

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Highway Safety Fees

Issue: Specialty License Plates Annual Use Fee

Bill Number(s): CS HB 387 and HB 1135

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Johnson and Grant

Month/Year Impact Begins: 10/01/2020, unless noted otherwise

Date of Analysis: 7/30/2020

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

For-Hire License Plates (HB 1135, section 1)

Section 320.06, F.S. requires that a license plate be issued every ten years. The fee to replace the plate after the ten year period is \$28, which shall be paid in ten installments of \$2.80 for the effective period of the plate. With each license plate, there shall be issued an annual validation sticker to be renewed annually.

Specialty Plates for Dealers and Fleets (HB 1135, sections 2, 3, 6)

Section 320.06, F.S. provides for requirements of and design for dealer license plates. Section 320.0657, F.S. provides for permanent registration of fleet vehicles. Dealer and Fleet plates currently cannot be issued specialty license plates.

Specialty Plates (CS HB 387 and HB 1135, sections 5 – 10)

Section 320.08056, F.S. states that the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (HSMV) is responsible for developing specialty license plates authorized in section 320.08053, F.S. The Department shall issue a specialty license plate to the owner or lessee of a motor vehicle upon payment of the license tax set forth in section 320.08, F.S., a \$5 processing fee to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, the license plate fee as required by section 320.06(1)(b), F.S., and a license plate annual use fee.

Special License Plates for Former State Legislators and Members of Congress (HB 1135, section 11)

Section 320.0807, F.S. allows for the issuance of a special license plate for any current or former House Speaker, Senate President, former member of Congress, or former state legislator upon payment of the a \$10 annual use fee to be deposited into STTF and \$5 processing fee to be deposited into HSOTF.

Military Special Plates (HB 1135, sections 12 and 13)

Section 320.089, F.S. authorizes the department to issue special military “stamped” plates, the base tag from which is deposited as follows: the first \$100,000 to the Veterans Grants and Donations Trust Fund and the remainder to the Operations and Maintenance Trust Fund at DVA.

U.S. Paratrooper License Plates (HB 1135, section 14)

Section 320.0891, F.S. requires the department to develop a U.S. Paratroopers license plate. In addition to license fees per section 2320.08, F.S., recipients of the U.S. Paratrooper license plate must pay a \$2 processing fee and a \$20 annual use fee. The annual use fee is to be deposited into the Operations and Maintenance Trust Fund at DVA. Each application for the U.S. Paratrooper plate must be accompanied by proof that the applicant has been decorated as a parachutist or has completed the U.S. Army Jump School.

Gold Star Plates (HB 1135, section 15)

Section 320.0894, F.S. allows the surviving spouse and surviving parent of service members killed while serving in the U.S. Armed Forces be issued one Gold Star license plate provided the family member resided in Florida at the time of death of the service member. Gold Star license plates are exempt from plate fees and annual registration fees.

b. Proposed Change:

For-Hire License Plates (HB 1135, section 1)

Section 320.06, F.S. is revised to allow for-hire vehicles to elect a permanent registration period, provided payment of appropriate license taxes and fees occurs annually. This section is effective July 1, 2021.

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Specialty Plates for Dealers and Fleets (HB 1135, sections 2, 3, 6)

Sections 320.06, 320.0657, and 320.08056, F.S. are revised so that the department may authorize dealer and fleet vehicle specialty plates.

Specialty Plates (CS HB 387 and HB 1135, sections 5 – 10)

Section 320.08056, F.S. is revised so that unless the amount of the annual use fee is otherwise specified for a particular specialty plate, its annual use fee shall be \$25. Section 320.08053, F.S. is revised to restrict the department from approving any new specialty license plates once there are 150 approved plates until a sufficient number of specialty plates have been discontinued. Section 320.08056, F.S. is revised to remove language made obsolete by CS HB 387. A vehicle owner issued a specialty license plate that is discontinued may keep the discontinued plate for the remainder of his or her 10-year license plate replacement period without paying the specialty tag annual use fee. Section 320.08056 is revised effective July 1, 2023 so that the department must discontinue the issuance of a specialty tag that falls below 4,000 for out of state university plates and 3,000 for all others. Section 320.08056, F.S. is revised to eliminate five existing specialty plates from statute while adding at least thirty six new specialty plates. Section 320.08062, F.S. is revised to require the department to audit organizations receiving proceeds from specialty plates every three years. Section 320.08068, F.S. is revised to rename a motorcycle specialty tag from Prevent Blindness to Preserve Vision.

Special License Plates for Former State Legislators and Members of Congress (HB 1135, section 11)

Section 320.0807, F.S. is revised so that the issuance of a special license plate for any current or former House Speaker, Senate President, former member of Congress, or former state legislator is only for those who served prior to January 1, 2021.

Military Special Plates (HB 1135, sections 12 and 13)

320.0875, F.S. creates a Purple Heart special motorcycle plates, the fees from which will be treated similar to the special military tags already in statute. Section 320.089, F.S. is revised to add Bronze Star recipients to the list of military special plates.

U.S. Paratrooper License Plates (HB 1135, section 14)

Section 320.0891, F.S. is revised to expand eligibility of the U.S. Paratrooper plate to applicants who have completed the U.S. Army Air Assault School.

Gold Star Plates (HB 1135, section 15)

Section 320.0894, F.S. is revised to allow three Gold Star license plates per household and to remove the requirement that the family member reside in Florida at the time of death of the service member.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Contact with HSMV staff

Staff Analysis for CS HB 387 prepared by House of Representatives staff on 3/18/2020

Staff Analysis for HB 1135 prepared by House of Representatives staff on 4/06/2020

Highway Safety REC held 1/7/2020 and revised 1/22/2020 and Conference History

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

For-Hire License Plates (HB 1135, section 1)

An owner of a for-hire vehicle may elect a permanent registration period, provided payment of appropriate license taxes and fees occurs annually. Since the annual payment for license taxes and fees is still required, there is not impact.

Specialty Plates for Dealers and Fleets (HB 1135, sections 2, 3, 6)

Allowing specialty plates for fleet and dealer vehicles will have an indeterminate positive impact of the various organizations which receive proceeds from the annual use fee. The Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund would also receive a \$5 processing fee for each specialty plate issued. During FY 2019-20, the department issued 92,144 dealer registrations and 1,789 fleet license plates.

Specialty Plates (CS HB 387 and HB 1135, sections 5 – 10)

There are currently over 120 specialty license plates available to any owner or lessee of a motor vehicle in Florida. The most recent Highway Safety REC projects total specialty tag annual use fees ranging from \$36.1M in FY 2020-21 to \$38.3M in FY 2024-25. The proceeds from these annual use fees are deposited into a variety of state, local, and other funds ranging from universities to private

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Bill Number(s): CS HB 387 and HB 1135

or public benefit organizations. HB 1135 removes five existing specialty plates from statute while adding at least thirty six new specialty plates to section 320.08058, F.S. The new plates created by the bill do not have annual use fees listed in section 320.08056 (4), F.S., causing the annual use fee for those specialty plates to be \$25 per CS HB 387. The overall change to specialty tag use fees would be positive indeterminate because the number of new specialty tags which owners and lessees of motor vehicles would choose is unknown. In addition, past performance shows that when new specialty tags are introduced, there is a high level of substitution from exiting plates.

Special License Plates for Former State Legislators and Members of Congress (HB 1135, section 11)

Capping the special plate to those who served in the US congress or State Legislature would be a negative impact due to no longer collecting the \$10 and \$5 fees associated with the plates. According to HSMV staff, the department issues less than 10 of these plates annually. Thus, the impact is insignificant.

Military Special Plates (HB 1135, sections 12 and 13)

Adding Bronze Star recipients to the list of military special plates should not have an impact, because all veterans currently qualify for the special military plate. Creating the Purple Heart special motorcycle plate will have a positive impact on the Operations and Maintenance Trust Fund at DVA and a negative impact on STTF. The number of Purple Heart recipients who own a motorcycle and would want a special plate is unknown but likely small, resulting in an impact that is insignificant.

U.S. Paratrooper License Plates (HB 1135, section 14)

Increasing the issuance of U.S. Paratrooper plates will have an insignificant positive impact on state trust funds. There were 7,269 U.S. Paratrooper registrations in FY 2019-20. It is not anticipated that the additional sale of plates will exceed the insignificant threshold.

Gold Star Plates (HB 1135, section 15)

Increasing the number of Gold Star license plates, which are exempt from plate processing fees and annual registration fees, would have a negative impact on General Revenue, various state trust funds, and local tax collectors. According to HSMV staff, there were 183 Gold Star plates in FY 2019-20. Changes made in this bill would be unlikely to increase the number of Gold Star plates to a level which would increase the fee exemptions beyond the insignificant threshold.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

For-Hire License Plates (HB 1135, section 1)

GR/Trust/Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			0.0	0.0		
2021-22			0.0	0.0		
2022-23			0.0	0.0		
2023-24			0.0	0.0		
2024-25			0.0	0.0		

Specialty Plates for Dealers and Fleets (HB 1135, sections 2, 3, 6)

Trust/Local/ Other	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			**	**		
2021-22			**	**		
2022-23			**	**		
2023-24			**	**		
2024-25			**	**		

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Tax: Highway Safety Fees

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Bill Number(s): CS HB 387 and HB 1135

Specialty Plates (CS HB 387 and HB 1135, sections 5 – 10)

Trust/Other/ Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			**	**		
2021-22			**	**		
2022-23			**	**		
2023-24			**	**		
2024-25			**	**		

Special License Plates for Former State Legislators and Members of Congress (HB 1135, section 11)

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			(*)	(*)		
2021-22			(*)	(*)		
2022-23			(*)	(*)		
2023-24			(*)	(*)		
2024-25			(*)	(*)		

Military Special Plates (HB 1135, sections 12 and 13)

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			0.0	0.0		
2021-22			0.0	0.0		
2022-23			0.0	0.0		
2023-24			0.0	0.0		
2024-25			0.0	0.0		

Note: This is an offsetting positive insignificant to Operations and Maintenance Trust Fund at DVA and negative insignificant to STTF. The net to State Trusts is no impact.

U.S. Paratrooper License Plates (HB 1135, section 14)

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			*	*		
2021-22			*	*		
2022-23			*	*		
2023-24			*	*		
2024-25			*	*		

Gold Star Plates (HB 1135, section 15)

GR/Trust/Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			(*)	(*)		
2021-22			(*)	(*)		
2022-23			(*)	(*)		
2023-24			(*)	(*)		
2024-25			(*)	(*)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Highway Safety Fees

Issue: Specialty License Plates Annual Use Fee

Bill Number(s): CS HB 387 and HB 1135

List of affected Trust Funds:

Other/Local/State Trust

Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund

State Transportation Trust Fund

General Revenue Fund

Operations and Maintenance Trust Fund at DVA

Local Tax Collectors

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 08/05/2020): The Conference adopted a positive indeterminate impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2021-22	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2022-23	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2023-24	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2024-25	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Regulatory Fees

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 1193

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Commerce Committee, Representative Ingoglia and others

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2020

Date of Analysis: 08/5/2020

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) regulates and licenses certain businesses and professionals in Florida. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) conducts state and national criminal history record checks.

b. Proposed Change:

The bill, in pertinent part:

- Deregulates:
 - Hair braiders, hair wrappers, body wrappers, nail polishers and makeup artists, and
 - Boxing announcers and timekeepers.
- Partially deregulates labor organizations, while maintaining civil and criminal causes of action.
- Eliminates the additional business license required for the following licensees:
 - Architects,
 - Interior designers,
 - Landscape architects, and
 - Geologists.
- Reduces the hours of training required to obtain a license for:
 - Barbers and restricted barbers, and
 - Nail, facial, and full specialists.
- Adds new ways for out-of-state professionals to obtain a license in the state for:
 - Veterinarians,
 - Construction contractors,
 - Electrical contractors,
 - Landscape architects,
 - Geologists,
 - Engineers,
 - Certified public accountants,
 - Home inspectors,
 - Building code professionals,
 - Cosmetologists, and
 - Barbers.
- Replaces the current licensing scheme for interior designers with a registration for certain local permitting activities.
- Authorizes an unlicensed individual to provide compensated dietary and nutritional services if they do not use certain titles or provide services to people with certain medical needs.
- Preempts food truck regulation to the state, with certain exceptions.
- Waives certain requirements to obtain a commercial driver license for military veterans.
- Prohibits any state agency from disciplining a professional licensee based solely on a student loan default.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

House Final Bill Analysis for CS/HB 1193; DBPR Agency Bill Analysis dated 1/22/2020; FDLE Agency Bill Analysis dated 2/11/2020; Communication with DBPR staff; House Government Operations & Technology Subcommittee staff; House Business & Professions Subcommittee staff; Florida League of Cities staff and Florida Association of Counties staff.

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Tax: Other Taxes and Fees
Issue: Regulatory Fees
Bill Number(s): CS/HB 1193

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

State Revenue Impacts

DBPR estimated the expected reduction in State revenues resulting from the bill for FYs 2020-21 through 2022-23. For FY 2023-24 and 2024-25, the growth rate from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 was determined and assumed to apply to all years to derive estimates for FYs 2023-24 and 2024-25.

FDLE stated that talent agencies are currently regulated by DBPR pursuant to ss. 468.402-403, FS. Applicants seeking to own, operate or engage in talent agencies undergo state and national criminal history record checks through the DBPR. The bill repeals ss. 468.402-403, FS, resulting in talent agency personnel and owners no longer being screened through the DBPR for licensure. During FY 2018-19, FDLE received 92 state and national criminal history record check requests on the impacted populations. As a result, loss of revenue would total \$2,208 (92 criminal history record checks x \$24 fee). The revenue would have gone into the FDLE's Operating Trust Fund. This amount was used for all years in the forecast period.

DESCRIPTION	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Initial License:					
Architecture Business - Odd	(418,000)	(25,500)	(443,500)		
Asbestos Business	(2,805)	(65,025)	(2,805)		
Auctioneers (Individual)	(12,865)	(299,770)	(12,865)		
Auctioneers (Business)	(11,160)	(143,065)	(11,160)		
Body Wrappers	(109,900)	(109,925)	(144,075)		
Geologists (Businesses)	(129,150)	(6,650)	(135,800)		
Hair Braider	(83,975)	(84,025)	(116,125)		
Hair Wrappers	(21,050)	(21,075)	(29,050)		
Interior Design (Individual)	(396,875)	(11,875)	(408,750)		
Interior Design Business - Odd	(139,500)	(7,375)	(146,875)		
Landscape Architecture - Business	(4,715)	(141,373)	(4,715)		
Talent Agencies	(189,945)	(20,655)	(210,600)		
Business Agents	(525)	(525)	(525)		
Labor Organizations-Organizations	(305)	(305)	(305)		
Boxing Announcer	(750)	(750)	(750)		
Boxing Timekeeper	(700)	(700)	(700)		
Yacht and Ship Branch Office License	(5,900)	(7,500)	(9,100)		
DBPR FEES	(1,528,120)	(946,093)	(1,677,700)	(1,038,701)	(1,841,922)
FDLE Background Checks	(2,200)	(2,200)	(2,200)	(2,200)	(2,200)
Total State Revenue Impact	(1,530,320)	(948,293)	(1,679,900)	(1,040,901)	(1,844,122)

The bill contains numerous provisions that relax certain licensure requirements such as lowering the requisite number training hours or experience necessary for licensure. Together, these provisions appear designed to make it easier for individuals to obtain licensure in various occupations and professions. These provisions may result in a larger number of individuals obtaining licensure in various occupations and professions and therefore, result in an increase in associated licensure fee revenue. However, this would

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Regulatory Fees

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 1193

arguably be an indirect result of the bill and therefore any potential related revenue impact should not be accounted for. If the Conference chooses to recognize a revenue impact from the various provisions relaxation licensure requirements, it would be difficult to quantify such impacts, likely resulting in a conclusion that the revenue impacts are positive indeterminate.

Local Government Revenue Impacts

Section 75 of the bill defines “mobile food dispensing vehicles” (aka food trucks), and preempts regulation of them to the state. The Florida League of Cities and Association of Counties were queried regarding potential revenue losses resulting from the preemption. The Association of Counties is unaware of any counties expecting a revenue loss, but didn’t positively confirm that there would not be. The League of Cities surveyed 12 cities and got responses from 4. The City of Key West indicated that they expected to lose \$7,510 annually and the City of Lakeland expected to lose \$2,500 annually. The cities of Orlando and Crestview did not expect any revenue loss. Those cities represent just over two percent of the total state population. If those reported revenue losses are extrapolated to a statewide figure based on population, the resulting revenue loss is \$471,566 annually. That is reflected as the high estimate below. The middle estimate is negative indeterminate. The low estimate is negative insignificant.

Municipality	Licensing Fee	Estimated Revenue Loss	Population
City of Key West	yes	\$7,510	25,171
City of Lakeland	yes	\$2,500	107,552
City of Orlando	no	\$0	291,800
City of Crestview	no	\$0	25,675
		\$10,010	450,198
		\$471,566	21,208,589
			2.12%

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

State Fees

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			(1.5)	(1.4)		
2021-22			(.9)	(1.4)		
2022-23			(1.7)	(1.4)		
2023-24			(1.0)	(1.4)		
2024-25			(1.8)	(1.4)		

Local Fees

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	(.5)	(.5)	(*)	(*)	(**)	(**)
2021-22	(.5)	(.5)	(*)	(*)	(**)	(**)
2022-23	(.5)	(.5)	(*)	(*)	(**)	(**)
2023-24	(.5)	(.5)	(*)	(*)	(**)	(**)
2024-25	(.5)	(.5)	(*)	(*)	(**)	(**)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Regulatory Fees

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 1193

List of affected Trust Funds:

Professional Regulation Trust Fund; FDLE Operating Trust Fund

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 08/05/2020): The Conference adopted the middle estimate for the state impact and the low (negative indeterminate) impact for the local fees.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(**)	(**)	(1.5)	(1.4)
2021-22	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(**)	(**)	(0.9)	(1.4)
2022-23	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(**)	(**)	(1.7)	(1.4)
2023-24	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(**)	(**)	(1.0)	(1.4)
2024-25	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(**)	(**)	(1.8)	(1.4)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees
Issue: DACS Inspection Fees
Bill Number(s): CS/HB 1275

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Pritchett; Davis; State Affairs Committee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriation Subcommittee

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2020

Date of Analysis: 8/4/2020

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) is required to inspect all amusement rides in Florida, except those at large parks with more than 1,000 employees and inspectors on staff. The Bureau of Fair Rides Inspection within DACS is required to inspect, investigate, and enforce the regulations related to amusement rides. All temporary amusement rides are inspected each time they are moved or set up at a new location, and permanent rides are inspected semiannually. All amusement rides are required to be permitted annually, required to undergo nondestructive testing for structural integrity, and must have an annual inspection by a professional engineer or qualified inspector.

To obtain a DACS inspection, the owner must submit a written request to DACS, on a DACS prescribed form. For permanent amusement rides, a request for inspection must be received by DACS at least 15 days before the owner's planned opening date, or before the expiration of the prior inspection certificate. For temporary amusement rides, the request for inspection must be received by DACS each time the amusement ride is set up or moved to a new location at least 14 days before the date of first intended use at the new location.

DACS is required by rule to establish fees to cover the costs and expenditures associated with the fair rides inspection program, including all direct and indirect costs. If there is not sufficient general revenue appropriated by the Legislature, the industry is required to pay for the remaining cost of the program.

Fees must be deposited in the General Inspection Trust Fund. Any owner of an amusement ride who has not paid all the fees required or who has any unpaid fine outstanding are prohibited from operating any amusement ride in this state until the fees and fines have been paid to DACS.

DACS has adopted the following fees:

1. Annual permit for any amusement ride: \$500.00
2. Annual permit for any Bungy jump: \$500.00
3. Inspection fee for each inspection of a kiddie amusement ride: \$45.00
4. Inspection fee for each inspection of a non-kiddie amusement ride: \$90.00
5. Inspection fee for each inspection of a super amusement ride: \$175.00
6. Inspection fee per go kart, in addition to the track inspection fee: \$10.00
7. Reinspection fee (return to site): \$500.00
8. Reinspection fee (return on-site): \$100.00
9. Fee to replace a lost U.S. Amusement Identification (USAID) plate: \$100.00
10. Fee per amusement ride for late inspection request: \$100.00
11. Fee per amusement ride for failure to cancel inspection request: \$100.00
12. Additional fee per amusement ride for inspection on weekend or state holiday: \$75.00

Regulation exemptions apply to a number of facilities, including museums or other institutions principally devoted to the exhibition of products of agriculture, industry, education, science, religion, or the arts. Exemptions also apply to conventions or trade shows for the sale or exhibit of amusement rides if there are a minimum of 15 amusement rides on display or exhibition, and if any operation of such amusement rides is limited to the registered attendees of the convention or trade show.

DACS may impose an administrative fine not exceeding \$2,500 if it finds that an amusement ride has operated or is operating in a manner or circumstance that represents a risk of injury to patrons, is in violation of an order of the department or of any court, or has a mechanical, structural, or electrical defect that affects patron safety, of which the owner or manager has knowledge, or, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have knowledge.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: DACS Inspection Fees

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 1275

DACS is authorized to establish by rule exemptions from the regulations on amusement rides for “non-motorized or human-powered amusement rides or coin-actuated amusement rides.

b. Proposed Change:

The bill adds an exemption from DACS inspection for permanent rides that prove they were inspected and certified by an accredited trade organization.

Under this bill, all of the following may be inspected by the department following a complaint or pursuant to an accident that is required to be reported, and exemptions may be removed if the exempted amusement ride is found to have been operating in a manner or circumstance that presents a risk or resulted in a serious injury to patrons:

1. Museums or other institutions principally devoted to the exhibition of products of agriculture, industry, education, science, religion, or the arts.
2. Conventions or trade shows for the sale or exhibit of amusement rides if there are a minimum of 15 amusement rides on display or exhibition, and if any operation of such amusement rides is limited to the registered attendees of the convention or trade show.

The bill increases the limit for administrative fines from \$2,500 to \$10,000 per violation and allows DACS to impose an additional \$10,000 fine for violations resulting in serious injury or death.

The bill broadens DACS’s rulemaking authority to establish exemptions for types of rides from the amusement ride regulations by deleting the restriction that such exemptions only apply to non-motorized or human-powered amusement rides or coin-actuated amusement rides.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

House Bill Final Analysis

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

According to DACS, the bill will have a negligible impact on revenue. We are forecasting that the bill will have an insignificant positive or negative impact.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			+/- ins.	+/- ins.		
2021-22			+/- ins.	+/- ins.		
2022-23			+/- ins.	+/- ins.		
2023-24			+/- ins.	+/- ins.		
2024-25			+/- ins.	+/- ins.		

List of affected Trust Funds: General Inspection Trust Fund

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 08/05/2020): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	0.0	0.0	+/- ins.	+/- ins.
2021-22	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	0.0	0.0	+/- ins.	+/- ins.
2022-23	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	0.0	0.0	+/- ins.	+/- ins.
2023-24	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	0.0	0.0	+/- ins.	+/- ins.
2024-25	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	+/- ins.	0.0	0.0	+/- ins.	+/- ins.