	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION							
	ADOPTED (Y/N)							
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)							
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)							
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)							
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)							
	OTHER							
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: State Affairs Committee							
2	Representative Botana offered the following:							
3								
4	Amendment							
5	Remove lines 204-325 and insert:							
6	(b) "Revenue base" means the total revenue for the fiscal							
7	year ending September 30, 2023, or for the fiscal year ending							
8	September 30, 2024, whichever is greater.							
9	(c) "Total revenue" means:							
10	1. For a county, the total annual revenue generated by							
11	receipts issued in the fiscal year, less any revenue distributed							
12	to municipalities under s. 205.033(4) in such year, and less any							
13	revenue refunded to businesses pursuant to sub-							
14	subparagraph(4)(a)3.b. in such year.							
15	2. For a municipality, the total annual revenue generated							
16	by receipts issued in the fiscal year plus any revenue received							

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from the county under s. 205.033(4) in such fiscal year, and less any revenue refunded to businesses pursuant to subsubparagraph(4)(a)3.b. in such year.

- (2)(1) Beginning by October 1, 2024 2008, any municipality that has adopted by ordinance a local business tax after October 1, 1995, may not by ordinance reclassify businesses, professions, and occupations or 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.
- (3) Beginning October 1, 2024, the total revenue generated by the business tax each fiscal year may not exceed the revenue base.
- (4) (a) Beginning October 1, 2025, if the total revenue received by a local government from the local business tax in the immediate prior fiscal year exceeds the revenue base:

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	<u>1.</u>	The	gove	rning	g au	thori	ity n	nust	adop	t an	or	dinar	nce	to
propo	orti	onal	Ly ad	just	the	rate	es of	the	loc	al b	usi	ness	tax	<u>ces</u>
levie	ed u	nder	this	chap	oter	for	the	curr	ent	fisc	al	year	to	the
recal	Lcul	ated	tax	rate	<u>.</u>									

- 2. The rate adjustment ordinance must be adopted as soon as practicable, but no later than January 1 of the current fiscal year.
- 3. By February 1, the county or municipality must issue a refund to each business that paid the local business tax:
- a. In the prior fiscal year. Such refund shall be the difference between the amount paid and the amount that would have been paid if the recalculated tax rate had been used.
- b. At the unreduced rate in the current fiscal year. Such refund shall be the difference in the amount paid and the amount due if the recalculated tax rate had been used.
- (b) A refund issued under subparagraph (a) 3. may be granted as a credit against tax due in the next fiscal year.
- (c) If the county or municipality is unable to grant a refund pursuant to subparagraph (a) 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 under chapter 717.
- (2) Before adopting a reclassification and revision ordinance, the municipality or county must establish an equity

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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.

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

1. For municipalities, the sum of the revenue base and 10 percent of that revenue base. The revenue base is the sum of the business tax revenue generated by receipts issued for the most recently completed local fiscal year or the amount of revenue

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that would have been generated from the authorized increases under s. 205.043(1)(b), whichever is greater, plus any revenue received from the county under s. 205.033(4).

2. For counties, the sum of the revenue base, 10 percent of that revenue base, and the amount of revenue distributed by the county to the municipalities under s. 205.033(4) during the most recently completed local fiscal year. The revenue base is the business tax revenue generated by receipts issued for the most recently completed local fiscal year or the amount of revenue that would have been generated from the authorized increases under s. 205.033(1)(b), whichever is greater, but may not include any revenues distributed to municipalities under s. 205.033(4).

(c) In addition to the revenue increases authorized by paragraph (b), revenue increases attributed to the increases in the number of receipts issued are authorized.

(4) After the conditions specified in subsections (2) and (3) are met, municipalities and counties may, every other year thereafter, increase or decrease by ordinance the rates of business taxes by up to 5 percent. However, an increase must be enacted by at least a majority plus one vote of the governing body.

(5) This chapter does not prohibit a municipality or county from decreasing or repealing any business tax authorized under this chapter. By majority vote, the governing body of a

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## COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 609 (2024)

Amendment No.

116	county or municipality may adopt an ordinance repealing a local
117	business tax or establishing new rates that decrease local
118	business taxes, provided that the new rates do not produce
119	revenues in excess of the revenue base and do not result in an
120	increase in local business taxes for a taxpayer. Such ordinances
121	are not subject to subsections (2) and (3).

- (6) A receipt may not be issued unless the federal employer identification number or social security number is obtained from the person to be taxed.
  - (7) This section does not apply to:
- (a) A municipality that imposes a business tax on merchants which is measured by gross receipts from the sale of merchandise or services, or both, as described in s. 205.044.
- (b) A fiscally constrained county as defined in s. 218.67(1).
- (c) Any municipality located in a fiscally constrained county as defined in s. 218.67(1).

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