1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to local business taxes; amending s. 3 205.022, F.S.; revising definitions; creating s. 4 205.025, F.S.; creating business classifications based 5 upon certain criteria; creating s. 205.027, F.S.; 6 requiring counties and municipalities levying a local 7 business tax to use a rate structure that applies 8 rates within specified parameters; amending s. 9 205.0315, F.S.; authorizing a county or municipality that has not adopted a business tax ordinance to 10 11 adopt, on or after a specified date, an ordinance 12 consistent with chapter 205; amending s. 205.032, 13 F.S.; requiring that such ordinance be approved by a 14 specified vote of the governing body of the county; 15 amending s. 205.033, F.S.; revising conditions, 16 requirements, and limitations with respect to the 17 authority of a governing body of a county to levy a business tax; amending s. 205.042, F.S.; providing 18 19 that an incorporated municipality may levy a business 20 tax by an ordinance approved by a specified vote of the governing body; amending s. 205.043, F.S.; 21 22 revising conditions and requirements with respect to 23 the authority of a governing body of a municipality to 24 levy a business tax; amending s. 205.045, F.S.; 25 authorizing counties and municipalities sharing common 26 territory to issue business tax receipts on behalf of 27 each other under specified circumstances; amending s. 28 205.053, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made

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by the act; amending s. 205.0535, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions relating to previous revisions of the business tax classification method and rate structure; revising provisions relating to the business tax classification method and rate structure; providing limitations and requirements with respect to the amount of new revenue that a county or municipality may realize as a result of the new business tax rate structure authorized by the act; requiring governing authorities of counties and municipalities to adjust business tax rates to reduce revenues under certain circumstances; requiring counties and municipalities to refund business tax revenues under certain circumstances; authorizing municipalities and counties to periodically increase or decrease business tax rates by ordinance beginning at a specified time; requiring an increase in such rates to be enacted by a specified vote of the governing authority; repealing s. 205.0536, F.S., relating to distribution and apportionment of county business tax revenues; amending s. 205.054, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing applicability; amending s. 205.066, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; providing legislative intent and applicability; providing an exception to requiring compliance with certain revisions of the act for counties and municipalities whose business tax revenues have been pledged or placed in trust as

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security for bonds or certificates; providing for applicability; providing an exception to requiring compliance with certain revisions of the act for counties or municipalities whose business tax receipts comprise a specified amount of total revenue; prohibiting such counties or municipalities from imposing a business tax after a specified date, if those counties or municipalities compute specified millage rates above a certain level unless certain conditions with respect to imposition of a business tax are met; amending s. 489.537, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 205.022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

205.022 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, the following terms and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except when the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(3) "Classification" means the method by which a business or group of businesses is identified by size or type, or both.

(5) "Local business tax" means the <u>taxes</u> fees charged and the method by which a local governing authority grants the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, or occupation within its jurisdiction. It does not mean any fees or licenses paid to any board, commission, or officer for

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permits, registration, examination, or inspection. Unless otherwise provided by law, these are deemed to be regulatory and in addition to, but not in lieu of, any local business tax imposed under the provisions of this chapter.

Section 2. Section 205.025, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

205.025 Classification.-

- (1) For the purposes of this chapter, business classifications are based upon the business floor space of the premises upon which the business operates and are limited to the following three classifications:
 - (a) Less than 2,500 square feet.
- (b) Between and inclusive of 2,500 square feet and 10,000 square feet.
 - (c) More than 10,000 square feet.
- (2) To determine which classification a business falls under:
- (a) The business floor space of the premises upon which a business operates is determined based upon that portion of the premises that the business has exclusive control over, either through ownership or tenancy.
- (b) "Business floor space" means the square footage of an office or place of business and includes a business's proportionate share of the building service areas such as lobbies, corridors, and other common areas in a building. The square footage is computed by measuring to the inside finish of permanent outer building walls and shall include space used by columns and projections necessary to the building. Business

floor space does not include vertical penetrations through the
building such as stairs, elevators, or heating, ventilation, air
conditioning, utility, or telephone systems.

Section 3. Section 205.027, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

business tax pursuant to this chapter must use a rate structure that applies a rate to businesses classified under s.

205.025(1)(b), that is at least equal to, but no more than 300 percent of the rate applied to businesses classified under s.

205.025(1)(a), and applies a rate to businesses classified under s.

205.025(1)(c) that is at least equal to, but no more than 300 percent of the rate applied to businesses classified under s.

205.025(1)(c) that is at least equal to, but no more than 300 percent of the rate applied to businesses classified under s.

205.025(1)(b).

Section 4. Section 205.0315, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.0315 Ordinance adoption on or after October 1, 2014

1995.—Beginning October 1, 2014 1995, a county or municipality
that has not adopted a business tax ordinance or resolution may
adopt a business tax ordinance consistent with this chapter. The
business tax rate structure and classifications in the adopted
ordinance must be reasonable and based upon the rate structure
and classifications prescribed in ordinances adopted by adjacent
local governments that have implemented s. 205.0535. If no
adjacent local government has implemented s. 205.0535, or if the
governing body of the county or municipality finds that the rate
structures or classifications of adjacent local governments are
unreasonable, the rate structure or classifications prescribed

in its ordinance may be based upon those prescribed in ordinances adopted by local governments that have implemented s. 205.0535 in counties or municipalities that have a comparable population.

Section 5. Section 205.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

levy, by appropriate resolution or ordinance approved by at least a two-thirds vote of the membership of the governing body of the county, a business tax for the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, or occupation within the unincorporated portions of its jurisdiction. 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 a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within its jurisdiction as defined by law. The public notice must contain the proposed classifications and rates applicable to the business tax.

Section 6. Section 205.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.033 Conditions for levy; counties.-

- (1) The following conditions are imposed on the authority of a county governing body to levy a business tax:
- (a) The tax must be based upon $\underline{\text{the three}}$ reasonable classifications $\underline{\text{provided in s. } 205.025}$ 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

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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) 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.
- (3) Upon written request and presentation of the original receipt, 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, but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25.
 - (4) The revenues derived from the business tax, exclusive

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 following the month of receipt. This subsection does not apply to counties that have established a new rate structure under s. 205.0535.
- (4) (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).
- 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

225 techniques.

(c) An ordinance that levies an additional business tax under this subsection may not be adopted after January 1, $\underline{2015}$ $\underline{1995}$.

(5)(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 7. Section 205.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.042 Levy; municipalities.—The governing body of an incorporated municipality may levy, by appropriate resolution or ordinance approved by at least a two-thirds vote of the membership of the governing body of the municipality, a business tax for the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, or occupation within its jurisdiction. 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) 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) Any person who maintains a permanent business location

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or branch office within the municipality, for the privilege of engaging in or managing any profession or occupation within its jurisdiction.

- (3) 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 8. Subsection (1) of section 205.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 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 the three reasonable classifications provided in s. 205.025, 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) (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.

Section 9. Section 205.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

municipality sharing common territory may issue receipts on behalf of the other for businesses within that territory pursuant to an appropriate, recorded interlocal agreement authorized by part I of chapter 163 The governing body of a municipality that levies a business tax may request that the county in which the municipality is located issue the municipal receipt and collect the tax thereon. The governing body of a county that levies a business tax may request that municipalities within the county issue the county receipt and collect the tax thereon. Before any local government may issue receipts on behalf of another local government, appropriate agreements must be entered into by the affected local governments.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 205.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.053 Business tax receipts; dates due and delinquent; penalties.—

(1) All business tax receipts shall be sold by the

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appropriate tax collector beginning July 1 of each year, are due and payable on or before September 30 of each year, and expire on September 30 of the succeeding year. If September 30 falls on a weekend or holiday, the tax is due and payable on or before the first working day following September 30. Provisions for partial receipts may be made in the resolution or ordinance authorizing such receipts. Receipts that are not renewed when due and payable are delinquent and subject to a delinquency penalty of 10 percent for the month of October, plus an additional 5 percent penalty for each subsequent month of delinquency until paid. However, the total delinquency penalty may not exceed 25 percent of the business tax for the delinquent establishment.

Section 11. Section 205.0535, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.0535 Reclassification and rate structure revisions.—
(1) By October 1, 2008, any municipality that has adopted by ordinance a local business tax after October 1, 1995, may by ordinance reclassify businesses, professions, and occupations and may establish new rate structures, if the conditions specified in subsections (2) and (3) are met. A person who is engaged in the business of providing local exchange telephone service or a pay telephone service in a municipality or in the unincorporated area of a county and who pays the business tax under the category designated for telephone companies or a pay telephone service provider certified pursuant to s. 364.3375 is deemed to have but one place of business or business location in each municipality or unincorporated area of a county. Pay

telephone service providers may not be assessed a business tax on a per-instrument basis.

(2) Before adopting a reclassification and revision ordinance, the municipality or county must establish an equity study commission and appoint its members. Each member of the study commission must be a representative of the business community within the local government's jurisdiction. Each equity study commission shall recommend to the appropriate local government a classification system and rate structure for business taxes.

(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. 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 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.

(1) (b) The total annual revenue generated by the new rate structure for the 2014-2015 local fiscal year following the fiscal year during which the rate structure is adopted may not exceed:

 $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ 1. For municipalities, the sum of the revenue base and 5 $\underline{\text{10}}$ percent of that revenue base. The revenue base is the sum

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of the business tax revenue generated by receipts issued for the most recently completed 2013-2014 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 former s. 205.033(4).

- (b) 2. For counties, the sum of the revenue base and 5, 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 2013-2014 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 former s. 205.033(4).
- (2) If, for the period October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015, the revenues received by a local government from the local business tax rate established under s. 205.027, exceed the thresholds established in subsection (1), the governing authority must adjust the rates of the local business tax to the extent necessary to reduce revenues to the threshold amounts established in subsection (1) by ordinance as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (3) If a reduction in tax rates is required pursuant to subsection (2), the county or municipality must refund the revenue generated in excess of the threshold established in subsection (2) on a prorata basis to the businesses that paid

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the local business tax. Such refunds may be granted as a credit against tax due in the subsequent year.

- (4) If the county or municipality is unable to grant a refund pursuant to subsection (3) because a business no longer exists, or the county or municipality is unable to locate the business or deliver such refund after making reasonable efforts to do so, then such refund shall be treated by the county or municipality as unclaimed property pursuant to chapter 717.
- (5)(e) In addition to the revenue increases authorized under this section by paragraph (b), revenue increases attributed to the increases in the number of receipts issued are authorized.
- (6) (4) After the conditions specified in subsections (2) and (3) are met, Municipalities and counties may, beginning in local fiscal year 2016-2017 and every other year thereafter, increase or decrease by ordinance the rates of business taxes by up to 5 percent. An increase, however, may not be enacted by less than a two-thirds majority plus one vote of the membership of the governing body. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a municipality or county from decreasing or repealing any business tax authorized under this chapter.
- $\underline{(7)}$ (5) A receipt may not be issued unless the federal employer identification number or social security number is obtained from the person to be taxed.
- Section 12. <u>Section 205.0536</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 13. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 205.054, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (6) of that section is

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renumbered as subsection (7), and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

205.054 Business tax; partial exemption for engaging in business or occupation in enterprise zone.—

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 205.033(1)(a) or s. 205.043(1)(a), the governing body of a county or municipality may authorize by appropriate resolution or ordinance, adopted pursuant to the procedure established in s. 205.032 or s. 205.042, the exemption of 50 percent of the business tax levied by the county or municipality for the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, or occupation in the respective jurisdiction of the county or municipality when such privilege is exercised at a permanent business location or branch office located in an enterprise zone.
- (5) If an area nominated as an enterprise zone pursuant to s. 290.0055 has not yet been designated pursuant to s. 290.0065, the governing body of a county or municipality may enact the appropriate ordinance or resolution authorizing the exemption permitted in this section; however, such ordinance or resolution will not be effective until such area is designated pursuant to s. 290.0065.
- (6) Any exemption authorized by a county under this section applies only to businesses located within the unincorporated portion of the county.

Section 14. Section 205.066, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.066 Exemptions; employees.—

(1) An individual who engages in or manages a business,

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profession, or occupation as an employee of another person is not required to apply for an exemption from a local business tax, pay a local business tax, or obtain a local business tax receipt. An individual acting in the capacity of an independent contractor is not an employee.

- (2) An employee may not be held liable by any local governing authority for the failure of a principal or employer to apply for an exemption from a local business tax, pay a local business tax, or obtain a local business tax receipt. An individual exempt under this section may not be required by any local governing authority to apply for an exemption from a local business tax, otherwise prove his or her exempt status, or pay any tax or fee related to a local business tax.
- (3) A principal or employer who is required to obtain a local business tax receipt may not be required by a local governing authority to provide personal or contact information for individuals exempt under this section in order to obtain a local business tax receipt.
- (4) The exemption provided in this section does not apply to a business tax imposed on individual employees by a municipality or county pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted before October 13, 2010. Municipalities or counties that, before October 13, 2010, had a classification system that was in compliance with the requirements of this chapter and that actually resulted in individual employees paying a business tax may continue to impose such a tax in that manner.
- Section 15. <u>Effective July 1, 2013, the Legislature</u> intends to revise and simplify local business taxes in this

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477 state consistent with this act. In order to transition to the 478 new business classification method and tax rate structure that takes effect October 1, 2014, counties and municipalities may 479 480 continue levying local business taxes pursuant to chapter 205, 481 Florida Statutes 2012, until September 30, 2014. Any local 482 business tax in effect on September 30, 2014, may not be imposed 483 beyond that date, except as otherwise provided in this act. 484 Beginning October 1, 2014, any local business tax must be 485 approved and levied in accordance with chapter 205, Florida 486 Statutes, as amended by this act, including the restrictions on 487 classifications and rates provided in ss. 205.025 and 205.027, 488 Florida Statutes, and the requirement that ordinances 489 authorizing local business taxes be adopted by a two-thirds vote 490 of the membership of the governing body of a county or 491 municipality that opts to continue levying local business taxes after September 30, 2014. Such ordinances may be adopted at any 492 493 time after July 1, 2013 and may be scheduled to take effect on 494 or after October 1, 2014. 495 Section 16. Effective July 1, 2013, notwithstanding the 496 changes made by this act to chapter 205, Florida Statutes, 497 counties or municipalities imposing a local business tax as of 498 September 30, 2014, pursuant to chapter 205, Florida Statutes, 499 may continue to levy such tax in the same manner and with the 500 same classifications and rates as are in effect on March 1, 501 2013, during each fiscal year thereafter in which the proceeds 502 of the local business tax are expressly pledged or placed in 503 trust, by name, for the benefit of holders of bonds or

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certificates that were authorized before March 1, 2013, and

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issued before March 15, 2013. The fact that the proceeds of a local business tax are pledged or placed in trust by a general description of one or more revenue streams, such as the term "non-ad-valorem revenue," shall not be considered an express pledge or placement in trust.

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Section 17. Effective July 1, 2013, notwithstanding the revisions to chapter 205, Florida Statutes, made by this act, any county or municipality whose business tax receipts in its 2012-2013 fiscal year comprised at least 20 percent of the county's or municipality's total revenue derived from local taxes levied by the county or municipality in that fiscal year may continue to levy such tax in the same manner and with the same rates and classifications as are in effect on February 1, 2013. However, any such county or municipality that in any local fiscal year through September 30, 2018, computes its proposed general county millage rate, general municipal millage rate, or any dependent special district millage rate above the level in effect for local fiscal year 2013-2014, may not impose a local business tax after September 30 next following the date on which the computation of the proposed millage rate resulting in the increase became effective unless either the local business tax has been approved and levied in accordance with the then current chapter 205, Florida Statutes, or a majority of the electors of the qualifying county or qualifying municipality voting in a general or special election has approved the continuation of the local business tax in the same manner and with the same rates and classifications as were in effect on February 1, 2013. Such an election shall be held within the year immediately preceding

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September 30 next following the date on which the computation of the proposed millage increase became effective, and the ballot question and summary shall include a statement of the maximum amount of millage increase.

Section 18. Subsection (8) of section 489.537, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.537 Application of this part.-

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(8) Persons licensed under this part are subject to \underline{s} . \underline{ss} . $\underline{205.0535(1)}$ and 205.065, as applicable.

Section 19. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect October 1, 2014.