1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to local business tax; amending s. 3 205.032, F.S.; authorizing a county to continue to levy a business tax if a resolution or ordinance was 4 5 adopted by a specified date; removing notice 6 requirements; amending s. 205.042, F.S.; authorizing a 7 municipality to continue to levy a business tax if a 8 resolution or ordinance was adopted by a specified 9 date; removing notice requirements; amending s. 10 205.162, F.S.; exempting low-income persons from 11 paying business taxes; providing conditions; amending 12 s. 205.171, F.S.; revising the exemption for disabled veterans and their unremarried spouses to include 13 14 veterans, the veterans' spouses, and active duty 15 military servicemembers' spouses; providing 16 conditions; conforming provisions to changes made by 17 the act; providing an effective date. 18 19 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 20 21 Section 1. Section 205.032, Florida Statutes, is amended 22 to read: 23 Levy; counties.—The governing body of a county may 24 continue to levy, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, a

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business tax for the privilege of engaging in or managing any

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business, profession, or occupation within its jurisdiction if an appropriate resolution or ordinance was adopted before January 1, 2017. 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 2. Section 205.042, Florida Statutes, is amended

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to read:

205.042 Levy; municipalities.-The governing body of an 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. 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 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 3. Subsection (2) of section 205.162, Florida 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.

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Section 4. Section 205.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 205.171 <u>Authorized</u> exemptions <u>for</u> <u>allowed disabled</u> veterans, <u>veterans'</u> of any war or their unremarried spouses, or active duty military servicemembers' spouses.—
- 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, 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

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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) An 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 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. 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 request, under penalty of perjury, for fee waiver and supporting documents to the local governing authority.

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- (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 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 $\frac{1}{1}$ 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:

148	(a) A certificate of government-rated disability to an
149	extent of 10 percent or more;
150	(b) The affidavit or testimony of a reputable physician
151	who personally knows the applicant and who makes oath that the
152	applicant is disabled from performing manual labor as a means of
153	livelihood;
154	(c) The certificate of the veteran's service officer of
155	the county in which applicant lives, duly executed under the
156	hand and seal of the chief officer and secretary thereof,
157	attesting the fact that the applicant is disabled and entitled
158	to receive a receipt within the meaning and intent of this
159	section;
160	(d) A pension certificate issued to him or her by the
161	United States by reason of such disability; or
162	(e) Such other reasonable proof as may be required by the
163	tax collecting authority to establish the fact that such
164	applicant is disabled.
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166	All receipts issued under this section shall be in the same
167	general form as other state, county, and municipal licenses and
168	expire shall expire at the same time as such other licenses are
169	fixed by law to expire.
170	(6) (4) Receipts obtained by the commission of fraud upon
171	any issuing authority are void. Any person who has fraudulently
172	obtained a receipt, or who has fraudulently received any

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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.

(6) The unremarried spouse of a deceased disabled veteran of any war in which the United States Armed Forces participated is entitled to the same exemptions as the disabled veteran.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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