

<i>Use</i>	<i>License Fee</i>
Directories, classified, per year	\$84
Finance companies, savings and loan companies or agents	\$237
Fire sale, bankrupt sale, wreck sale, close out and the like per month	\$237
Manufacturer, which is a person fabricating or manufacturing materials, raw or partly finished into goods, wares or merchandise and not sold at retail, per year	\$237
Shoe shine stand, each person, per year	\$34
Solicitor, which is a person taking orders for any photographs, goods, wares or merchandise or taking pictures and not having a regular place of business in the city or who is not an agent or representative of a person having a regularly established business in the city; itinerant vendor which includes all persons, both principal and agent who engage in a temporary and transient business in the city, selling goods, wares and merchandise, with the intention of continuing the business in the city for a period of not more than 90 days and who for the purpose of carrying on the business hires, leases or occupies any room, building or structure, stand, platform, tent or lot for the exhibition or sale of the goods, wares or merchandise, and the person so engaged shall not be relieved from the provisions of this section by reason of associating temporarily with any local dealer, trader, merchant or auctioneer or by conducting the temporary or transient business in connection with or as part of or in the name of any local dealer, trader, merchant or auctioneer; and peddler which is any person who, at any place in the city other than a fixed place of business, sells or takes orders or offers to sell or take orders, sells and makes immediate delivery or offers for sale and immediate delivery or for future delivery not for resale, any goods, wares, merchandise or thing to be performed:	
Per day	\$34
Per month	\$64
Per year	\$91

OPTIONAL RATE WHERE VEHICLES USED.

Every person not having a fixed place of business within the city, who delivers goods, wares or merchandise of any kind by vehicle or who provides any service by the use of vehicles in the city, shall pay a license tax of \$34 per quarter or \$64 per vehicle per year, provided that any person may elect to pay a license tax under Classification "B" of § 12.21 measured by gross receipts from business done within the city.

OUTSIDE CONTRACTORS.

Every person not having a fixed place of business within the city who engages in the business of contracting within the city shall pay a license tax of \$64 per quarter. Any person may elect to pay a license tax under Classification "B" of § 12.21, measured by gross receipts from business done within the city.

OTHER OUTSIDE BUSINESSES.

Every person not having a fixed place of business within the city who engages in business within the city and is not subject to the provisions of §§ 12.22, 12.23 or 12.24 shall pay a license tax of \$64 per quarter. Any person may elect to pay a license fee under Classification "A" of § 12.21 measured by gross receipts from business done within the city.

FLEA MARKETS.

Every person who leases or rents space to sell new or used goods, wares or merchandise, on a daily, monthly or yearly basis from a fixed location, and at which location other persons also lease or rent space to sell new or used goods, wares or merchandise, and which business and location are commonly known as "flea markets", and which businesses are not subject to provisions of §§ 12.22, 12.23 or 12.24 shall pay a license tax of \$6 per day, \$21 per month or \$91 per year.

TEMPORARY BUSINESS LICENSES AT RED BLUFF COMMUNITY/SENIOR CENTER.

Every person not having a fixed place of business within the city, or not holding a valid current city business license in conformance with this chapter, who engages in business at the Red Bluff Community/Senior Center shall pay a license tax of \$6 per day or \$7 per weekend.

No license shall be issued for any person engaged in the occupation or business of a solicitor, itinerant vendor or peddler until the applicant has furnished the Police Chief a sufficient statement setting forth the following and the Police Chief shall have issued and delivered to the Finance Director a certificate of compliance with the provisions of this section:

- (1) The name and address of the applicant;
- (2) The type of business for which the license is required;
- (3) The names and addresses of person, firms or corporations represented by the applicant;
- (4) A letter authorizing the applicant to represent the person, firm or corporation;
- (5) The proposed route of the applicant's operations;
- (6) Any convictions or violations of laws involving moral turpitude and not including traffic violations;
- (7) The name and address of persons, firms or corporations by whom the applicant has been employed for the past five years;
- (8) The fingerprints of the applicant;
- (9) The names and addresses of three responsible persons who have known the applicant for more than three years; and
- (10) The application shall be accompanied by a bond to the city in the penal sum of \$1,000. If, in the judgment of the Police Chief, the representations

made in the statement, or his or her investigation of the applicant, discloses that the granting of the license applied for may be detrimental to the public peace, morals, health, safety or general welfare, or that the applicant is not of good moral character, or has been convicted of any violation of laws involving moral turpitude, the Police Chief shall recommend to the Finance Director that the license shall not be issued until a permit therefore has been granted by the Council and the Finance Director shall thereupon require the applicant to file an application for the permit, and the City Council shall then hear the application as an appeal from the denial of the license by the Finance Director.

(1) The bond which is given by the applicant, designating the city as the beneficiary thereof, shall likewise protect all citizens of the city who purchase goods, wares or merchandise from any itinerant vendor, solicitor or peddler and who are defrauded in any way.

(2) Applicants for a license, may, in lieu of bond, post cash or other security deemed adequate by the Finance Director and the security shall remain posted with the city for a period of one year following the date of the expiration of the license which is granted.

('61 Code, § 12.22) (Ord. 397, passed 12-27-1960; Am. Ord. 807, passed 3-21-1989; Am. Ord. 823, passed 9-18-1990; Am. Ord. 852, passed 1-4-1994)

“Under federal and state law, compliance with disability access laws is a serious and significant responsibility that applies to all California building owners and tenants with buildings open to the public. You may obtain information about your legal obligations and how to comply with disability access laws at the following agencies:

The Division of the State Architect at www.dgs.ca.gov/dsa/Home.aspx.

The Department of Rehabilitation at www.rehab.cahwnet.gov.

The California Commission on Disability Access at www.cdda.ca.gov.”

This fee is already included in your amount due

MANDATORY ADA DISCLOSURE ATTENTION:

You may be subject to liability for failure to meet your legal obligation to comply with state and federal disability access laws. The recent issuance or renewal of a business license or equivalent instrument or permit does not mean that your business has been determined to be in compliance with state and federal disability access laws.

Please see the attached materials for more information.

ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO YOUR BUSINESS

The State of California wants to ensure that all people have equal access to public and private services. Many people with disabilities do not have equal access to services because many business owners do not take the time to ensure that their businesses are accessible. Some common problems disabled people encounter are:

- (1) The building has architectural barriers that make it difficult or impossible for someone using a wheelchair, walker, or other mobility device to get inside or move around.
- (2) The business uses a website that does not work with screen reading devices and other assistive technology.

(3) The business does not allow people with disabilities to enter the building with their service animals.

(4) The staff do not receive ADA training and do not know about the requirements to modify practices or to provide auxiliary aids and services.

As the operator of a business, it is your responsibility to ensure that your business provides equal access to people with disabilities. Refusing to make your business accessible is discrimination under state and federal law. People with disabilities and the government have the right to sue businesses that discriminate.

The best way to protect yourself from a lawsuit is to make your business accessible. Here are some important steps you should take:

(1) Schedule an inspection with a Certified Access Specialist. A Certified Access Specialist (CASp) is a person who the State of California recognizes as having specialized knowledge of accessibility standards. They can inspect your business and tell you what changes you need to make for your business to be accessible to disabled people. Getting a CASp inspection has important benefits, like giving you extra protection in a lawsuit.

To find a CASp in your area, contact the CASp Program at the Division of the State Architect. You can also visit www.apps2.dgs.ca.gov/DSA/casp/casp_certified_list.aspx. Additionally, you should contact your local government and ask what resources it has to help businesses comply with disability access laws. The State of California makes money available to local governments to create programs that help business owners comply with disability access laws.

(2) Learn about accessibility laws from reliable sources. There is a lot of misinformation about accessibility laws. Get information about your rights and responsibilities as a business owner from reliable, trustworthy sources. California has several agencies that provide fact sheets, trainings, and

other educational materials about accessibility. In fact, one of these agencies, the California Commission on Disability Access, was created by the Legislature for the purpose of helping businesses comply with accessibility laws. You should contact the following agencies and ask for information on how to comply with accessibility laws:

The California Commission on Disability Access: www.cdda.ca.gov.

The Division of the State Architect: www.dgs.ca.gov.

The Department of Rehabilitation: www.dor.ca.gov.

(3) Making your business accessible is good for everyone. It makes your business available to more customers. It also promotes fair and equal access. We thank you for doing your part to help make California a great place for everyone!