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A bill to be entitled An act relating to local business tax; amending s. 205.032, F.S.; authorizing a county to continue to levy a business tax if a resolution or ordinance was adopted by a specified date; providing the maximum amount of business tax a county may impose; removing notice requirements; amending s. 205.033, F.S.; deleting a county's authority to increase its business tax rates or impose additional business taxes; reducing the maximum amount of transfer fees a county may impose; removing exemption from apportionment requirements for certain counties; amending s. 205.042, F.S.; authorizing a municipality to continue to levy a business tax if a resolution or ordinance was adopted by a specified date; providing the maximum amount of business tax a municipality may impose; removing notice requirements; amending s. 205.043, F.S.; deleting a municipality's authority to increase its business tax rates; reducing the maximum amount of transfer fees a municipality may impose; amending s. 205.0535, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; conforming cross-references; amending s. 205.162, F.S.; exempting low-income persons from paying business taxes; providing conditions; amending s. 205.171, F.S.; revising the exemption for disabled

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26 veterans and their unmarried spouses to include 27 veterans, the veterans' spouses, and active duty 28 military servicemembers' spouses; providing 29 conditions; conforming provisions to changes made by 30 the act; providing an effective date. 31 32 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 33 34 Section 1. Section 205.032, Florida Statutes, is amended 35 to read: 36 205.032 Levy; counties.—The governing body of a county may 37 continue to levy, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, a 38 business tax for the privilege of engaging in or managing any 39 business, profession, or occupation within its jurisdiction if an appropriate resolution or ordinance was adopted before 40 41 January 1, 2017. The business tax imposed on a taxpayer may not 42 exceed \$25 However, the governing body must first give at least 43 14 days' public notice between the first and last reading of the 44 resolution or ordinance by publishing a notice in a newspaper of 45 general circulation within its jurisdiction as defined by law. 46 The public notice must contain the proposed classifications and rates applicable to the business tax. 47 48 Section 2. Section 205.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 49 50 205.033 Conditions for levy; counties.

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(1) The following conditions are imposed on the authority of a county governing body to levy a business tax:

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- (a) The tax must be based upon reasonable classifications and must be uniform throughout any class.
- (b) Unless the county implements s. 205.0535 or adopts a new business tax ordinance under s. 205.0315, a business tax levied under this subsection may not exceed the rate provided by this chapter in effect for the year beginning October 1, 1971; however, beginning October 1, 1980, the county governing body may increase business taxes authorized by this chapter. The amount of the increase above the tax rate levied on October 1, 1971, for taxes levied at a flat rate may be up to 100 percent for business taxes that are \$100 or less; 50 percent for business taxes that are between \$101 and \$300; and 25 percent for business taxes that are more than \$300. Beginning October 1, 1982, the increase may not exceed 25 percent for taxes levied at graduated or per unit rates. Authority to increase business taxes does not apply to licenses or receipts granted to any utility franchised by the county for which a franchise fee is paid.
- (b) (e) A receipt is not valid for more than 1 year, and all receipts expire on September 30 of each year, except as otherwise provided by law.
- (2) \underline{A} Any receipt may be transferred to a new owner, when there is a bona fide sale of the business, upon payment of a

transfer fee of up to 10 percent of the annual business tax, but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25, and presentation of the original receipt and evidence of the sale. Such transfer fee must be at least \$3 but not more than \$10.

- (3) Upon written request and presentation of the original receipt, <u>a</u> any receipt may be transferred from one location to another location in the same county upon payment of a transfer fee of up to 10 percent of the annual business tax. Such transfer fee must be at least \$3 but not more than \$10, but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25.
- of the costs of collection and any credit given for municipal business taxes, shall be apportioned between the unincorporated area of the county and the incorporated municipalities located therein by a ratio derived by dividing their respective populations by the population of the county. This subsection does not apply to counties that have established a new rate structure under s. 205.0535.
- (5) The revenues so apportioned shall be sent to the governing authority of each municipality, according to its ratio, and to the governing authority of the county, according to the ratio of the unincorporated area, within 15 days after following the month of receipt. This subsection does not apply to counties that have established a new rate structure under s. 205.0535.

(6) (a) Each county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), or any county adjacent thereto may levy and collect, by an ordinance enacted by the governing body of the county, an additional business tax up to 50 percent of the appropriate business tax imposed under subsection (1).

(b) Subsections (4) and (5) do not apply to any revenues derived from the additional tax imposed under this subsection. Proceeds from the additional business tax must be placed in a separate interest-earning account, and the governing body of the county shall distribute this revenue, plus accrued interest, each fiscal year to an organization or agency designated by the governing body of the county to oversee and implement a comprehensive economic development strategy through advertising, promotional activities, and other sales and marketing techniques.

(c) An ordinance that levies an additional business tax under this subsection may not be adopted after January 1, 1995.

(6)(7) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the revenue received from a county business tax may be used for overseeing and implementing a comprehensive economic development strategy through advertising, promotional activities, and other sales and marketing techniques.

Section 3. Section 205.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.042 Levy; municipalities.—The governing body of an

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incorporated municipality may continue to levy, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, a business tax for the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, or occupation within its jurisdiction if an appropriate resolution or ordinance was adopted before January 1, 2017. The business tax imposed on a taxpayer may not exceed \$25 However, the governing body must first give at least 14 days' public notice between the first and last reading of the resolution or ordinance by publishing the notice in a newspaper of general circulation within its jurisdiction as defined by law. The notice must contain the proposed classifications and rates applicable to the business tax. The business tax may be levied on:

- (1) \underline{A} Any person who maintains a permanent business location or branch office within the municipality, for the privilege of engaging in or managing any business within its jurisdiction.
- (2) \underline{A} Any person who maintains a permanent business location or branch office within the municipality, for the privilege of engaging in or managing any profession or occupation within its jurisdiction.
- (3) \underline{A} Any person who does not qualify under subsection (1) or subsection (2) and who transacts any business or engages in any occupation or profession in interstate commerce, if the business tax is not prohibited by s. 8, Art. I of the United States Constitution.

Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 205.043, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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205.043 Conditions for levy; municipalities.-

- (1) The following conditions are imposed on the authority of a municipal governing body to levy a business tax:
- (a) The tax must be based upon reasonable classifications and must be uniform throughout any class.
- (b) Unless the municipality implements s. 205.0535 or adopts a new business tax ordinance under s. 205.0315, a business tax levied under this subsection may not exceed the rate in effect in the municipality for the year beginning October 1, 1971; however, beginning October 1, 1980, the municipal governing body may increase business taxes authorized by this chapter. The amount of the increase above the tax rate levied on October 1, 1971, for taxes levied at a flat rate may be up to 100 percent for business taxes that are \$100 or less; 50 percent for business taxes that are between \$101 and \$300; and 25 percent for business taxes that are more than \$300. Beginning October 1, 1982, an increase may not exceed 25 percent for taxes levied at graduated or per unit rates. Authority to increase business taxes does not apply to receipts or licenses granted to any utility franchised by the municipality for which a franchise fee is paid.
- (b)(c) A receipt is not valid for more than 1 year and all receipts expire on September 30 of each year, except as

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176 otherwise provided by law.

- (2) A Any business receipt may be transferred to a new owner, when there is a bona fide sale of the business, upon payment of a transfer fee of up to 10 percent of the annual $\tan \tau$ but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25, and presentation of the original receipt and evidence of the sale. Such transfer fee must be at least \$3 but not more than \$10.
- (3) Upon written request and presentation of the original receipt, <u>a</u> any receipt may be transferred from one location to another location in the same municipality upon payment of a transfer fee of up to 10 percent of the annual tax. Such transfer fee must be at least \$3 but not more than \$10, but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25.

Section 5. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of section 205.0535, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

205.0535 Reclassification and rate structure revisions.-

(3) (a) After the reclassification and rate structure revisions have been transmitted to and considered by the appropriate local governing body, it may adopt by majority vote a new business tax ordinance. The business tax imposed on a taxpayer may not exceed \$25 Except that a minimum tax of up to \$25 is permitted, the reclassification may not increase the tax by more than the following: for receipts costing \$150 or less, 200 percent; for receipts costing more than \$150 but not more than \$500, 100 percent; for receipts costing more than \$500 but

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not more than \$2,500, 75 percent; for receipts costing more than \$2,500 but not more than \$10,000, 50 percent; and for receipts costing more than \$10,000, 10 percent; however, in no case may the tax on any receipt be increased more than \$5,000.

- (b) The total annual revenue generated by the new rate structure for the fiscal year following the fiscal year during which the rate structure is adopted may not exceed:
- 1. For municipalities, the sum of the revenue base and 10 percent of that revenue base. The revenue base is the sum of the business tax revenue generated by receipts issued for the most recently completed local fiscal year or the amount of revenue that would have been generated from the authorized increases under s. 205.043(1)(b), whichever is greater, plus any revenue received from the county under s. 205.033(4).
- 2. For counties, the sum of the revenue base, 10 percent of that revenue base, and the amount of revenue distributed by the county to the municipalities under s. 205.033(4) during the most recently completed local fiscal year. The revenue base is the business tax revenue generated by receipts issued for the most recently completed local fiscal year or the amount of revenue that would have been generated from the authorized increases under s. 205.033(1)(b), whichever is greater, but may not include any revenues distributed to municipalities under s. 205.033(4).
 - Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 205.162, Florida

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Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (3), and a new subsection (2) is added to that section to read:

205.162 <u>Authorized exemptions for exemption allowed</u> certain disabled persons, the aged, and widows with minor dependents, and low-income persons.—

- (2) A person receiving public assistance, as defined in s. 409.2554, or a person whose household income is less than 130 percent of the federal poverty level based on the current year's federal poverty guidelines may engage in any business or occupation in a county in which he or she lives without paying a business tax. A person claiming an exemption under this subsection must submit a completed and signed request, under penalty of perjury, for fee waiver and supporting documents to the local governing authority.
- Section 7. Section 205.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 205.171 <u>Authorized</u> exemptions <u>for</u> <u>allowed disabled</u>
 veterans, veterans' of any war or their unremarried spouses, or
 active duty military servicemembers' spouses.—
- (1) A person Any bona fide, permanent resident elector of the state who served as an officer or enlisted person during any of the periods specified in s. 1.01(14) in the Armed Forces of the United States, National Guard, or United States Coast Guard or Coast Guard Reserve, or any temporary member thereof, who has actually been, or may hereafter be, reassigned by the air force,

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army, navy, coast guard, or marines to active duty during any war, declared or undeclared, armed conflicts, crises, etc., who was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, or such person's spouse, may engage in any business or occupation in the county in which he or she lives without paying a business tax. and who at the time of his or her application for a business tax receipt is disabled from performing manual labor shall, upon sufficient identification, proof of being a permanent resident elector in the state, and production of an honorable discharge from the service of the United States:

- (2) An active duty military servicemember's spouse who has relocated to a county or municipality pursuant to receipt of a permanent change of station order may engage in any business or occupation in the county in which he or she lives without paying a business tax.
- (a) Be granted a receipt to engage in any business or occupation in the state which may be carried on mainly through the personal efforts of the receiptholder as a means of livelihood and for which the state license or county or municipal receipt does not exceed the sum of \$50 for each without payment of any business tax otherwise provided for by law; or
- (3) (b) Be entitled to an exemption to the extent of \$50 on any receipt to engage in any business or occupation in the state which may be carried on mainly through the personal efforts of

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the receiptholder as a means of livelihood when the state license or county or municipal receipt for such business or occupation is more than \$50. An The exemption under this section includes shall extend to and include the right of the receiptholder to operate an automobile-for-hire of not exceeding five-passenger capacity, including the driver, when such automobile is owned or contracted to be purchased by the receiptholder and is being operated by him or her as a means of livelihood and that the proper business tax for the operation of such motor vehicle for private use has been applied for and attached to the motor vehicle and the proper fees paid by the receiptholder.

- (4) A person claiming an exemption under this section must submit a completed and signed, under penalty of perjury, request for fee waiver and supporting documents to the local governing authority.
- (2) When such person applies for a receipt to conduct any business or occupation for which the county or municipal business tax exceeds \$50, the remainder of such tax in excess of \$50 shall be paid in cash.
- (5)(3) The local governing authority must Each tax collecting authority of this state and of each county and each municipality shall issue to a person entitled to an exemption under this section such persons as may be entitled hereunder a receipt pursuant to the foregoing provision and subject to the

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conditions thereof. Such receipt when issued shall be marked across the face "Veteran Veterans Exempt Receipt" - "Not Transferable, - " "Veteran Spouse Exempt Receipt" - "Not Transferable," or "Active Duty Military Servicemember Spouse Exempt Receipt" - "Not Transferable," as appropriate. Before issuing the receipt, proof shall be duly made that the applicant is entitled under this section law to receive the exemption. The proof may be made by establishing to the satisfaction of such tax collecting authority by means of certificate of honorable discharge or certified copy thereof that the applicant is a veteran within the purview of this section and by exhibiting: (a) A certificate of government-rated disability to an extent of 10 percent or more; (b) The affidavit or testimony of a reputable physician who personally knows the applicant and who makes oath that the applicant is disabled from performing manual labor as a means of livelihood; (c) The certificate of the veteran's service officer of the county in which applicant lives, duly executed under the hand and seal of the chief officer and secretary thereof, attesting the fact that the applicant is disabled and entitled to receive a receipt within the meaning and intent of this section; (d) A pension certificate issued to him or her by the United States by reason of such disability; or

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(e) Such other reasonable proof as may be required by the tax collecting authority to establish the fact that such applicant is disabled.

All receipts issued under this section shall be in the same general form as other state, county, and municipal licenses and expire shall expire at the same time as such other licenses are fixed by law to expire.

(6)(4) Receipts obtained by the commission of fraud upon any issuing authority are void. Any person who has fraudulently obtained a receipt, or who has fraudulently received any transfer of a receipt issued to another, and has thereafter engaged in any business or occupation requiring a receipt under color thereof is subject to prosecution for engaging in a business or occupation without having the required receipt under the laws of the state. Such receipt may not be issued in any county other than the county where the veteran is a resident citizen elector, unless such veteran produces a certificate of the tax collector of his or her home county to the effect that no exemption from taxation has been granted to such veteran in his or her home county under this section.

(7) (5) Neither this nor any other law exempts any person from the payment of any amount required by law for the issuance of a license to sell intoxicating liquors or malt and vinous beverages.

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	(6) The unremarried spouse of a c	deceased disabled veteran
of	any war in which the United States A	Armed Forces participated
is	entitled to the same exemptions as t	the disabled veteran.
	Section 8. This act shall take ef	ffect July 1, 2017.

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