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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to local occupational license taxes;
3	amending ch. 205, F.S., consisting of ss. 205.013-
4	205.1973, F.S.; changing the term "local occupational
5	license tax" to "local business tax"; defining the term
6	"receipt" as it relates to business taxes; amending
7	provisions to conform; providing an effective date.
8	
9	WHEREAS, local governments impose an occupational license
10	tax for the privilege of engaging in a business or profession,
11	and
12	WHEREAS, what a particular charge is named by government is
13	not dispositive of its correct characterization, and
14	WHEREAS, local governments have a bona fide interest in
15	protecting their residents from consumer fraud, and
16	WHEREAS, some unscrupulous persons present a local
17	occupational license to consumers as proof of competency to
18	perform various repairs and services, and
19	WHEREAS, local consumers are victimized by these
20	representations, and
21	WHEREAS, changing the name of the item issued by local
22	governments from occupational license tax to local business tax
23	may eliminate some fraudulent misrepresentations, and
24	WHEREAS, the Legislature seeks to change the name of the
25	"Local Occupational License Tax Act" to the "Local Business Tax
26	Act" and make related changes, NOW, THEREFORE,
27	

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28 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 29 Section 1. Section 205.013, Florida Statutes, is amended 30 to read: 31 205.013 Short title.--This chapter shall be known and may 32 be cited as the "Local Business Occupational License Tax Act." 33 Section 2. Section 205.022, Florida Statutes, is amended 34 to read: 35 205.022 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, the 36 37 following terms and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except when the context clearly indicates 38 39 a different meaning: 40 (1) (6) "Business," "profession," and "occupation" do not 41 include the customary religious, charitable, or educational activities of nonprofit religious, nonprofit charitable, and 42 43 nonprofit educational institutions in this state, which institutions are more particularly defined and limited as 44 follows: 45 46 (a) "Religious institutions" means churches and ecclesiastical or denominational organizations or established 47 48 physical places for worship in this state at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted and 49 carried on, and also means church cemeteries. 50 (b) "Educational institutions" means state tax-supported 51 or parochial, church and nonprofit private schools, colleges, or 52 53 universities conducting regular classes and courses of study required for accreditation by or membership in the Southern 54

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Association of Colleges and Schools, the Department of Education, or the Florida Council of Independent Schools. Nonprofit libraries, art galleries, and museums open to the public are defined as educational institutions and eligible for exemption.

(c) "Charitable institutions" means only nonprofit
corporations operating physical facilities in this state at
which are provided charitable services, a reasonable percentage
of which are without cost to those unable to pay.

(2) "Receipt" means the document that is issued by the
local governing authority which bears the words "Local Business
Tax Receipt" and evidences that the person in whose name the
document is issued has complied with the provisions of this
chapter relating to the business tax.

69 (3)(5) "Classification" means the method by which a
70 business or group of businesses is identified by size or type,
71 or both.

72 (4) (7) "Enterprise zone" means an area designated as an 73 enterprise zone pursuant to s. 290.0065. This subsection expires 74 on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the 75 Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

76 (5)(1) "Local <u>business tax</u> occupational license" means the 77 <u>fees charged and the</u> method by which a local governing authority 78 grants the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, 79 profession, or occupation within its jurisdiction. It does not 80 mean any fees or licenses paid to any board, commission, or 81 officer for permits, registration, examination, or inspection.

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82 Unless otherwise provided by law, these are deemed to be 83 regulatory and in addition to, but not in lieu of, any local 84 <u>business tax</u> occupational license imposed under the provisions 85 of this chapter.

86 (6) (2) "Local governing authority" means the governing
 87 body of any county or incorporated municipality of this state.

88 <u>(7)(3)</u> "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, 89 joint adventure, syndicate, or other group or combination acting 90 as a unit, association, corporation, estate, trust, business 91 trust, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, or other 92 fiduciary, and includes the plural as well as the singular.

93 <u>(8)</u>(4) "Taxpayer" means any person liable for taxes 94 imposed under the provisions of this chapter; any agent required 95 to file and pay any taxes imposed hereunder; and the heirs, 96 successors, assignees, and transferees of any such person or 97 agent.

98 Section 3. Section 205.023, Florida Statutes, is amended 99 to read:

100 205.023 Requirement to report status of fictitious name 101 registration.--As a prerequisite to receiving a local <u>business</u> 102 <u>tax receipt</u> <del>occupational license</del> under this chapter or 103 transferring a business license under s. 205.033(2) or s. 104 205.043(2), the applicant or new owner must present to the 105 county or municipality that has jurisdiction to issue or 106 transfer the <u>receipt</u> <del>license</del> either:

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107	(1) A copy of the applicant's or new owner's current
108	fictitious name registration, issued by the Division of
109	Corporations of the Department of State; or
110	(2) A written statement, signed by the applicant or new
111	owner, which sets forth the reason that the applicant or new
112	owner need not comply with the Fictitious Name Act.
113	Section 4. Section 205.0315, Florida Statutes, is amended
114	to read:
115	205.0315 Ordinance adoption after October 1,
116	1995Beginning October 1, 1995, a county or municipality that
117	has not adopted <u>a business</u> <del>an occupational license</del> tax ordinance
118	or resolution may adopt <u>a business</u> <del>an occupational license</del> tax
119	ordinance. The <u>business</u> <del>occupational license</del> tax rate structure
120	and classifications in the adopted ordinance must be reasonable
121	and based upon the rate structure and classifications prescribed
122	in ordinances adopted by adjacent local governments that have
123	implemented s. 205.0535. If no adjacent local government has
124	implemented s. 205.0535, or if the governing body of the county
125	or municipality finds that the rate structures or
126	classifications of adjacent local governments are unreasonable,
127	the rate structure or classifications prescribed in its
128	ordinance may be based upon those prescribed in ordinances
129	adopted by local governments that have implemented s. 205.0535
130	in counties or municipalities that have a comparable population.
131	Section 5. Section 205.032, Florida Statutes, is amended
132	to read:

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133 205.032 Levy; counties.--The governing body of a county may levy, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, a business an 134 occupational license tax for the privilege of engaging in or 135 managing any business, profession, or occupation within its 136 jurisdiction. However, the governing body must first give at 137 138 least 14 days' public notice between the first and last reading of the resolution or ordinance by publishing a notice in a 139 newspaper of general circulation within its jurisdiction as 140 141 defined by law. The public notice must contain the proposed classifications and rates applicable to the business 142 occupational license tax. 143 Section 6. Section 205.033, Florida Statutes, is amended 144 145 to read: 205.033 Conditions for levy; counties .--146 147 The following conditions are imposed on the authority (1)148 of a county governing body to levy a business an occupational 149 license tax: The tax must be based upon reasonable classifications 150 (a) 151 and must be uniform throughout any class. 152 Unless the county implements s. 205.0535 or adopts a (b) 153 new business occupational license tax ordinance under s. 205.0315, a business an occupational license tax levied under 154 155 this subsection may not exceed the rate provided by this chapter in effect for the year beginning October 1, 1971; however, 156 beginning October 1, 1980, the county governing body may 157 158 increase business occupational license taxes authorized by this chapter. The amount of the increase above the license tax rate 159

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160 levied on October 1, 1971, for <del>license</del> taxes levied at a flat 161 rate may be up to 100 percent for business occupational license taxes that are \$100 or less; 50 percent for business 162 occupational license taxes that are between \$101 and \$300; and 163 25 percent for business occupational license taxes that are more 164 than \$300. Beginning October 1, 1982, the increase may not 165 exceed 25 percent for license taxes levied at graduated or per 166 unit rates. Authority to increase business occupational license 167 taxes does not apply to licenses or receipts granted to any 168 169 utility franchised by the county for which a franchise fee is 170 paid.

(c) A <u>receipt</u> license is not valid for more than 1 year,
and all <u>receipts</u> licenses expire on September 30 of each year,
except as otherwise provided by law.

(2) Any <u>receipt</u> business license 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
<u>business</u> license tax, but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25,
and presentation of the original <u>receipt</u> license and evidence of
the sale.

(3) Upon written request and presentation of the original
<u>receipt</u> license, any <u>receipt</u> license 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 <u>business</u>
<del>license</del> tax, but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25.

185 (4) The revenues derived from the <u>business</u> occupational
 186 license tax, exclusive of the costs of collection and any credit

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187 given for municipal <u>business</u> license taxes, shall be apportioned 188 between the unincorporated area of the county and the 189 incorporated municipalities located therein by a ratio derived 190 by dividing their respective populations by the population of 191 the county. This subsection does not apply to counties that have 192 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.

(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
<u>business</u> occupational license tax up to 50 percent of the
appropriate <u>business</u> license tax imposed under subsection (1).

205 (b) Subsections (4) and (5) do not apply to any revenues 206 derived from the additional tax imposed under this subsection. Proceeds from the additional business license tax must be placed 207 in a separate interest-earning account, and the governing body 208 209 of the county shall distribute this revenue, plus accrued 210 interest, each fiscal year to an organization or agency designated by the governing body of the county to oversee and 211 212 implement a comprehensive economic development strategy through

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advertising, promotional activities, and other sales and marketing techniques.

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

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

223 Section 7. Section 205.042, Florida Statutes, is amended 224 to read:

225 205.042 Levy; municipalities.--The governing body of an 226 incorporated municipality may levy, by appropriate resolution or 227 ordinance, a business an occupational license tax for the 228 privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, or occupation within its jurisdiction. However, the governing 229 body must first give at least 14 days' public notice between the 230 first and last reading of the resolution or ordinance by 231 publishing the notice in a newspaper of general circulation 232 233 within its jurisdiction as defined by law. The notice must contain the proposed classifications and rates applicable to the 234 235 business occupational license tax. The business occupational 236 license 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.

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(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
<u>business</u> license tax is not prohibited by s. 8, Art. I of the
United States Constitution.

249 Section 8. Section 205.043, Florida Statutes, is amended 250 to read:

251

205.043 Conditions for levy; municipalities.--

(1) The following conditions are imposed on the authority
of a municipal governing body to levy <u>a business</u> <del>an occupational</del>
<del>license</del> tax:

(a) The tax must be based upon reasonable classificationsand must be uniform throughout any class.

Unless the municipality implements s. 205.0535 or 257 (b) 258 adopts a new business occupational license tax ordinance under 259 s. 205.0315, a business an occupational license tax levied under 260 this subsection may not exceed the rate in effect in the municipality for the year beginning October 1, 1971; however, 261 262 beginning October 1, 1980, the municipal governing body may 263 increase business occupational license taxes authorized by this chapter. The amount of the increase above the license tax rate 264 265 levied on October 1, 1971, for license taxes levied at a flat 266 rate may be up to 100 percent for business occupational license

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267 taxes that are \$100 or less; 50 percent for business 268 occupational license taxes that are between \$101 and \$300; and 269 25 percent for business occupational license taxes that are more than \$300. Beginning October 1, 1982, an increase may not exceed 270 25 percent for license taxes levied at graduated or per unit 271 272 rates. Authority to increase business occupational license taxes does not apply to receipts or licenses granted to any utility 273 274 franchised by the municipality for which a franchise fee is 275 paid.

(c) A <u>receipts</u> <del>license</del> is not valid for more than 1 year
 and all <u>receipts</u> <del>licenses</del> expire on September 30 of each year,
 except as otherwise provided by law.

(2) Any business <u>receipt</u> license 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
license tax, but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25, and
presentation of the original <u>receipt</u> license and evidence of the
sale.

(3) Upon written request and presentation of the original
<u>receipt</u> license, any <u>receipt</u> license 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
<del>license</del> tax, but not less than \$3 nor more than \$25.

(4) If the governing body of the county in which the
municipality is located has levied <u>a business</u> an occupational
license tax or subsequently levies such a tax, the collector of

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293 the county tax may issue the <u>receipt</u> <del>license</del> and collect the tax 294 thereon.

295 Section 9. Section 205.045, Florida Statutes, is amended 296 to read:

Transfer of administrative duties.--The governing 297 205.045 298 body of a municipality that levies a business an occupational license tax may request that the county in which the 299 300 municipality is located issue the municipal receipt license and 301 collect the tax thereon. The governing body of a county that levies a business an occupational license tax may request that 302 303 municipalities within the county issue the county receipt license and collect the tax thereon. Before any local government 304 305 may issue receipts occupational licenses on behalf of another 306 local government, appropriate agreements must be entered into by the affected local governments. 307

308 Section 10. Section 205.053, Florida Statutes, is amended 309 to read:

310 205.053 <u>Business tax receipts</u> <del>Occupational licenses</del>; dates 311 due and delinquent; penalties.--

312 All business tax receipts <del>licenses</del> shall be sold by (1)313 the appropriate tax collector beginning August 1 of each year, are due and payable on or before September 30 of each year, and 314 315 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 316 before the first working day following September 30. Provisions 317 318 for partial receipts licenses may be made in the resolution or 319 ordinance authorizing such receipts licenses. Receipts Licenses

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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 <u>business</u> <u>occupational license</u> tax for the delinquent establishment.

(2) Any person who engages in or manages any business,
occupation, or profession without first obtaining a local
<u>business tax receipt</u> occupational license, if required, is
subject to a penalty of 25 percent of the <u>tax</u> license due, in
addition to any other penalty provided by law or ordinance.

331 (3) Any person who engages in any business, occupation, or 332 profession covered by this chapter, who does not pay the 333 required business occupational license tax within 150 days after the initial notice of tax due, and who does not obtain the 334 required receipt occupational license is subject to civil 335 actions and penalties, including court costs, reasonable 336 attorneys' fees, additional administrative costs incurred as a 337 338 result of collection efforts, and a penalty of up to \$250.

339 Section 11. Section 205.0532, Florida Statutes, is amended340 to read:

341 205.0532 Revocation or refusal to renew; doing business 342 with Cuba.--Any local governing authority issuing <u>a business tax</u> 343 <u>receipt</u> an occupational license to any individual, business, or 344 entity under this chapter may revoke or refuse to renew such 345 <u>receipt</u> <del>license</del> if the individual, business, or entity, or

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346 parent company of such individual, business, or entity, is doing 347 business with Cuba.

348 Section 12. Section 205.0535, Florida Statutes, is amended 349 to read:

350

205.0535 Reclassification and rate structure revisions.--

351 By October 1, 1995, any municipality or county may, by (1)ordinance, reclassify businesses, professions, and occupations 352 353 and may establish new rate structures, if the conditions 354 specified in subsections (2) and (3) are met. A person who is engaged in the business of providing local exchange telephone 355 356 service or a pay telephone service in a municipality or in the unincorporated area of a county and who pays the business 357 358 occupational license tax under the category designated for telephone companies or a pay telephone service provider 359 certified pursuant to s. 364.3375 is deemed to have but one 360 361 place of business or business location in each municipality or unincorporated area of a county. Pay telephone service providers 362 may not be assessed a business an occupational license tax on a 363 364 per-instrument basis.

Before adopting a reclassification and revision 365 (2)366 ordinance, the municipality or county must establish an equity study commission and appoint its members. Each member of the 367 368 study commission must be a representative of the business community within the local government's jurisdiction. Each 369 equity study commission shall recommend to the appropriate local 370 371 government a classification system and rate structure for 372 business local occupational license taxes.

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373 (3) (a) After the reclassification and rate structure revisions have been transmitted to and considered by the 374 appropriate local governing body, it may adopt by majority vote 375 a new business occupational license tax ordinance. Except that a 376 minimum license tax of up to \$25 is permitted, the 377 378 reclassification may shall not increase the occupational license tax by more than the following: for receipts licenses costing 379 \$150 or less, 200 percent; for receipts licenses costing more 380 381 than \$150 but not more than \$500, 100 percent; for receipts licenses costing more than \$500 but not more than \$2,500, 75 382 percent; for receipts licenses costing more than \$2,500 but not 383 more than \$10,000, 50 percent; and for receipts licenses costing 384 385 more than \$10,000, 10 percent; however, in no case may the tax 386 on any receipt license 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:

For municipalities, the sum of the revenue base and 10 390 1. 391 percent of that revenue base. The revenue base is the sum of the 392 business occupational license tax revenue generated by receipts 393 licenses issued for the most recently completed local fiscal year or the amount of revenue that would have been generated 394 395 from the authorized increases under s. 205.043(1)(b), whichever 396 is greater, plus any revenue received from the county under s. 205.033(4). 397

398 2. For counties, the sum of the revenue base, 10 percent 399 of that revenue base, and the amount of revenue distributed by

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400 the county to the municipalities under s. 205.033(4) during the 401 most recently completed local fiscal year. The revenue base is the business occupational license tax revenue generated by 402 receipts licenses issued for the most recently completed local 403 fiscal year or the amount of revenue that would have been 404 generated from the authorized increases under s. 205.033(1)(b), 405 whichever is greater, but may not include any revenues 406 407 distributed to municipalities under s. 205.033(4).

408 (c) In addition to the revenue increases authorized by
409 paragraph (b), revenue increases attributed to the increases in
410 the number of receipts <del>licenses</del> issued are authorized.

(4) After the conditions specified in subsections (2) and
(3) are met, municipalities and counties may, every other year
thereafter, increase by ordinance the rates of <u>business</u> <del>local</del>
<del>occupational license</del> taxes by up to 5 percent. The increase,
however, may not be enacted by less than a majority plus one
vote of the governing body.

417 (5) <u>A receipt may not No license shall</u> be issued unless
418 the federal employer identification number or social security
419 number is obtained from the person to be <u>taxed licensed</u>.

420 Section 13. Section 205.0536, Florida Statutes, is amended 421 to read:

422 205.0536 Distribution of county revenues.--A county that 423 establishes a new rate structure under s. 205.0535 shall retain 424 all <u>business</u> occupational license tax revenues collected from 425 businesses, professions, or occupations whose places of business 426 are located within the unincorporated portions of the county.

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427 Any business occupational license tax revenues collected by a 428 county that establishes a new rate structure under s. 205.0535 from businesses, professions, or occupations whose places of 429 business are located within a municipality, exclusive of the 430 431 costs of collection, must be apportioned between the 432 unincorporated area of the county and the incorporated municipalities located therein by a ratio derived by dividing 433 their respective populations by the population of the county. As 434 used in this section, the term "population" means the latest 435 official state estimate of population certified under s. 436 186.901. The revenues so apportioned shall be sent to the 437 438 governing authority of each municipality, according to its 439 ratio, and to the governing authority of the county, according 440 to the ratio of the unincorporated area, within 15 days after 441 the month of receipt.

442 Section 14. Section 205.0537, Florida Statutes, is amended 443 to read:

205.0537 Vending and amusement machines.--The business 444 445 premises where a coin-operated or token-operated vending machine 446 that dispenses products, merchandise, or services or where an 447 amusement or game machine is operated must assure that any required municipal or county business tax receipt occupational 448 license for the machine is secured. The term "vending machine" 449 450 does not include coin-operated telephone sets owned by persons 451 who are in the business of providing local exchange telephone service and who pay the business tax occupational license under 452 the category designated for telephone companies in the 453

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454 municipality or county or a pay telephone service provider 455 certified pursuant to s. 364.3375. The business license tax for vending and amusement machines must be assessed based on the 456 highest number of machines located on the business premises on 457 any single day during the previous receipted licensing year or, 458 459 in the case of new businesses, be based on an estimate for the current year. Replacement of one vending machine with another 460 machine during a receipted licensing year does not affect the 461 462 tax assessment for that year, unless the replacement machine 463 belongs to a business an occupational license tax classification 464 that requires a higher tax rate. For the first year in which a 465 municipality or county assesses a business an occupational 466 license tax on vending machines, each business owning machines 467 located in the municipality or county must notify the 468 municipality or county, upon request, of the location of such machines. Each business owning machines must provide notice of 469 the provisions of this section to each affected business 470 premises where the machines are located. The business premises 471 472 must secure the receipt license if it is not otherwise secured. 473 Section 15. Section 205.054, Florida Statutes, is amended 474 to read:

205.054 <u>Business</u> Occupational license 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

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481 pursuant to the procedure established in s. 205.032 or s. 482 205.042, the exemption of 50 percent of the <u>business</u> 483 occupational license tax levied for the privilege of engaging in 484 or managing any business, profession, or occupation in the 485 respective jurisdiction of the county or municipality when such 486 privilege is exercised at a permanent business location or 487 branch office located in an enterprise zone.

Such exemption applies to each classification for 488 (2)489 which a business tax receipt an occupational license is required in the jurisdiction. Classifications shall be the same in an 490 491 enterprise zone as elsewhere in the jurisdiction. Each county or 492 municipal business tax receipt occupational license issued with 493 the exemption authorized in this section shall be in the same 494 general form as the other county or municipal business tax 495 receipts occupational licenses and shall expire at the same time 496 as those other receipts licenses expire as fixed by law. Any receipt license issued with the exemption authorized in this 497 section is nontransferable. The exemption authorized in this 498 499 section does not apply to any penalty authorized in s. 205.053.

500 Each tax collecting authority of a county or (3) 501 municipality which provides the exemption authorized in this section shall issue to each person who may be entitled to the 502 503 exemption a receipt license pursuant to the provisions contained 504 in this section. Before a receipt license with such exemption is 505 issued to an applicant, the tax collecting authority must, in 506 each case, be provided proof that the applicant is entitled to 507 such exemption. Such proof shall be made by means of a statement

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filed under oath with the tax collecting authority, which statement indicates that the permanent business location or branch office of the applicant is located in an enterprise zone of a jurisdiction which has authorized the exemption permitted in this section.

513 (4) Any receipt license obtained with the exemption authorized in this subsection by the commission of fraud upon 514 515 the issuing authority is shall be deemed null and void. Any 516 person who has fraudulently obtained such exemption and thereafter engages, under color of the receipt license, in any 517 518 business, profession, or occupation requiring the business tax receipt license is subject to prosecution for engaging in a 519 520 business, profession, or occupation without having the required 521 receipt license under the laws of the state.

(5) <u>If</u> In the event 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) This section expires on the date specified in s.
290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act;
and <u>a receipt may not</u> no license shall be issued with the
exemption authorized in this section for any period beginning on
or after that date.

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534 Section 16. Section 205.063, Florida Statutes, is amended 535 to read:

205.063 Exemptions; motor vehicles.--Vehicles used by any 536 person receipted licensed under this chapter for the sale and 537 delivery of tangible personal property at either wholesale or 538 539 retail from his or her place of business on which a business tax license is paid may shall not be construed to be separate places 540 541 of business, and a business tax no license may not be levied on 542 such vehicles or the operators thereof as salespersons or otherwise by a county or incorporated municipality, any other 543 544 law to the contrary notwithstanding.

545 Section 17. Section 205.064, Florida Statutes, is amended 546 to read:

547 205.064 Farm, aquacultural, grove, horticultural,
548 floricultural, tropical piscicultural, and tropical fish farm
549 products; certain exemptions.--

(1) <u>A No local business tax receipt is not occupational</u>
be required of any natural person for the
privilege of engaging in the selling of farm, aquacultural,
grove, horticultural, floricultural, tropical piscicultural, or
tropical fish farm products, or products manufactured therefrom,
except intoxicating liquors, wine, or beer, when such products
were grown or produced by such natural person in the state.

(2) A wholesale farmers' produce market <u>may shall have the</u>
right to pay a tax of not more than \$200 for a <u>receipt license</u>
that will entitle the market's stall tenants to engage in the
selling of agricultural and horticultural products therein, in

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561 lieu of such tenants being required to obtain individual local 562 <u>business tax receipts</u> occupational licenses to so engage.

563 Section 18. Section 205.065, Florida Statutes, is amended 564 to read:

205.065 Exemption; nonresident persons regulated by the 565 566 Department of Business and Professional Regulation. -- If any 567 person engaging in or managing a business, profession, or 568 occupation regulated by the Department of Business and 569 Professional Regulation has paid a business an occupational 570 license tax for the current year to the county or municipality 571 in the state where the person's permanent business location or branch office is maintained, no other local governing authority 572 573 may levy a business an occupational license tax, or any registration or regulatory fee equivalent to the business 574 575 occupational license tax, on the person for performing work or 576 services on a temporary or transitory basis in another 577 municipality or county. In no event shall any Work or services performed in a place other than the county or municipality where 578 579 the permanent business location or branch office is maintained 580 may not be construed as creating a separate business location or 581 branch office of that person for the purposes of this chapter. Any properly licensed contractor asserting an exemption under 582 583 this section who is unlawfully required by the local governing authority to pay a business an occupational license tax, or any 584 585 registration or regulatory fee equivalent to a business the 586 occupational license tax, has shall have standing to challenge 587 the propriety of the local government's actions, and the

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588 prevailing party in such a challenge is entitled to recover a 589 reasonable attorney's fee.

590 Section 19. Section 205.162, Florida Statutes, is amended 591 to read:

592 205.162 Exemption allowed certain disabled persons, the 593 aged, and widows with minor dependents.--

All disabled persons physically incapable of manual 594 (1)595 labor, widows with minor dependents, and persons 65 years of age 596 or older, with not more than one employee or helper, and who use their own capital only, not in excess of \$1,000, may shall be 597 598 allowed to engage in any business or occupation in counties in which they live without being required to pay for a business tax 599 600 license. The exemption provided by this section shall be allowed only upon the certificate of the county physician, or other 601 reputable physician, that the applicant claiming the exemption 602 603 is disabled, the nature and extent of the disability being specified therein, and in case the exemption is claimed by a 604 widow with minor dependents, or a person over 65 years of age, 605 606 proof of the right to the exemption shall be made. Any person 607 entitled to the exemption provided by this section shall, upon 608 application and furnishing of the necessary proof as aforesaid, be issued a receipt license which shall have plainly stamped or 609 610 written across the face thereof the fact that it is issued under 611 this section, and the reason for the exemption shall be written thereon. 612

613 (2) <u>Neither</u> In no event under this <u>nor</u> or any other law
 614 exempts shall any person, veteran or otherwise, be allowed any

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615 exemption whatsoever from the payment of any amount required by 616 law for the issuance of a license to sell intoxicating liquors 617 or malt and vinous beverages.

618 Section 20. Section 205.171, Florida Statutes, is amended 619 to read:

620 205.171 Exemptions allowed disabled veterans of any war or 621 their unremarried spouses.--

Any bona fide, permanent resident elector of the state 622 (1)who served as an officer or enlisted person during any of the 623 periods specified in s. 1.01(14) in the Armed Forces of the 624 625 United States, National Guard, or United States Coast Guard or 626 Coast Guard Reserve, or any temporary member thereof, who has 627 actually been, or may hereafter be, reassigned by the air force, 628 army, navy, coast quard, or marines to active duty during any war, declared or undeclared, armed conflicts, crises, etc., who 629 630 was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and who at the time of his or her application for a business tax 631 receipt is license as hereinafter mentioned shall be disabled 632 633 from performing manual labor shall, upon sufficient identification, proof of being a permanent resident elector in 634 635 the state, and production of an honorable discharge from the service of the United States: 636

(a) Be granted a <u>receipt</u> <del>license</del> to engage in any business
or occupation in the state which may be carried on mainly
through the personal efforts of the <u>receiptholder</u> <del>licensee</del> as a
means of livelihood and for which the state <u>license or</u>, county,
or municipal receipt <del>license</del> does not exceed the sum of \$50 for

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642 each without payment of any <u>business</u> license tax otherwise
643 provided for by law; or

644 (b) Be entitled to an exemption to the extent of \$50 on any receipt license to engage in any business or occupation in 645 the state which may be carried on mainly through the personal 646 647 efforts of the receiptholder licensee as a means of livelihood when the state license or  $\tau$  county  $\tau$  or municipal receipt license 648 649 for such business or occupation is shall be more than \$50. The 650 exemption heretofore referred to shall extend to and include the right of the receiptholder licensee to operate an automobile-651 652 for-hire of not exceeding five-passenger capacity, including the 653 driver, when it shall be made to appear that such automobile is 654 bona fide owned or contracted to be purchased by the 655 receiptholder licensee and is being operated by him or her as a 656 means of livelihood and that the proper business license tax for 657 the operation of such motor vehicle for private use has been applied for and attached to the said motor vehicle and the 658 proper fees therefor paid by the receiptholder licensee. 659

(2) When any such person <u>applies</u> shall apply for a <u>receipt</u>
bicense to conduct any business or occupation for which either
the county or municipal <u>business</u> license tax <u>exceeds</u> as fixed by
law shall exceed the sum of \$50, the remainder of such license
tax in excess of \$50 shall be paid in cash.

(3) Each and every tax collecting authority of this state
and of each county thereof and each municipality therein shall
issue to such persons as may be entitled hereunder a receipt
license pursuant to the foregoing provision and subject to the

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conditions thereof. Such receipt license when issued shall be 669 670 marked across the face thereof "Veterans Exempt Receipt 671 License"--"Not Transferable." Before issuing the receipt same, 672 proof shall be duly made in each case that the applicant is entitled under the conditions of this law to receive the 673 674 exemption herein provided for. The proof may be made by establishing to the satisfaction of such tax collecting 675 authority by means of certificate of honorable discharge or 676 677 certified copy thereof that the applicant is a veteran within the purview of this section and by exhibiting: 678

(a) A certificate of government-rated disability to anextent 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 <u>receipt</u> <del>license</del> within the meaning and intent of this section;

(d) A pension certificate issued to him or her by theUnited States by reason of such disability; or

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

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

701 (4) Receipts All licenses obtained under the provisions of 702 this section by the commission of fraud upon any issuing 703 authority are shall be deemed null and void. Any person who has 704 fraudulently obtained a receipt any such license, or who has 705 fraudulently received any transfer of a receipt license issued to another, and has thereafter engaged in any business or 706 707 occupation requiring a receipt license under color thereof is 708 shall be subject to prosecution as for engaging in a business or 709 occupation without having the required receipt license under the laws of the state. Such receipt may license shall not be issued 710 711 in any county other than the county where the wherein said 712 veteran is a bona fide resident citizen elector, unless such 713 veteran produces applying therefor shall produce to the tax 714 collecting authority in such county a certificate of the tax 715 collector of his or her home county to the effect that no 716 exemption from taxation license has been granted to such veteran in his or her home county under the authority of this section. 717

(5) <u>Neither</u> In no event, under this <u>nor</u> or any other law exempts, shall any person, veteran or otherwise, be allowed any exemption whatsoever 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 <u>a</u> the deceased disabled
veteran of any war in which the United States Armed Forces
participated <u>is will be</u> entitled to the same exemptions as the
disabled veteran.

727 Section 21. Section 205.191, Florida Statutes, is amended728 to read:

729 205.191 Religious tenets; exemption.--Nothing in This 730 chapter <u>does not</u> shall be construed to require a <u>business tax</u> 731 <u>receipt</u> <del>license</del> for practicing the religious tenets of any 732 church.

733 Section 22. Section 205.192, Florida Statutes, is amended734 to read:

735 205.192 Charitable, etc., organizations; occasional sales, 736 fundraising; exemption. -- A business tax receipt is not No 737 occupational license shall be required of any charitable, 738 religious, fraternal, youth, civic, service, or other similar 739 such organization that when the organization makes occasional 740 sales or engages in fundraising projects that when the projects 741 are performed exclusively by the members, thereof and when the 742 proceeds derived from the activities are used exclusively in the charitable, religious, fraternal, youth, civic, and service 743 activities of the organization. 744

745Section 23.Section 205.193, Florida Statutes, is amended746to read:

747 205.193 Mobile home setup operations; local <u>business tax</u>
 748 <u>receipt</u> <del>license</del> prohibited; exception.--<u>A</u> <del>No</del> county,

749 municipality, or other unit of local government may <u>not</u> require

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750 a duly licensed mobile home dealer or a duly licensed mobile 751 home manufacturer, or an employee of a such dealer or 752 manufacturer, who performs setup operations as defined in s. 320.822 to be a business tax receiptholder licensed to engage in 753 such operations. However, such dealer or manufacturer must shall 754 755 be required to obtain a local receipt occupational license for his or her permanent business location or branch office, which 756 757 receipt license shall not require for its issuance any 758 conditions other than those required by chapter 320.

759 Section 24. Section 205.194, Florida Statutes, is amended760 to read:

205.194 Prohibition of local <u>business tax receipt</u>
 occupational licensure without exhibition of state license or
 registration.--

Any person applying for or renewing a local business 764 (1)765 tax receipt occupational license for the licensing period 766 beginning October 1, 1985, to practice any profession regulated 767 by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, or any board or commission thereof, must exhibit an active state 768 769 certificate, registration, or license, or proof of copy of the 770 same, before such local receipt occupational license may be issued. Thereafter, only persons applying for the first time for 771 772 a receipt local occupational license must exhibit such certification, registration, or license. 773

(2) The Department of Business and Professional Regulation
shall, by August 1 of each year, supply to the local official
who issues local <u>business tax receipts</u> occupational licenses a

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777	current list of professions it regulates and information
778	regarding those persons for whom <u>receipts</u> <del>local occupational</del>
779	licenses should not be renewed due to the suspension,
780	revocation, or inactivation of such person's state license,
781	certificate, or registration. The official who issues local
782	business tax receipts occupational licenses shall not renew such
783	license unless such person can exhibit an active state
784	certificate, registration, or license.
785	(3) This section shall not apply to s. 489.113, s.
786	489.117, s. 489.119, s. 489.131, s. 489.511, s. 489.513, s.
787	489.521, or s. 489.537.
788	Section 25. Section 205.196, Florida Statutes, is amended
789	to read:
790	205.196 Pharmacies and pharmacists <u>A</u> No state, county,
791	or municipal licensing agency <u>may not</u> <del>shall</del> issue <u>a business tax</u>
792	receipt an occupational license to operate a pharmacy unless the
793	applicant <u>produces</u> <del>shall first exhibit</del> a current permit issued
794	by the Board of Pharmacy; however, no such <u>receipt is</u>
795	<del>occupational license shall be</del> required <del>in order</del> to practice the
796	profession of pharmacy.
797	Section 26. Section 205.1965, Florida Statutes, is amended
798	to read:
799	205.1965 Assisted living facilitiesA county or
800	municipality may not issue <u>a business tax receipt</u> <del>an</del>
801	occupational license for the operation of an assisted living
802	facility pursuant to part III of chapter 400 without first
803	ascertaining that the applicant has been licensed by the Agency
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for Health Care Administration to operate such facility at the specified location or locations. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall furnish to local agencies responsible for issuing <u>business tax receipts</u> occupational licenses sufficient instructions for making the above required determinations.

809 Section 27. Section 205.1967, Florida Statutes, is amended 810 to read:

205.1967 Prerequisite for issuance of pest control 811 812 business tax receipt occupational license. -- A municipality or county may not issue a business tax receipt an occupational 813 814 license to any pest control business regulated coming under 815 chapter  $482_{\tau}$  unless a current license has been procured from the 816 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for each of its 817 business locations in that municipality or county. Upon presentation of the requisite licenses from the department and 818 819 the required fee, a business tax receipt an occupational license shall be issued by the municipality or county in which 820 application is made. 821

822 Section 28. Section 205.1969, Florida Statutes, is amended 823 to read:

205.1969 Health studios; consumer protection.--<u>A</u> No county or municipality <u>may not</u> <del>shall</del> issue or renew <u>a business tax</u> <u>receipt</u> <del>an occupational license</del> for the operation of a health studio pursuant to ss. 501.012-501.019 or ballroom dance studio pursuant to s. 501.143, unless such business exhibits a current license, registration, or letter of exemption from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

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831 Section 29. Section 205.1971, Florida Statutes, is amended 832 to read:

833 205.1971 Sellers of travel; consumer protection.--<u>A</u> No 834 county or municipality <u>may not</u> shall issue or renew <u>a business</u> 835 <u>tax receipt</u> an occupational license to engage in business as a 836 seller of travel pursuant to part XI of chapter 559 unless such 837 business exhibits a current registration or letter of exemption 838 from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

839 Section 30. Section 205.1973, Florida Statutes, is amended 840 to read:

205.1973 Telemarketing businesses; consumer protection.--A
county or municipality may not issue or renew <u>a business tax</u>
<u>receipt</u> an occupational license for the operation of a
telemarketing business under ss. 501.604 and 501.608, unless
such business exhibits a current license or registration from
the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or a current
affidavit of exemption.

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Section 31. This act shall take effect January 1, 2007.

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