking. I can't speak to other conversations that people up here have had with legislative staff and the Governor's office.

But that's what I've been told they expect out of this group.

They expect that if we think the sales-tax replacement is the best policy and we want to

lay out the reasons that we think it is and some of the issues involved in it, whether that's politically feasible or not to raise the general sales tax to replace CST, which some people have voiced some concern about, so be it. That's their job to work through that.

We're trying to present to them what we think is the most stable system going forward. If they don't want to do that, they can look at the report and look at other options for CST, some of which are consensus items, some of which are contentious items. I guess that's kind of how I anticipated that.

MAYOR RESNICK: I don't disagree with that, but I think there are short- or immediate-term, basically, options that can be considered and then there are the longer-term options.

I think the elimination of the CST and replacing it with a sales-tax increase is something that can't get accomplished in a two-month session that's about to start in two months. I don't think that's doable for this coming session.

I don't think it would be prudent for this

I think there is further study that needs to be done. The distribution mechanism is not as simple as we have sort of made it seem to be.

And that's a huge portion of it.

And it has to be done right. Otherwise, we're just going to create more problems for the State than exist currently. So, I don't think that's an option that we can recommend for this coming session.

I think the prepaid surcharge and eliminating CST on prepaid might be a solution that the industry said would work and retail industry said would work and could be something that could be implemented sooner rather than later.

And if that is ultimately transitioned down the road, if everything is moved to a different tax form, then that's something that the Legislature could consider as well. But it ultimately comes up with a new tax structure for all of those services.

MR. SMITH: Marshall, one thing that Mayor Resnick brought up is, when you have, as we have, the Federal preemption -- right now, if

our Federal preemption went away, if they
revisit the Telecom Act, which is not unfeasible
in the next five years, and our Federal
preemption went away, there is nothing in the
current statute that would lower our rate. So,
we would be stuck at a differentiated rate,
which we don't necessarily agree with.

So, as far as technical issues, we would like to see something that says, as long as this Federal matter exists and this rate is, in effect, that way, should that go away, we're not just kind of hanging in the wind, collecting a higher rate than Redbox in front of a local convenience store.

MAYOR RESNICK: So, the idea would be if the Federal law allowed Florida's taxation of services that are not currently allowed to be taxed, that they would all be taxed at the same rate, regardless of the service.

MR. SMITH: Right. So, if all of a sudden, there is no preemption of local taxation, Federal law goes away, we would be subject to collect the local tax. And then we would also have the onus of collecting the higher State rate as it's currently written,

1 where some states have been codified that, as 2 long as this exists, you know, this is the way 3 our law runs. 4 MAYOR RESNICK: So, if we talk a little 5 hypothetical, if CST goes away, it's replaced 6 with an increase of the sales tax, which would 7 apply to DBS service as well -- is that part of 8 the bucket that's contributed to local 9 governments? Because now, it's somewhat 10 distributed to local governments, but not 11 really. And how is that distribution handled? 12 MR. DUDLEY: Currently 4 percent of it is 13 distributed to local governments. Now, I --14 MAYOR RESNICK: But not equally. 15 MR. DUDLEY: Right. I think it was 16 originally designed around the half-cent formula 17 and then the Legislature came in and took a 18 chunk of it to certain counties critical -- I 19 apologize. There is a term. 20 MAYOR RESNICK: Fiscally constrained. 21 MR. DUDLEY: They took a portion of that 22 4 percent, right? 23 MAYOR RESNICK: The ones that don't pay 24 Davin's --25 (Laughter.)

MR. SUGGS: They all pay that. I represent all of them -- all 67 counties; large, small, rich, poor.

MR. DUDLEY: But there is nothing that would prevent the Legislature right now from going in to the formula for that and saying instead of transferring 4 percent to that trust fund, we're going to transfer 5.5 percent. And we're going to take the loss on the GR side of the State -- back to my point of there being three buckets. There is nothing that says they can't do that.

There is nothing that says they couldn't adopt a 13.17 across the board, take the current DBS rate and say we're going to take 6 percent of that and put it in the local-government-distribution pot -- however that's going to be distributed. We're going to continue the gross-receipts allocation portion at this percent. And we're going to take away the residents' exemption, which creates 80, \$90 million in revenue, and we're going to backfill the State GR side of the bucket with that money.

MAYOR RESNICK: When DOR did the analysis to come up with the 6.34 and the total pie being

1 the same and then how that would be distributed, 2 how did it figure the DBS portion of that? 3 you know how that was --4 MR. STRANBURG: I don't, but maybe Matt 5 might be able to explain -- Matt Moore with our 6 Tax Research office. 7 MR. MOORE: My name is Matthew Moore. 8 work for the Office of Tax Research. 9 The analysis that was done to find the 10 corrected State rate took the dollars that were 11 collected under the DBS and made it part of the 12 total CST. So, the monies are replaced with 13 that rate. And it's assumed that that rate 14 would be the rate that DBS would be subject to. 15 MAYOR RESNICK: Was there a portion that 16 was attributable to local government in that? 17 MR. MOORE: We didn't take into account 18 the specific satellite distribution piece as 19 it's distributed through the three pieces as is 20 done now. We just took the dollar value as it 21 was and made it part of the total CST that we 22 were trying to create the replacement. 23 MAYOR RESNICK: Just another issue to 24 raise that needs to be figured out. 25 So, if I heard correct, you MR. SUGGS:

1 took into account total money. And we have to 2 make sure -- we're trying to recreate neutral 3 impact, recreate all of the distributions, 4 including the piece shaved off for fiscal 5 restraint. 6 MR. MOORE: (Nodding head affirmatively.) 7 MR. SUGGS: Okay. 8 MS. FOX: And just to comment on Brian's 9 recommendation, I think that it's critical, no 10 matter what service, that there is no disparate 11 treatment. So, I think that's something that is 12 a valid point that needs to be included. 13 MR. LINDSEY: If I could make one more 14 comment, kind of back to where we are, as far as 15 the holistic approach. My understanding is --16 and kind of mirroring what Charlie said, and I 17 think, Mayor Resnick -- we will finish our 18 writeup of comments on the holistic approach and 19 report that as something which the group 20 determined was something that would work. 21 I don't think we're going to put a 22 timeframe on it. We're not going to say, we 23 don't think you're going to do it in the next 24 session, therefore, choose Plan B.

I think the report is to reflect this is

the consensus and here are the other options so that the legislators -- when this report is issued -- in their wisdom, they can look at it and say, yeah, you know what, this is something that was probably a two-year or a multi-year effort.

They may look and say, you know what, the surcharge on prepaid looks great. Or they may see another issue that they may like and want to look at legislation there. I'm thinking the report would look kind of like that.

It's just going to lay out this holistic approach as one of particular interest that we've delved into. And then we'll list all of the other options that can be considered.

Is that kind of the -- that seems to be kind of the way we're presented.

MS. FOX: The only problem that I see with that is that if you don't do something with regard to prepaid or if you decide that prepaid -- no matter what is being offered, prepaid is only subject to sales tax, that means that current CST is going to be diminished further. That has negative impact on local government. So, I have a big concern with that.

We already are seeing erosion caused by unbundling. And we know that we've got erosion based on prepaid. So, that does not -- if those things are not addressed, then we continue to lose money and we continue to lose money at an increased rate.

MR. DUDLEY: Sharon, I would propose we think about laying out this holistic approach and then say that, while the Legislature reviews that, there are some items that we just don't think can wait. There are policy decisions that need to be made. And I think No. 1 is prepaid.

The Legislature needs to understand there is a dispute. And I think you have to call it a dispute as to whether or not prepaid should be in CST. There are people who feel like it has to be or you significantly continue to erode the base and you have disparate treatment.

And there will be others who say it was always intended to be sales tax. Nothing has changed and it should be sales tax. You need to just point out, I think, for the Legislature that there are different opinions and that there are different issues involved in how you categorize prepaid.

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But in the end, I think everyone around this table agrees that the Legislature needs to understand the prepaid issue more than just a 30-second sound bite, with all due respect. They need to understand the numbers involved in They need to understand the impact on the They need to understand the impact on State and local governments.

MS. KITTRICK: Impact on retailers.

MR. DUDLEY: Yeah, retailers are going to -- there should be something in here that retailers have indicated that collecting anything but sales tax is problematic.

Yes, we had Wal-Mart, I think it was, saying they might be able to do a surcharge or something. And then we had, I think, the Retail Federation say, hey, that may be Wal-Mart, but that's not the convenience store down the street that sells those phones. I think I heard Randy Miller say that.

So, I think you just have to have one of those balanced reports to the Legislature, whether it's a majority or minority opinion, that lays out some of the issues that the Legislature and the staff of Legislature needs

1 to be aware of when it comes to how are you 2 going to address the prepaid issue. 3 Are you going to do nothing and allow the 4 erosion to continue and to allow certain 5 litigation for the next 12 months before the 6 Legislature comes back? Or are you going to 7 clarify it's sales tax? Well, if you do that, 8 there is this. Are you going to put any of this 9 in CST? Well, if you do that, there is this. 10 MS. FOX: I agree with that. 11 recollection of what Randy Miller said is 12 different from what your recollection is. 13 MR. DUDLEY: Okay. 14 MS. FOX: My recollection was he said that 15 a surcharge was doable whereas a sales-tax rate 16 change was not. 17 MR. DUDLEY: Okay. 18 MS. KITTRICK: Well, I don't --19 MR. LINDSEY: I think each of us reported 20 our options. And those were compiled and kind 21 of consolidated. I think those are out there. 22 So, we've got the holistic that we'll report on. 23 All the others are laid out. I think 24 there are options that say, continue as before.

There are options that say subject to the

prepaid CST. There is another one that says use a surcharge. So, I think all of those are out there. We probably just need to go back and look at them to refresh our memory. But I think that's all there.

I don't really think -- I mean, we can talk further about it. But I think those options have already been laid out and will be included in the report. So, I think we're there.

MAYOR RESNICK: Not to lose sight of it -this is something we have to discuss at some
point today -- and Charlie referenced it a
little bit. But the fees for the use of the
rights-of-way and permit fees are still an
outstanding issue, especially if you wind up
migrating some of these services through a
surcharge and not charging a CST, which was the
replacement source for those fees.

You know, my perspective would be that the condition on that would have to be -- and those carriers that are using the rights-of-way but not paying a CST have to pay for use of the rights-of-way.

MetroPCS -- I noticed in their comments --

1 I just sort of glanced at it because I haven't 2 had a chance to read it in full. But they use 3 the rights-of-way. They have back-call. 4 because they are a communications provider and 5 they are supposed to pay the CST, they do not 6 pay for use of the rights-of-way. So, that 7 would have to change. MR. DUDLEY: But if their back-call is 8 9 handled by AT&T, Verizon, Comcast -- those 10 companies do pay. That's part of --11 Not -- I don't know if MAYOR RESNICK: they actually pay for the use of the rights-of-12 13 way for that. 14 MR. DUDLEY: I think something that maybe 15 I'm just not understanding that's been a theme 16 on this issue is the franchise fees were part of 17 the replaced local CST. I understand the growth 18 has not been what people projected it to be. 19 lot of it is maybe due to the internet and that 20 sort of thing. 21 But there was a snapshot taken in '99 and 22 then again in 2000 and in between when the REC 23 was gathering data from the local governments. 24 I think we were allowed to project what 2001 was

going to be, if I remember the submission

process right.

All of that was taken into account when replacement rights were set. And all of the franchise and right-of-way fees are listed in the statute, in 202 and 204, as replacement revenue sources.

So, I'm really struggling with the concept that there needs to be an additional right-of-way or permit fee paid --

MAYOR RESNICK: It's actually not additional because, even now, local governments are allowed to charge rights-of-way fees for companies that don't pay the CST.

MR. DUDLEY: Right.

MAYOR RESNICK: So, you're basically including that and changing some of the statutory language -- or giving them the option of looking at changing that statutory language.

MR. DUDLEY: I think you're asking to charge twice for the same --

MAYOR RESNICK: For example, I think you can -- like, if a company is using the rights-of-way to provide internet service, you can charge that company the rights-of-way fee.

There is nothing prohibiting that. You can't

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1 tax them for the service. But then they should 2 pay for the rights-of-way. 3 We keep forgetting about the point that 4 it's a public resource that private for-profit 5 companies are using for their own purposes. 6 They should have to pay for that. That's the 7 general concept. It costs money to maintain it. 8 So, they should have to pay their fair share to 9 maintain it. 10 MR. DUDLEY: I think when you look at 11 Chapter 337, it says, unless you're a 12 communications-service provider paying the local 13 CST --14 MAYOR RESNICK: Right, so --15 MR. DUDLEY: -- then you may or may not 16 owe a franchise fee depending on that particular 17 local government's ordinance. There is a whole 18 rule on it. 19 Right. So, if we're MAYOR RESNICK: 20 talking about getting rid of the local CST 21 portion for some companies to be exempt from 22 that because it's too hard to implement -- for 23 services being used because it's too much to 24 implement, not companies -- then we have to go

back to charging companies for their share of

using the rights-of-way.

MR. DUDLEY: Well, I think the dealers, though, that are collecting the CST -- my point is: The dealers collecting CST from their customers -- the franchise fee is embedded in there already. It was replaced.

MAYOR RESNICK: I think we're having a discussion now -- I think it's listed on the items that we still have to discuss.

But my sign-off on any type of holistic approach is conditioned -- I'm not supporting a wholesale -- first of all, I don't even know, from a policy standpoint, whether I could support getting rid of the CST, shifting to a higher sales tax. I don't know what that does for Florida.

I don't know if that hurts tourism. I don't know if it hurts economic development. I don't know if it really, really will have a detrimental effect on things that Florida and local governments and counties have been trying to accomplish.

But aside from that, any type of conditions related to getting rid of the CST and what it was supposed to replace would have to,

1 in my mind, include compensation for the use of 2 rights-of-way by private for-profit companies 3 that are using it for their own purposes. 4 That are not dealers of MR. DUDLEY: 5 communications? Or are you going to charge a 6 second franchise fee? That's my question. 7 MAYOR RESNICK: Well, it's not going to be 8 a franchise fee if you're paying sales tax -- or 9 charging your customers a sales tax. 10 MR. DUDLEY: So, then we should go into 11 the new sales-tax rate and reduce it and take 12 back out all the franchise revenue that you were 13 given as a replaced source, right? Because 14 otherwise you're paying it twice. 15 MAYOR RESNICK: Well, you can --16 MR. DUDLEY: That's what I'm trying to --17 MAYOR RESNICK: -- go back to the 18 snapshot. 19 MR. LINDSEY: The part that confuses me 20 is, if we're talking about Item 2, neutral 21 fiscal impact for all parties determines that 22 current revenues that are currently being 23 received are going to be preserved and it's 24 going to be local-government distribution. sounds to me like the current revenues being 25

1 received are -- we've already addressed that. 2 So, it sounds to me like under this 3 holistic option, we've said those will be 4 replaced. They will be made whole for any 5 revenues that are out there including the 6 current ones. 7 So, I'm not following the concern about 8 the right-of-way being carved out, unless we're 9 talking about just purely carving that out and 10 saying that's no longer -- it would almost be 11 like, let's take that out of the CST right now 12 and carve it out and make that something that's 13 only in the right-of-way. 14 MAYOR RESNICK: It would be similar --15 MR. LINDSEY: It's a part --16 It's similar to Virginia's MAYOR RESNICK: 17 model, which, you know, from what the fees for 18 the rights-of-way are supposed to accomplish, 19 from a policy standpoint, it actually does seem 20 like it's a better way of doing it. You know, I 21 mean, we're going back over ancient history. 22 We're looking at what the CST was supposed to 23 accomplish. 24 But I can't explain to a legislator why it

makes sense to charge Mr. and Mrs. Jones from

1 New York when they are vacationing down in 2 Florida for use of the rights-of-way for these 3 companies that are making a profit for services 4 they are not taking any advantage of. 5 You know, if that's what we're talking 6 about doing is shifting the burden of 7 maintenance of the rights-of-way to tourists and 8 to businesses out of state, that doesn't make 9 any sense to me. 10 MR. STRANBURG: I think we're probably not 11 going to come to agreement on this at this point 12 in time, but I think we've got enough 13 information that we will work on setting this 14 issue out in --15 MAYOR RESNICK: It has to be --16 (Simultaneous speakers.) 17 MR. STRANBURG: -- part of the draft. So, 18 again, it becomes a policy issue for the 19 Legislature to weigh in on, how it would like to 20 deal with this issue. 21 I understand both sides' points of view. 22 And we'll do our best to try to capture both of 23 those, to leave that out there as a decision 24 point for those policymakers to weigh in on. 25 The next item on the list was Okay.

create a sales-tax working group for technical issues. I'm not sure that that's something that there is much detail we would get into discussing on that.

I think we all realize when we discussed the option -- this holistic option -- at our last meeting, that there would be technical issues that would need to be worked through. However, we would like to propose they consider putting together a group to do that. I think that would be probably a good idea for the Legislature to get advised on some of those issues.

Again, I don't know that we want to try to invest and go through all of those, nor that we would necessarily do a good job in the time that we've got, putting that list together. But again, giving them, as part of the options, suggesting that they need to probably have a group to do that.

MS. FOX: Along those lines, Mr. Chairman, I think it's really critical that when we're talking about a working group, we talk about that with regard to the holistic approach.

You know, the CST was developed by a

Tax

1 working group that included the State and the counties and the cities and the industry. And 3 having all of those members made sure that 4 everybody remembered the little nuances that 5 maybe one group remembered, but another didn't. 6 And it worked quite well. I think that we 7 created something that lasted for a good, long 8 time. And everybody was happy, at least 9 initially. 10 Now, we've done it once. Maybe we can do 11 it a little bit better the next time so it 12 doesn't fall out quite so quickly. But I do 13 think that a working group to help craft the 14 language and vet the issues is important. 15 MR. STRANBURG: Okay. 16 MR. LINDSEY: So, that would really be --17 the record or the item would be to create a work 18 group for technical issues and really, 19 effectively, a draft that would actually create 20 details, nuts and bolts. 21 (Nodding head affirmatively.) MS. FOX: 22 MR. STRANBURG: Okay. The next item is, I 23 think, one we've discussed pretty 24 comprehensively so far; maintain the ability to

ensure future and current bonding ability.

policy, which is kind of the crux of the whole purpose of this effort, is to recommend some ideas for tax-policy decisions on the part of the Legislature.

MAYOR RESNICK: Just to go back to the bonding ability, though, I think part of our options should include a weigh-in on that issue by financial institutions. They haven't been participating, at least publicly, in this process. And they are vital because they watch that issue on the bond and the debt. I think they need to be brought in to the process at some point.

MR. STRANBURG: Okay. The bundling issue. Again, that's something that we touched on a little bit this morning. I don't know if anyone wants to have any further discussion of that portion. Again, that's an issue for consideration as part of the options that would go forward and the movement of the CST with the sales-tax-based levy.

MS. FOX: From my perspective, if a holistic approach is adopted, that issue goes away because everything is taxed the same. If we're trying to carve out things, then I think

that that's a big issue as well.

The current State unbundling language is really overly broad. There are a lot of ways to manipulate the sales price that aren't necessarily good accounting practice or good for anyone that's trying to administer the current tax.

Virginia has some better language with regard to bundling that, I think, there will be more internal controls so that it's not overly broad.

I think that our current language, even if it's to be kept, is not well-crafted from an administrative standpoint. And I don't think it's well-crafted from an internal control standpoint. I think manipulation for those entities that were interested in such things could easily adapt sales price according to them.

So, if it's not intended that a holistic approach apply to everything -- because I thought that the holistic approach applied to everything -- then I think that it's definitely an issue.

MS. KITTRICK: I think you're still going

1 to have issues of internet access. 2 MAYOR RESNICK: Federal law --3 MS. FOX: Well --4 (Simultaneous speakers.) 5 MAYOR RESNICK: -- would be exempt under 6 Federal law. 7 MS. FOX: Apart from what is allowed by 8 Federal law, I think that goes --9 MR. DUDLEY: Yeah, my point on that is 10 that there are some services that Florida 11 doesn't charge a sales tax on. So, if you're a 12 dealer of communication service and you happen 13 to be -- this was the issue last year. We have 14 dealers of the communication services bundling 15 home-alarm services. Now, home alarm is a 16 sales-tax item, not a CST item. You're also 17 selling internet access, which is not allowed to 18 be taxed under Federal law. So, that is a zero-19 tax part of the transaction. 20 Now, whether or not you get to the issue 21 of how you handle bundling, Sharon -- I mean, 22 I've read Virginia's -- I don't see that it's 23 much different than Florida's. It's qot 24 examples of what types of books and records. 25 So, I don't really see anything in

Virginia -- at least the summary that we've been provided in this document. I don't really see much difference than what was passed last year by the Legislature.

But I think the reality is, even with a holistic approach, you're going to have the offering of the taxable and non-taxable goods and services. It's not fair to the customer who elects a bundled transaction from a dealer to pay a tax on a good or service that they get from a competitor, at least in that segment, and it's not taxable.

MAYOR RESNICK: How does the company distinguish the tax on the bundled service like that? Does it say, you know, if you have internet, phone, alarm and it's all bundled, one price --

MR. DUDLEY: Well, the first thing that you have to realize, Mayor, is that we have an incredible incentive to try to get it right. If we get it wrong at audit, then we owe the tax and we can't go back and get it from the customer.

So, we have price lists that are out there. People may have tariffs that are out

1 We have all kinds of examples, rates and there. 2 offerings that are out there that are readily 3 available for people to look at. 4 Again, the incentive is to get it right or 5 you can't recover. 6 MS. FOX: And to your point, perhaps it's 7 an accounting perspective because there are 8 nuances that are in the Virginia definition that 9 are not in ours. 10 MR. DUDLEY: Okay. 11 MS. FOX: But also, perhaps we need to evaluate taxable services versus non-taxable 12 13 services. 14 As was mentioned earlier, things that 15 become communication services based on the 16 communication-services definition -- perhaps, 17 home-alarm services, if they are provided in a 18 certain way, definitely meet the communication-19 services definition because technology, again, 20 has changed. 21 So, there is that to be considered as 22 well. I just --23 MR. DUDLEY: Another great reason to have 24 a sales-tax approach. 25 MS. FOX: Exactly. Exactly.

1	MR. LINDSEY: I think, quite frankly, the
2	bundling issue was listed here primarily as a
3	positive attribute. To the point you made
4	earlier, it would be much simpler under the
5	sales-tax approach because it clearly
6	MS. FOX: If it's bundled, it's taxed.
7	MR. LINDSEY: Right.
8	MAYOR RESNICK: Unless you're exempt.
9	(Simultaneous speakers.)
10	MR. LINDSEY: Well, it would distinguish
11	between taxable and non-taxable items. We're
12	not dealing with different rates. I think it's
13	pretty straightforward.
<b>L</b> 4	MAYOR RESNICK: Well, except the issue
15	becomes what is going to be required to
16	basically verify that they're taxing the
17	appropriate services because, otherwise, a
18	company could attribute 99.9 percent of the fee
19	charged, or whatever, to a non-taxable service.
20	MR. LINDSEY: It could. It could do lots
21	of things.
22	MAYOR RESNICK: You say we're giving away
23	the taxable services or whatever. And how does
24	DOR or whatever entity is supposed to
25	understand that know that? And how does the

customer know that?

So, I mean, in terms of the billing, would we propose that the bill sets forth very clearly, you're taxed this amount because this percent -- this portion of your bundled fee is non-taxable? Or you know, how would you make that very clear?

That was part of the charge to this committee, too, is recommend options to make sure that the customers understand clearly the nature of the tax. So, what would be the option that we would want to include with respect to that?

MR. LINDSEY: Well, there are provisions -- I think I had found an example of the public -- the mobile sourcing law that had bundling language just as one example to consider. There are lots of good examples out there. There are lots of audit methodologies out there across the U.S. for states that do bundling that are out there for review.

And I think the carriers can make appropriate disclosures on how -- there is a place that carriers can have language and provide customer-friendly -- and again,

1	Charlie's point, it's absolutely in the
2	provider's interest to provide something very
3	clear to the customers as to how we tax.
4	MR. STRANBURG: All right. Next item was
5	revenue flexibility, something that we've talked
6	about. Anything more anyone wants to add about
7	revenue flexibility?
8	MAYOR RESNICK: I'm not sure what that
9	means.
10	MS. FOX: It's because CST, you can use
11	for anything.
12	MAYOR RESNICK: Oh
13	MS. FOX: We have the ability
14	(Simultaneous speakers.)
15	MR. STRANBURG: The utilization of the
16	proceeds.
17	MAYOR RESNICK: All right.
18	MR. STRANBURG: And same thing,
19	replacement revenue I think we've talked a
20	significant amount about that today.
21	And the last item on the list is replicate
22	exclusions or exemptions in CST into the sales
23	tax. And I think we've had some discussion
24	about that, too. That, to me, is another one of
25	those technical issues of what do you move over,

what do you retain, tied up in some other issues
along with definitional issues as well.

Anything else anybody wants to talk about
with respect to that point?

MS. FOX: Mr. Chairman, the only thing I

MS. FOX: Mr. Chairman, the only thing I would add -- and I think that Charlie has talked about it already -- is the elimination of the residential State exclusion only because it's a simplification issue. And it's not the same gravity that it once was from the volume standpoint because so many people have given up their landlines.

But any time we have the option of broadening the base by eliminating some of the exclusions, I think we add to the stability of the revenue stream and we make it easier to administer.

Every time there is a carve-out, that is something that has to be vetted by the auditors -- also, any time you can broaden your base and keep the rate as low as possible, which I think is also important.

MR. DUDLEY: And I think MetroPCS made an argument on this as well that was compelling on being competitive. A lot of people are using

wireless devices for their residential service. They are cord-cutters or whatever. And arguably, they are paying a higher rate than they should -- or at least some portion of it.

I would suggest that you make a revenueneutral change; that we consider laying out for the Legislature that they ought to remove the exemption because it's outdated and it creates competitive issues and that it ought to let REC tell us what the number is. I would argue we produce the State rate accordingly.

MR. STRANBURG: Are there other issues that the members believe we ought to consider as part of the holistic option?

Gary?

MR. LINDSEY: There is one thing -- this might be more in the technical issues. I think at some point in one of our discussions, we talked about rounding. And I was thinking that it would be good -- maybe we talked about this. Maybe it's too deep in the weeds, but just to have pure mathematical rounding involved.

MS. KITTRICK: Yeah, we did talk about that. And it makes a lot of sense because if you want to position the sales tax as sort of

1 more streamlined and, you know, get us to where 2 we need to be for Main Street Fairness or 3 marketplace fairness or whatever passes, I think 4 that's a really important point. If we can use 5 the revenues to offset the cost for the 6 rounding, that might be a good thing to do. 7 MR. STRANBURG: Again, I feel I have to 8 put my administrator hat on here that if 9 rounding does cost the State some money -- I 10 don't believe there has been a current estimate 11 of that. 12 The last estimate I remember seeing, as 13 you mentioned, Kathleen, was part of the 14 proposed streamline legislation. It's probably 15 a good seven or eight years ago. 16 recollection was somewhere in the neighborhood 17 of a \$40-million or \$45-million issue. I don't 18 know where it would be today. Again, I'm 19 talking sales-tax dollars. 20 MS. KITTRICK: Right. 21 MR. STRANBURG: You had CST. 22 MS. KITTRICK: Right. 23 MR. STRANBURG: And you already have that. 24 You don't have the bracket system in CST. 25 Other issues related to the holistic

1 option? 2 MR. SUGGS: We forgot one thing, Marshall. 3 It's with holistic, but it was whatever we come 4 away with. We talked about consideration of 5 this issue, but it might -- very well, we could 6 address this issue and the package issue with 7 Main Street Fairness or something else like 8 that. Or do we think this needs to be a 9 stand-alone issue? 10 MAYOR RESNICK: Could the tax on sales --11 MR. SUGGS: I mean... 12 MS. KITTRICK: Use the revenues so we 13 don't have to raise the rate? 14 MR. SUGGS: It's been talked -- I mean, 15 this we're sort of holding out as sort of a 16 revenue-neutral package. But let's say an 17 internet sales tax -- it might be something more 18 for us --19 That's more of the nexus MS. KITTRICK: 20 That's not internet sales tax. 21 more the out-of-state sales-tax collection. 22 MR. STRANBURG: And again, the only 23 cautionary note I would put on that, Davin --24 which again, in the previous meeting, we talked 25 a little bit about this. Until you've got

Federal legislation on the remote-commerce issue, you don't necessarily have that solution that states can bank on if we adopt a Main Street -- we have to have that Main Street Fairness Act adopted Federally or something similar.

Simply because we move to adopt streamline definitions, it's uncertain what your revenue bump is going to be. But those numbers you see out there, whether you agree with them or not agree with them on what you're losing from a remote-commerce issue, you're likely to see those coming in.

That would be part of the REC-DBR process to determine what's the right mix of all of those moving parts to try to determine we will meet everybody's needs from the local-government end, from the PECO end, as Charlie talked about, and then from what the State ends up releasing to the general-revenue portion of the proceeds that come in.

So, again, I understand your point. I mean, it's something that we can consider, but there are other things that may impact that.

MR. SUGGS: And to that end, I'm not

1 pushing that we say -- maybe it's more so that 2 we, along with this, say that this needs to be a 3 stand-alone issue handled by itself. 4 It's like either way -- because I 5 understand what your point -- I mean, in dealing 6 with this, is this for us or do we think the 7 State needs to address this issue --8 MS. KITTRICK: My opinion would be that we 9 keep them separate only because it's going to 10 have the weight of -- you know, I don't want to 11 have any more weight to this issue than we 12 already may have. And the Main Street 13 Fairness -- that's really for all general-14 business retail. That's much more broad, as far 15 as other -- you know, the mail-order companies 16 and the brick-and-mortar retailers, et cetera. 17 MR. STRANBURG: But again, I think where 18 Davin is talking -- and you heard, I believe, 19 some members of the Legislature earlier this 20 year talking in terms of, if we adopt something 21 and start bringing those dollars in, we don't 22 use it as new revenue. We use it to reduce 23 levies in some other places. 24 Is that a way in which, if you plug that 25 in, maybe instead of a six-and-three-quarters or

whatever it may be, it's something less than that? Just what that number would be -- again, I'm not sure you could necessarily count on anything until you have that Federal legislation in place to, then, give you an idea of who you're going to see collecting because some of that is going to go off of if they have some type of small-seller exception, where that small-seller exception fits, and who do you have in and who do you have out of being required to collect sales tax.

MR. SUGGS: All I'm saying, Marshall, the stuff you just said -- and most people probably want to keep this separate. If we put a cautionary note, say, hey, this issue is big enough, but the stuff you just said, be careful in trying to combine -- to somebody's mind, make this better because Part A might not be guaranteed. Offset revenues might not be guaranteed.

So, we need to look at fixing CST in just fixing CST. I mean, Marshall, I agree with you. I understand what you're saying. But if we need to put a cautionary note in anticipating that some people are trying to use one or trying

to -- there is some talk of combining stuff already out there. So, I mean, if we feel strongly that we need to look at this solely, then, we might need to go ahead and anticipate that, put that cautionary note in there.

I think most people agree with what you just said. You can't bank on the other stuff. So, to sort of make this package here, we need to put our best foot forward on this sole issue. They can choose to listen to us or not.

MR. STRANBURG: Other points of consideration for this option?

Okay. I think as we've discussed a little earlier as part of this -- and we may want to go back and spend a little time revisiting some of those other options that we had out there to make sure that we've accurately captured them, see if there is anything else to be included, as was pointed out as a method of consideration for the group to have in our report that we're going to put together.

I'm kind of at that breaking point of do we want to start looking at those? Or do you want to break for lunch now and come back and start working on them at one time after lunch

1	rather than working on some and breaking them
2	up?
3	Is there a preferred way of doing that
4	among members of your group?
5	MR. DUDLEY: What's your preference? I
6	know you've got a lunch.
7	MR. STRANBURG: I've got to run downtown
8	to do a dash-in at another meeting. I'm a
9	little flexible about when I can go with that.
10	So, again, I just want to be receptive of
11	what y'all think would be the best way of doing
12	that.
13	MR. LINDSEY: Do we have I should have
14	brought it with me but where we have all of
15	the other options laid out?
16	MR. DUDLEY: (Indicating.)
17	MR. LINDSEY: Oh, that's right.
18	MR. STRANBURG: This was the list we used
19	at the October 31st meeting. It does not
20	reflect maybe some of the things that we, at
21	that meeting, decided either we could combine
22	elsewhere or maybe a member thought this isn't
23	an idea I want to pursue. But this does capture
24	everything that was submitted by the members.
25	MR. LINDSEY: Okay.

1	MR. DUDLEY: Mr. Chairman, maybe it makes
2	sense to stop and have a lunch break so people
3	can look at this. You can do your speech. And
4	we can come back at 1:00. Is that
5	MR. STRANBURG: That would be fine, if
6	it's okay with everyone else. Why don't we do
7	that. We'll come back at one and work through
8	this list.
9	And then we want to talk a little bit
10	about next steps. We've got a tentative to
11	schedule of some next steps to run over with you
12	to see if that's convenient. We're not looking
13	at trying to do another in-person meeting, if at
14	all possible. We'll get some information to
15	you. And then maybe we can do a phonecall or
16	two, if need be, to do everything that we need
17	to do after that.
18	With that, I'll see y'all back here at
19	1:00.
20	(Brief recess from 11:26 a.m. to
21	1:00 p.m.)
22	(Proceedings continued uninterrupted in
23	Volume 2.)
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