

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Homestead Exemption for Low Income Seniors

Bill Number(s): [CS for CS for HB597](#)

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Representative Woodson

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2021

Date of Analysis: June 14, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) and subsection (5) of section 196.075, Florida Statutes, current reads,

“(4) An ordinance granting an additional homestead exemption as authorized by this section must meet the following requirements:

“(d) It must require that a taxpayer claiming the exemption annually submit to the property appraiser, not later than March 1, a sworn statement of household income on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue.

“(5) The department must require by rule that the filing of the statement be supported by copies of any federal income tax returns for the prior year, any wage and earnings statements (W-2 forms), any request for an extension of time to file returns, and any other documents it finds necessary, for each member of the household, to be submitted for inspection by the property appraiser. The taxpayer’s sworn statement shall attest to the accuracy of the documents and grant permission to allow review of the documents if requested by the property appraiser. Submission of supporting documentation is not required for the renewal of an exemption under this section unless the property appraiser requests such documentation. Once the documents have been inspected by the property appraiser, they shall be returned to the taxpayer or otherwise destroyed. The property appraiser is authorized to generate random audits of the taxpayers’ sworn statements to ensure the accuracy of the household income reported. If so selected for audit, a taxpayer shall execute Internal Revenue Service Form 8821 or 4506, which authorizes the Internal Revenue Service to release tax information to the property appraiser’s office. All reviews conducted in accordance with this section shall be completed on or before June 1. The property appraiser may not grant or renew the exemption if the required documentation requested is not provided.”

b. Proposed Change:

This would amend these sections to read,

“(4) An ordinance granting an additional homestead exemption as authorized by this section must meet the following requirements:

“(d) It must require that a taxpayer claiming the exemption for the first time annually submit to the property appraiser, not later than March 1, a sworn statement of household income on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue.

“(5) The department must require by rule that the filing of the statement be supported by copies of any federal income tax returns for the prior year, any wage and earnings statements (W 2 forms), any request for an extension of time to file returns, and any other documents it finds necessary, for each member of the household, to be submitted for inspection by the property appraiser. The taxpayer’s sworn statement shall attest to the accuracy of the documents and grant permission to allow review of the documents if requested by the property appraiser. ~~Submission of supporting documentation is not required for the renewal of an exemption under this section unless the property appraiser requests such documentation.~~ Once the documents have been inspected by the property appraiser, they shall be returned to the taxpayer or otherwise destroyed. Annually, the property appraiser shall notify each taxpayer of the adjusted income limitation set forth in subsection (3). The taxpayer must notify the property appraiser by May 1 if his or her household income exceeds the most recent adjusted income limitation. The property appraiser ~~may conduct~~ is authorized to generate random audits of the taxpayers’ sworn statements to ensure the accuracy of the household income reported. If ~~so~~ selected for audit, a taxpayer shall execute Internal Revenue Service Form 8821 or 4506, which authorizes the Internal Revenue Service to release tax information to the property appraiser’s office. All reviews conducted in accordance with this section shall be completed on or before June 1. The property appraiser may not grant ~~or renew~~ the exemption if the required documentation requested is not provided.

“Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.”

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2018-2020 Real Property Rolls

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

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Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Homestead Exemption for Low Income Seniors

Bill Number(s): [CS for CS for HB597](#)

Parcels with one of the county or city adopted low income senior exemptions were identified on the 2018 NAL (real property) tax roll. These parcels were compared with parcels from the 2019 NAL to determine if the exemption had been removed during the period. In 2019, just over 25,000 parcels from the previous roll had their county low income senior exemption removed. A review of sales information on the 2019 NAL indicated that 8,164 exemptions had been removed due to the sale of the parcel. The remaining 17,608 parcels had exemptions removed for either loss of homestead status, failure to provide income verification or failure to meet the income threshold. A comparison of these parcels with the 2020 NAL shows that 1,260 parcels had the county low income senior exemption reinstated with the same owner as the 2018 roll. The assumption being that these owners may have failed to provide income documentation and temporarily lost exemption status in 2019.

The estimate only provides the impact of the restored county exemptions and ignores any parcels with city adopted low income senior exemptions.

Parcels with the exemption restored in 2020 were identified. The statewide non-school millage rate was applied and the results were calculated. There is no school tax impact since the exemption only reduces county taxable value. It is assumed that these parcels best estimate the number of parcels that would create a tax impact under the proposed change. No growth rate was applied.

The effective date of the change is July 1, 2021 and would be expected to make the first impact to the 2022 tax roll.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			0	\$(.44M)		
2022-23			\$(.44M)	\$(.44M)		
2023-24			\$(.44M)	\$(.44M)		
2024-25			\$(.44M)	\$(.44M)		
2025-26			\$(.44M)	\$(.44M)		

List of affected Trust Funds: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/26/2021): The Conference adopted a +/- indeterminate impact except for the first year's cash, which is zero. The Conference assumes existing penalty provisions will have an impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+/-	0.0	+/-
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Low Income Senior Exemptions - County Impact				
2					
3	2018 Parcels with County low income senior exemptions	230,950			
4	2018 Parcels with county low income senior exemptions removed in 2019	25,772			
5	Exemptions removed due to sale of parcel	8,164			
6	Exemptions removed with no sales identified	17,608			
7	County Senior Exemptions reinstated in 2020 (same owner as 2018)	1,260			
8					
9	Category	Number of Parcels - 2018 Exemption reinstated 2020	Exemption Value 2020	2020 Millage (Non-School)	Tax Impact
10	Sr Exemptions up to 50,000	1088	\$ 35,979,229	10.7629	\$ 387,241
11	Sr Exemptions - Fully exempt 25 year Residents	172	\$ 4,994,308	10.7629	\$ 53,753
12	Total	1260	\$ 40,973,537	10.7629	\$ 440,994
13					
14	* Low income senior exemptions adopted by individual cities will also have a tax impact if SB 1256 is implemented				
15	** Exemptions removed between 2019 & 2020 with no sale - 21,032 parcels				
16					
17					

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Article V

Issue: Clerks of the Circuit Court

Bill Number(s): CS CS SB 838

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Boyd

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2021

Date of Analysis: 06/14/2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Court Service Charges

Section 28.222, F.S. states that the clerk of the circuit court shall be the recorder of all instruments that he or she may be required or authorized by law to record in the county where he or she is clerk. Section 28.24, F.S. states that the clerk of the Circuit Court shall charge for services rendered in recording documents. These charges were increased by Ch. 2008-111, L.O.F.; however, section 47 of Ch. 2008-111, L.O.F. also stated that the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation may not approve increases to the clerk's budgets based on increased revenue generate under this act, effectively directing all additional revenue not otherwise specified to the General Revenue Fund. Ch. 2019-58, L.O.F. revised numerous statutes referencing the fines, fees, and charges increased by Ch. 2008-111 L.O.F. to specify that those fees are to be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. These changes were remedial and clarifying in nature.

Appellate Fees

Section 28.241, F.S. charges the following appellate fees: \$280 for appeals from County Court to Circuit Court to be distributed \$20 to GR and \$260 to Clerks and \$100 for appeals from County or Circuit Court to District Court of Appeals or Supreme Court to be distributed \$20 to GR and \$80 to Clerks. When Ch. 2019-58, L.O.F. revised numerous statutes to specify that the fee increases per Ch. 2008-111, L.O.F. were to be distributed to GR, the \$20 distribution was erroneously applied to the \$280 fee instead of the \$100 fee.

Payment Plans

Section 28.246, F.S. allows the clerk of the circuit court to accept partial payments for court related fees, service charges, costs, and fines. Section 28.42, F.S. requires the clerks of court to prepare and disseminate a manual of filing fees, service charges, costs and fines. Section 318.15, F.S. requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to immediately issue an order suspending the license of a person who fails to comply with civil penalties within the specified time period. Section 318.20, F.S. describes the notification form to be included with any uniform traffic citation. Section 322.245, F.S. allows for suspension of driver license for certain offenses. Section 775.083, F.S. describes the fines for certain criminal offenses.

Clerk of Court Funding

Section 28.35, F.S. lists the duties of the Clerks of Court Operations Corporation) CCOC. Section 28.36, F.S. describes the budget procedure to be followed by the CCOC when preparing Clerk's budgets. Section 28.37, F.S. states that no later than January 25 of each year, the clerks of the court shall remit to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund the cumulative excess of all fines, fees and charges, including transfers from the Clerks of Court Trust Fund, which exceeds the amount needed to meet their authorized budgets. No later than February 1, 2021 and February 1, 2022, the Department of Revenue shall transfer from the Clerk of Courts Trust Fund to the General Revenue Fund not less than 50% of the cumulative excess of all fines, fees and charges, provided the remaining balance in the Clerk of Courts Trust Fund may not be more than \$20 million. No Later than February 1, 2023 and each February 1 thereafter, the Department of Revenue shall transfer from the Clerk of Courts Trust Fund to the General Revenue Fund the cumulative excess of all fines, fees and charges. Section 40.29, F.S. requires the Justice Administrative Commission to provide funds to the clerks of court to compensate jurors for meals, lodging, and other costs.

b. Proposed Change:

Court Service Charges

Section 28.222, F.S. is revised so that the clerk, in his or her capacity as county recorder, must retain service charge payments under section 28.24, F.S. except for those that relate to court records or functions. Section 28.24, F.S. is revised to clarify that the Clerk/GR split for service charges within this section only applies when the service rendered is for a court function.

Appellate Fees

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Article V

Issue: Clerks of the Circuit Court

Bill Number(s): CS CS SB 838

Effective July 1, 2021, section 28.241, F.S. is revised to clarify that from the \$100 fee for appeals from County or Circuit Court to District Court of Appeals or Supreme Court, \$20 is to be distributed to GR. In addition, the bill deletes language which directs \$20 from the \$280 fee for appeals from County Court to Circuit Court.

Payment Plans

Section 28.246, F.S. is revised to state it is the responsibility of an individual who is released from incarceration and has outstanding court obligations to contact the clerk within 30 days after release to either pay the obligation or establish a payment plan, the terms of which are to be established by the clerk. 28.42, F.S. is revised so that by October 1, 2021 the CCOC shall develop a uniform payment plan form. By January 1, 2022 each clerk shall use the uniform payment plan form. Section 318.15, F.S. is revised so that the order issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to suspend the driver license of a person who fails to comply with civil penalties shall inform the person that he or she may contact the clerk of court to establish a payment plan. Section 318.20, F.S. is revised to require that the notification form to be included with any uniform traffic citation include information on paying the civil penalty to the clerk of court and the ability to establish a payment plan. Section 322.245, F.S. is revised to require that the driver license suspension order for certain offenses include information on paying the civil penalty to the clerk of court and the ability to establish a payment plan. Section 775.083, F.S. is revised to state that a person who has been ordered to pay certain criminal court obligations shall immediately contact the clerk of court to either pay the obligation in full or apply for enrollment in a payment plan.

Clerk of Court Funding

Section 28.35, F.S. is revised to conform to changes made elsewhere in the bill. Section 28.36, F.S. is revised to allow the CCOC to establish and manage a reserve account within the Clerks of Court Trust Fund which must not exceed 16% of the total budget authority for the clerks of court. Section 28.37, F.S. is revised so that no later than February 1, 2022 and each February 1 thereafter, the Department of Revenue shall transfer 50% of the cumulative excess of the original revenue projection from the Clerks of Courts Trust Fund to the General Revenue Fund. The remainder may be used in the development of the total combined budgets of the clerks. A minimum of 10% of the remaining clerk's portion must be held in reserve until such funds reach an amount equal to 16% of the total budget authority from the current county fiscal year. Section 40.29, F.S. is revised to change the administrative procedures whereby the Justice Administrative Commission provides funds to the clerks of court to compensate jurors for meals, lodging, and other costs.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Phone and email contact with CCOC staff

Agency analysis for HB 903 prepared by CCOC and Florida Court Clerks and Comptrollers (FCCC) staff

Article V REC held 03/03/21 and conference history

CCOC Bill Analysis for HB 31/SB 382 prepared 1/29/21

Justice Administration Commission Bill Analysis for SB 382 prepared 01/22/21

REC Impact Analysis for CSCS HB 337 prepared 6/12/2019

REC Impact Analysis for HB 7059 prepared 02/14/2020

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Court Service Charges

Changes made to section 28.222 F.S. and section 28.24, F.S. are consistent with current administration of these service charges and fees. Thus, there is no impact.

Appellate Fees

In regards to the \$20 GR portion of the \$100 fee for appeals from County or Circuit Court to the District Court of Appeals or Supreme Court, changes made to section 28.241, F.S. are consistent with current administration of this fee. Thus, there is no impact. There will be a negative impact to GR and positive impact to Clerks from deleting the \$20 GR portion of the \$280 fee for appeals from County Court to Circuit Court. To calculate this amount, historical transactions of the \$80 appellate fee were calculated for the fiscal years 2014-15 through 2019-20. The \$80 fee applies to both appeals from County Court and appeals from Circuit Court. To isolate the County Court appellate transactions, the County Court percentage of the \$295 filing fee (41.3%) was applied to the derived \$80 fee transactions. This amount was further adjusted to account for the increased appellate jurisdiction for Circuit Courts effective January 1, 2023 per Ch. 2019-58, L.O.F. To make this adjustment, the \$195 filing fee shifted to County Courts was accessed from the most recent Article V REC and divided by \$195 to calculate shifted filings. Next, the 3.4% appellate rate from the REC Impact

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Article V

Issue: Clerks of the Circuit Court

Bill Number(s): CS CS SB 838

Analysis for CS CS HB 337, prepared 6/12/2019, was applied to the shifted filings to calculate shifted appeals. Shifted appeals and the previously calculated appellate cases originating from County Court were added together to get a total forecast for appellate cases which would potentially be impacted by the bill. Ch. 2020-61, L.O.F. stated that the Circuit Courts will no longer have jurisdiction over appeals from County Court with certain exceptions effective January 1, 2021. The adopted REC Impact Analysis for that language assumed that 95% of appellate cases originating in the County Courts would shift from the Circuit Court to the District court of Appeals. Thus, the percentage of appellate cases originating in the County Court which would be appealed to the Circuit Court is assumed to be 5%. Applying the \$20 fee to the 5% remaining cases which would experience the fee shift yield an insignificant positive impact to the Clerks and an insignificant impact to GR.

Payment Plans

The bill makes the following changes to payment plans:

- If an individual was incarcerated, provides for a 30 day grace period after release for initiation of a payment plan.
- Provides for the creation of a statewide standard payment plan form.
- Requires certain driver license suspensions include information about payment plans
- Requires that uniform traffic citations include information that the person may contact the clerk of court to establish a payment plan.
- Requires a person ordered to pay certain criminal court obligations immediately contact the clerk of court to either pay the obligation in full or apply for enrollment in a payment plan.

While the bill aims to strengthen and standardize the language associated with court related payment plans, with lack of data regarding the current status of various payments plans (i.e. amount being paid, length of the plan, original fine amount, etc.) the impact is indeterminate. Further, some of the changes (such as including information about payment plans with traffic citations) will likely increase collections of court obligations while others will be either negative or result in no change. When considering all of the changes to payment plans, the positive impacts will likely exceed the rest, resulting in a net indeterminate positive impact.

Clerks of Court Funding

The bill changes the amount transferred from the Clerks of Courts Trust Fund to the General Revenue Fund starting February 1, 2023 from all of the cumulative excess to 50% of the cumulative excess. The current Article V REC does not account for amounts received in excess of clerk's budgets beyond the most recent budget, which in this case would be the 2020-21 local fiscal year budget used to calculate the transfer occurring during the 2021-22 state fiscal year. If there is no excess revenue, then the impact would be zero. If there is excess revenue, the transfer would be half instead of all – resulting in a negative impact to GR and positive impact to the Clerks of Court Trust Fund and the Clerks Fine and Forfeiture Funds. The two scenarios below use the most recent Article V REC to assist with understanding potential impacts:

- The local fiscal year 2019-20 budget was \$431.0 million. The local fiscal year actual revenue was \$377.1 million, resulting in a negative cumulative excess and no transfer from the Clerks to GR for state fiscal year 2020-21. If the same circumstances were to occur during local fiscal year 2021-22, the impact to state fiscal year 2022-23 from this bill would be \$0.0.
- The local fiscal year 2020-21 budget was \$410.0 million. The local fiscal year actual revenue is forecasted to be \$418.3 million, resulting in \$8.3 million excess. If the same circumstances were to occur during local fiscal year 2021-22, the state fiscal year 2022-23 transfer to GR would be the entire \$8.3 million in current law and \$4.15 million according to the changes in this bill, resulting in a negative impact to GR and positive to local/state trust.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Appellate Fees

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(*)	(*)		
2022-23			(*)	(*)		
2023-24			(*)	(*)		
2024-25			(*)	(*)		
2025-26			(*)	(*)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Article V

Issue: Clerks of the Circuit Court

Bill Number(s): CS CS SB 838

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			*	*		
2022-23			*	*		
2023-24			*	*		
2024-25			*	*		
2025-26			*	*		

Payment Plans

GR/Trust/ Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			**	**		
2022-23			**	**		
2023-24			**	**		
2024-25			**	**		
2025-26			**	**		

Clerks of Court Funding

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			0	(**)		
2022-23			0/(**)	(**)		
2023-24			0/(**)	(**)		
2024-25			0/(**)	(**)		
2025-26			0/(**)	(**)		

Local/ Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			0	**		
2022-23			0/**	**		
2023-24			0/**	**		
2024-25			0/**	**		
2025-26			0/**	**		

List of affected Trust Funds:

Various state and local trust funds

General Revenue Fund

Clerks of Court Trust Fund

Clerk's Fine and Forfeiture Funds

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

Appellate Fees

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
2022-23	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
2023-24	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
2024-25	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
2025-26	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Article V

Issue: Clerks of the Circuit Court

Bill Number(s): CS CS SB 838

Payment Plans

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2022-23	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2023-24	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2024-25	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2025-26	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Clerks of Court Funding

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	(**)	0.0	**	0.0	**	0.0	0.0
2022-23	0/(**)	(**)	0/**	**	0/**	**	0.0	0.0
2023-24	0/(**)	(**)	0/**	**	0/**	**	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0/(**)	(**)	0/**	**	0/**	**	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0/(**)	(**)	0/**	**	0/**	**	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Section 28.241 History					
2		Before Ch 2008-111	After Ch 2008-111	After 2017 SB 2506	After 2019 HB 337	SB 382/HB 31
3	Appellate Filing Fee: County Court to Circuit Court					
4	Total Fee	\$ 250	\$ 280	\$ 280	\$ 280	\$ 280
5	GR	\$ 50	\$ 80	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ -
6	Clerks	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 280	\$ 260	\$ 280
7						
8	GR Change		\$ 30	\$ (80)	\$ 20	\$ (20)
9	Clerk Change		\$ -	\$ 80	\$ (20)	\$ 20
10						
11	Appellate Filing Fee: Circuit Court to DCA or Supreme Court					
12	Total Fee	\$ 50	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
13	GR	\$ 50	\$ 100	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20
14	Clerks	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 80
15						
16	GR Change		\$ 50	\$ (80)	\$ -	\$ -
17	Clerk Change		\$ -	\$ 80	\$ -	\$ -

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	CS CS SB 838 Apellate Fees Impact					
2	Assumptions (based on FY 2019-20)					
3		\$295 filing fee	% of Total			
4	County	\$ 59,819,814	41.3%			
5	Circuit	\$ 85,194,708	58.7%			
6	Total	\$ 145,014,523				
7						
8	History					
9		\$80 to GR/Clerks	Fee Amount	Transactions	41.3% Lower Court	
10	2014-15	\$ 562,696	\$ 80	7,034	2,901	
11	2015-16	\$ 533,313	\$ 80	6,666	2,750	
12	2016-17	\$ 509,589	\$ 80	6,370	2,628	
13	2017-18*	\$ 379,613	\$ 80	4,745	1,957	
14	2018-19	\$ 318,859	\$ 80	3,986	1,644	
15	2019-20	\$ 307,798	\$ 80	3,847	1,587	
16	*80 fee shifted from GR to Clerks					
17						
18	Jurisdiction Shift per 2019 HB 337					
19		\$195 Nonforeclosure	\$195 Foreclosure	Shifted Filings	Shifted Appeals (3.4%)	
20	2022-23	\$ 7,351,266	\$ 1,923,235	47,562	1,617	
21	2023-24	\$ 8,892,175	\$ 3,273,502	62,388	2,121	
22	2024-25	\$ 8,812,553	\$ 3,181,249	61,507	2,091	
23	2025-26	\$ 8,743,972	\$ 3,236,962	61,441	2,089	
24						
25	Impact with Jurisdiction Shift per 2019 HB 337					
26		Clerk's F&FF Other 142.02	Growth Rate	Transactions	Plus Shifted Appeals per 2019 HB 337	Total County Court Appeals
27	2020-21	\$ 242,093,399	-3.9%	1,525		1,525
28	2021-22	\$ 249,886,145	3.2%	1,575		1,575
29	2022-23	\$ 257,431,381	3.0%	1,622	1,617	3,239
30	2023-24	\$ 261,484,521	1.6%	1,648	2,121	3,769
31	2024-25	\$ 264,357,578	1.1%	1,666	2,091	3,757
32	2025-26	\$ 266,040,500	0.6%	1,676	2,089	3,765
33	*Note bill is effective 7/1/2021. 2020-21 impact shown for calculation purposes only.					
34						
35	Impact Assuming 5% of Appeals from County Court are to Circuit Court					
36		5% of Appeals from County Court	Loss to GR	Gain to Clerks		
37	2021-22	79	\$ (1,580)	\$ 1,580		
38	2022-23	162	\$ (3,240)	\$ 3,240		
39	2023-24	188	\$ (3,760)	\$ 3,760		
40	2024-25	188	\$ (3,760)	\$ 3,760		
41	2025-26	188	\$ (3,760)	\$ 3,760		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Beverage Taxes and Fees

Issue: Craft Distilleries

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB 46

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Senator Hutson

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2021

Date of Analysis: June 14, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Per s.565.03(1), F.S., a “distillery” is a manufacturer of distilled spirits, and a “craft distillery” is a licensed distillery that produces 75,000 or fewer gallons of distilled spirits per calendar year on its premises. All distilleries must pay a state license tax for each plant or branch operating in Florida. Distilleries pay \$4,000 annually for the license tax and craft distilleries pay \$1,000. The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (ABT) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation administers and enforces the Beverage Law, which regulates the manufacture, distribution, and sale of wine, beer, and liquor.

A craft distillery is permitted to sell branded products distilled on premises that are filled at the distillery and sold for off-premises consumption. Sales must occur at the distillery’s souvenir gift shop. A craft distillery must submit beverage excise taxes on distilled spirits sold to consumers in its monthly report to ABT.

The Community Redevelopment Act of 1969 authorizes a county or municipality to create a community redevelopment agency (CRA) as a means of redeveloping areas that are experiencing economic distress or endangerment to life or property and in which two or more of the factors listed in s. 163.340(8), F.S., are present.

b. Proposed Change:

Exemption for Vendor’s License – The bill creates s.565.02 (12), F.S. to provide a quota license exemption for craft distilleries to qualify for a vendor’s license for the sale of beer, wine, and liquor from other manufacturers. Alcoholic beverages purchased from other manufacturers must be obtained from a licensed distributor and must be consumed on the premises of the craft distillery. Also, the craft distillery must be located on a property within a Destination Entertainment Venue (DEV) and must be in operation and open for tours during normal business hours at least 5 days a week. The bill defines a destination entertainment venue (DEV) as a venue located in a designated community redevelopment area (CRA). The DEV must be:

- Located in a designated CRA authorized under an adopted community redevelopment plan to support urban redevelopment and economic development;
- Owned by a person or a consortium of persons having a direct or indirect ownership interest in a craft distillery located within the destination entertainment venue;
- Served by multimodal transportation options;
- Located within a contiguous area of at least 15 acres that contains indoor and outdoor event venues with capacities of 150 and 1,000 people, respectively, and one or more licensed craft distilleries with identical ownerships.

All craft distilleries licensed as a vendor in a CRA must be located within the same DEV, share identical ownership, and distill, blend, or rectify at least 50,000 gallons of blended product per calendar year. No more than three craft distilleries may be licensed as a vendor in a CRA. Craft distilleries licensed as a vendor are prohibited from making package sales for off-premises consumption or making deliveries or shipments of alcoholic beverages, except as authorized in s. 565.03, F.S.

Craft Distillery Requirements - The bill amends s.565.03, F.S. by increasing the production limit for distilleries to qualify as craft distilleries from 75,000 gallons per year to 250,000 gallons per year. Craft distilleries may also sell up to 75,000 gallons of branded products distilled, rectified, or blended on the craft distillery’s premises directly to consumers each year. Sales may only be sold by the drink for consumption on the premises or by the package in factory-sealed containers for consumption off the premises, and may only be sold in the craft distillery’s souvenir gift shop or tasting room. The bill prohibits craft distilleries from shipping products to customers and clarifies that sales made directly to customers may only

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Beverage Taxes and Fees

Issue: Craft Distilleries

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB 46

be face-to-face transactions. In addition, it authorizes craft distilleries to conduct tastings and sales of distilled spirits produced by the craft distilleries at Florida fairs, trade shows, farmers markets, expositions, and festivals.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Monthly Liquor Manufacturer Tax data from DBPR

DBPR data for gallons produced by each distillery and craft distillery in 2020

License data for the number of current and active distillery and craft distillery licenses.

Section 3: Methodology

There are currently 76 distillery licenses issued by DBPR in the state of Florida; 68 of which are licensed as craft distilleries. According to DBPR data, five of the licenses not currently designated as a craft distillery are eligible to seek the designation based on reported production levels. Two licenses are affiliated and produce in excess of both the craft production threshold in current law and the 250,000 gallon craft production threshold proposed by this bill. Therefore, there are no significant changes in license fee revenue anticipated as a result of changes made by this bill.

Only one craft distillery meets all the requirements for the vendor's license exemption proposed by the bill.

There may be an increase in alcoholic beverage sales revenue from provisions in the bill that allow craft distilleries to sell branded products to consumers by the drink for consumption on premises and to conduct tastings and sales of distilled spirits at Florida fairs, trade shows, farmers markets, expositions, and festivals. However, data is not available to determine how much of an increase in sales revenue will result from the changes made by this provision, therefore a positive indeterminate impact is recommended.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			**	**		
2022-23			**	**		
2023-24			**	**		
2024-25			**	**		
2025-26			**	**		

List of affected Trust Funds:

Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021): The Conference adopted a positive insignificant impact to the ABT TF and to sales tax.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2022-23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2023-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2024-25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2025-26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Documentary Stamp Tax

Issue: Distribution

Bill Number(s): SB 2512

☐ Entire Bill

☒ Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Fischer

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2021

Date of Analysis: 06/14/2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** After the distributions to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, GR service charge, and the DOR administration cost, the current law requires that 24.18442 percent of the remainder of the taxes collected or \$541.75 million, whichever is less, is paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Transportation Trust Fund, \$75 million of which must be transferred to the General Revenue (s. 201.15(4)(a), F.S.); eleven and twenty-four hundredths percent of the remainder is paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund, the first \$35 million of which shall be transferred to the State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (s. 201.15(4)(c), F.S.); and twelve and ninety-three hundredths percent of the remainder shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund, the first \$40 million of which shall be transferred to the State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (s. 201.15(4)(d), F.S.).
- b. Proposed Change:** Section 1 of the bill amends s. 201.15(4) to reduce the percentage of distribution to the STTF from 24.18442 percent to 20.5453 percent, to change the cap to \$466.75 million from \$541.75 million and to move the \$75 million transfer to the GR Fund from the STTF (s. 201.15(4)(a), F.S.). It also redirects the distribution to reduce the percentage of the first distribution to the State Housing Trust Fund from 11.24 percent to 4.5 percent (s. 201.15(4)(c), F.S.); to reduce the percentage of the second distribution to the State Housing Trust Fund from 12.93 percent to 5.20254 percent (s. 201.15(4)(d), F.S.); to move and combine the \$35 million and \$40 million transfers to the SEED Trust Fund into a separate provision (s. 201.15(4)(f), F.S.); to create a distribution of 5.4175 percent of the remainder to the Resilient Florida Trust Fund; and to create a distribution of 5.4175 percent of the remainder to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

General Revenue Conference – Documentary Stamp Tax Conference Results

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Documentary Stamp Tax distribution – current distribution formulas are revised and new ones are added for the Resilient Florida Trust Fund and the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			\$6.8 m/(\$6.8 m)	\$6.8 m/(\$6.8 m)		
2022-23			\$9.9 m/(\$9.9 m)	\$9.9 m/(\$9.9 m)		
2023-24			\$9.8 m/(\$9.8 m)	\$9.8 m/(\$9.8 m)		
2024-25			\$9.3 m/(\$9.3 m)	\$9.3 m/(\$9.3 m)		
2025-26			\$11.8 m/(\$11.8 m)	\$11.8 m/(\$11.8 m)		

List of affected Trust Funds:

STTF, SHTF, RFTF, WPSPTF, GR

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Documentary Stamp Tax

Issue: Distribution

Bill Number(s): SB 2512

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	6.8	6.8	(6.8)	(6.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022-23	9.9	9.9	(9.9)	(9.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023-24	9.8	9.8	(9.8)	(9.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	9.3	9.3	(9.3)	(9.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	11.8	11.8	(11.8)	(11.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	123456789101112131415161718192021																								
	Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions (Millions) General Revenue Conference, March 2021																								
1	Statutory %s	\$ Cap	F.S Reference	Description	2019-20*	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2038-38	2038-39	2039-40
2				Total Collection	2874.9	3718.0	3509.7	3578.5	3675.0	3778.0	3887.5	4000.3	4116.3	4239.8	4367.1	4498.0	4633.0	4771.9	4915.0	5062.4	5214.3	5370.7	5531.8	5697.7	5868.6
3			201.15	DOR Admin Cost	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
4																									
5				Remainder available for distribution	2862.7	3708.2	3499.9	3568.7	3665.3	3768.2	3877.7	3990.5	4106.5	4230.0	4357.3	4488.2	4623.2	4762.1	4905.2	5052.7	5204.5	5360.9	5522.0	5687.9	5858.8
6																									
7			(1)	Debt Service (deposited to LATF)	156.3	157.6	136.1	125.0	104.8	104.8	81.3	60.9	44.4	24.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
8				- Florida Forever	134.9	134.9	113.4	102.3	82.1	82.1	65.2	44.8	34.9	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9				- Everglades Restoration Bonds Prior to July 1, 2016	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	16.1	16.1	9.5	9.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
10			(2)	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (1+2+3+4+5+6)	788.4	1066.1	1018.9	1052.7	1104.7	1138.7	1198.4	1256.0	1310.8	1371.0	1431.0	1474.2	1518.7	1568.1	1615.3	1664.0	1714.1	1765.7	1818.9	1873.6	1930.0
11	25.00%	200.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	1. Everglades Projects / Comp Everglades Rest Plan	197.1	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
12			375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ South Florida Water Management District	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0																
13	76.50%	100.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Planning, Engineering and Construction	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0														
14			375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Remaining Everglades Purposes	65.1	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	100.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
15	7.60%	50.00	375.041(3)(b)2.	2. Spring Restoration, Protection & Management	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
16			375.041(3)(b)3.	3. Lake Apopka / St. Johns Water Management District	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0													
17			375.041(3)(b)	4. Debt Service / Bonds Post July 1, 2016 [pursuant to 375.041(3)(b)]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18		64.00	375.041(3)(b)4.	5. Everglades Trust Fund	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
19			Residual	6. Uncommitted Cash Based on Statutory Provisions	472.3	747.1	699.9	733.7	785.7	819.7	879.4	942.0	996.8	1057.0	1117.0	1160.2	1204.7	1254.1	1301.3	1350.0	1400.1	1451.7	1504.9	1559.6	1616.0
20	33.00%		(3)	Total to Land Acquisition Trust Fund	944.7	1223.7	1155.0	1177.7	1209.5	1243.5	1279.7	1316.9	1355.2	1395.9	1437.9	1481.1	1525.6	1571.5	1618.7	1667.4	1717.5	1769.1	1822.3	1877.0	1933.4
21																									
22				Remainder	1918.0	2484.5	2344.9	2391.0	2455.7	2524.7	2598.1	2673.7	2751.4	2834.1	2919.4	3007.1	3097.5	3190.6	3286.5	3385.3	3487.0	3591.8	3699.7	3810.9	3925.4
23	8.00%		215.20(1)	General Revenue Service Charge	154.2	199.5	188.4	192.1	197.2	202.8	208.6	214.7	220.9	227.5	234.3	241.4	248.6	256.0	263.7	271.6	279.7	288.1	296.8	305.7	314.8
24			201.15(4)	Net Available for Distribution	1763.8	2285.0	2156.6	2199.0	2258.5	2321.9	2389.5	2459.0	2530.5	2606.6	2685.0	2765.8	2848.9	2934.6	3022.8	3113.7	3207.3	3303.7	3403.0	3505.2	3610.6
25	STTF																								
26		75.00	(a)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	24.18%	541.75	(a)	State Transportation Trust Fund	351.6	466.8	446.6	456.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8
28	GDTF	0.15%	3.25	(b)	Grants and Donations Trust Fund (DEO)	2.6	3.250	3.140	3.200	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250
29	SHTF	35.00	(c)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
30	11.24%	5.62%	(c)	State Housing Trust Fund	81.6	110.9	103.7	106.1	109.4	113.0	116.8	120.7	124.7	129.0	133.4	137.9	142.6	147.4	152.4	157.5	162.8	168.2	173.8	179.5	185.4
31	5.62%		(c)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	81.6	110.9	103.7	106.1	109.4	113.0	116.8	120.7	124.7	129.0	133.4	137.9	142.6	147.4	152.4	157.5	162.8	168.2	173.8	179.5	185.4
32	SHTF	40.00	(d)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
33	12.93%	1.62%	(d)	State Housing Trust Fund	23.5	31.9	29.9	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.6	34.7	35.9	37.1	38.4	39.7	41.1	42.4	43.9	45.3	46.8	48.4	50.0	51.7	53.4
34	11.31%		(d)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	164.6	223.5	209.0	213.8	220.5	227.7	235.3	243.2	251.3	259.9	268.8	277.9	287.3	297.0	307.0	317.3	327.9	338.8	350.0	361.6	373.5
35	GITF	0.02%	0.30	(e)	General Inspection Trust Fund	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
36				Total to Trust Funds (Except LATF)	780.7	1022.6	971.2	991.8	1016.2	1031.5	1047.8	1064.6	1081.9	1100.3	1119.3	1138.8	1158.9	1179.6	1200.9	1222.9	1245.5	1268.8	1292.8	1317.5	1343.0
37																									
38			(6)	Remainder To General Revenue Fund	983.1	1262.4	1185.3	1207.2	1242.3	1290.4	1341.6	1394.4	1448.6	1506.3	1565.8	1627.0	1690.0	1755.0	1821.9	1890.8	1961.8	2034.9	2110.2	2187.7	2267.6

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	Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions (Millions) SB2512 (Effective Date: July 1, 2021)																								
1	Statutory %s	\$ Cap	F.S Reference	Description	2019-20*	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2038-38	2038-39	2039-40
2				Total Collection	2874.9	3718.0	3509.7	3578.5	3675.0	3778.0	3887.5	4000.3	4116.3	4239.8	4367.1	4498.0	4633.0	4771.9	4915.0	5062.4	5214.3	5370.7	5531.8	5697.7	5868.6
3			201.15	DOR Admin Cost	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
4																									
5				Remainder available for distribution	2862.7	3708.2	3499.9	3568.7	3665.3	3768.2	3877.7	3990.5	4106.5	4230.0	4357.3	4488.2	4623.2	4762.1	4905.2	5052.7	5204.5	5360.9	5522.0	5687.9	5858.8
6																									
7			(1)	Debt Service (deposited to LATF)	156.3	157.6	136.1	125.0	104.8	104.8	81.3	60.9	44.4	24.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
8				- Florida Forever	134.9	134.9	113.4	102.3	82.1	82.1	65.2	44.8	34.9	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9				- Everglades Restoration Bonds Prior to July 1, 2016	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	16.1	16.1	9.5	9.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
10			(2)	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (1+2+3+4+5+6)	788.4	1066.1	1018.9	1052.7	1104.7	1138.7	1198.4	1256.0	1310.8	1371.0	1431.0	1474.2	1518.7	1568.1	1615.3	1664.0	1714.1	1765.7	1818.9	1873.6	1930.0
11	25.00%	200.00		375.041(3)(b)1. 1. Everglades Projects / Comp Everglades Rest Plan	197.1	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
12				375.041(3)(b)1. +++ South Florida Water Management District	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0																
13	76.50%	100.00		375.041(3)(b)1. +++ Planning, Engineering and Construction	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0														
14				375.041(3)(b)1. +++ Remaining Everglades Purposes	65.1	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
15	7.60%	50.00		375.041(3)(b)2. 2. Spring Restoration, Protection & Management	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
16				375.041(3)(b)3. 3. Lake Apopka / St. Johns Water Management District	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0													
17				375.041(3)(b) 4. Debt Service / Bonds Post July 1, 2016 [pursuant to 375.041(3)(b)]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18		64.00		375.041(3)(b)4. 5. Everglades Trust Fund	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
19			Residual	6. Uncommitted Cash Based on Statutory Provisions	472.3	747.1	699.9	733.7	785.7	819.7	879.4	942.0	996.8	1057.0	1117.0	1160.2	1204.7	1254.1	1301.3	1350.0	1400.1	1451.7	1504.9	1559.6	1616.0
20	33.00%		(3)	Total to Land Acquisition Trust Fund	944.7	1223.7	1155.0	1177.7	1209.5	1243.5	1279.7	1316.9	1355.2	1395.9	1437.9	1481.1	1525.6	1571.5	1618.7	1667.4	1717.5	1769.1	1822.3	1877.0	1933.4
21																									
22				Remainder	1918.0	2484.5	2344.9	2391.0	2455.7	2524.7	2598.1	2673.7	2751.4	2834.1	2919.4	3007.1	3097.5	3190.6	3286.5	3385.3	3487.0	3591.8	3699.7	3810.9	3925.4
23	8.00%		215.20(1)	General Revenue Service Charge	154.2	199.5	188.4	192.1	197.2	202.8	208.6	214.7	220.9	227.5	234.3	241.4	248.6	256.0	263.7	271.6	279.7	288.1	296.8	305.7	314.8
24			201.15(4)	Net Available for Distribution	1763.8	2285.0	2156.6	2199.0	2258.5	2321.9	2389.5	2459.0	2530.5	2606.6	2685.0	2765.8	2848.9	2934.6	3022.8	3113.7	3207.3	3303.7	3403.0	3505.2	3610.6
25	STTF																								
26		0.00	(a)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	20.55%	466.75	(a)	State Transportation Trust Fund	351.6	466.8	443.1	451.8	464.0	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8	466.8
28	GDTF	0.15%	(b)	Grants and Donations Trust Fund (DEO)	2.6	3.250	3.140	3.200	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250
29	SHTF	0.00		State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	4.50%	2.25%	(c)	State Housing Trust Fund	81.6	110.9	48.5	49.5	50.8	52.2	53.8	55.3	56.9	58.7	60.4	62.2	64.1	66.0	68.0	70.1	72.2	74.3	76.6	78.9	81.2
31		2.25%	(c)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	81.6	110.9	48.5	49.5	50.8	52.2	53.8	55.3	56.9	58.7	60.4	62.2	64.1	66.0	68.0	70.1	72.2	74.3	76.6	78.9	81.2
32	SHTF	0.00		State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	5.20%	0.65%	(d)	State Housing Trust Fund	23.5	31.9	14.0	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.8	23.5
34		4.55%	(d)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	164.6	223.5	98.2	100.1	102.8	105.7	108.8	111.9	115.2	118.7	122.2	125.9	129.7	133.6	137.6	141.7	146.0	150.4	154.9	159.6	164.4
35	GITF	0.02%	(e)	General Inspection Trust Fund	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
36	SEEDTF	75.00	(f)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	n/a	n/a	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
37	RFTF	5.42%	(g)		n/a	n/a	116.8	119.1	122.4	125.8	129.5	133.2	137.1	141.2	145.5	149.8	154.3	159.0	163.8	168.7	173.8	179.0	184.4	189.9	195.6
38	WPSPTF	5.42%	(h)		n/a	n/a	116.8	119.1	122.4	125.8	129.5	133.2	137.1	141.2	145.5	149.8	154.3	159.0	163.8	168.7	173.8	179.0	184.4	189.9	195.6
39				Total to Trust Funds (Except LATF)	780.7	1022.6	964.4	981.9	1006.4	1022.2	1036.0	1050.3	1065.0	1080.6	1096.7	1113.3	1130.4	1148.0	1166.1	1184.8	1204.0	1223.8	1244.2	1265.2	1286.8
40																									
41			(6)	Remainder To General Revenue Fund	983.1	1262.4	1192.2	1217.1	1252.1	1299.8	1353.4	1408.7	1465.5	1526.0	1588.3	1652.4	1718.5	1786.6	1856.7	1928.9	2003.3	2079.9	2158.8	2240.0	2323.7

					3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions (Millions) Impact of SB2512																						
1	Statutory %	\$ Cap	F.S Reference	Description	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2038-38	2038-39	2039-40
2				Total Collection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3			201.15	DOR Admin Cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4																							
5				Remainder available for distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6																							
7			(1)	Debt Service (deposited to LATF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8				- Florida Forever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9				- Everglades Restoration Bonds Prior to July 1, 2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10			(2)	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (1+2+3+4+5+6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	25.00%	200.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	1. Everglades Projects / Comp Everglades Rest Plan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12			375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ South Florida Water Management District	0.0	0.0	0.0																
13	76.50%	100.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Planning, Engineering and Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
14			375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Remaining Everglades Purposes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	7.60%	50.00	375.041(3)(b)2.	2. Spring Restoration, Protection & Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16			375.041(3)(b)3.	3. Lake Apopka / St. Johns Water Management District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
17			375.041(3)(b)	4. Debt Service / Bonds Post July 1, 2016 [pursuant to 375.041(3)(b)]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18		64.00	375.041(3)(b)4.	5. Everglades Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19			Residual	6. Uncommitted Cash Based on Statutory Provisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	33.00%		(3)	Total to Land Acquisition Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21																							
22				Remainder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	8.00%		215.20(1)	General Revenue Service Charge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24			201.15(4)	Net Available for Distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	STTF																						
26		0.00	(a)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	20.55%	466.75	(a)	State Transportation Trust Fund	-3.5	-5.0	-2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	GDTF	0.15%	(b)	Grants and Donations Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	SHTF	0.00		State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0
30	4.50%	2.25%	(c)	State Housing Trust Fund	-55.2	-56.6	-58.6	-60.8	-63.0	-65.4	-67.8	-70.3	-73.0	-75.7	-78.5	-81.4	-84.4	-87.4	-90.6	-93.8	-97.2	-100.6	-104.2
31	2.25%		(c)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	-55.2	-56.6	-58.6	-60.8	-63.0	-65.4	-67.8	-70.3	-73.0	-75.7	-78.5	-81.4	-84.4	-87.4	-90.6	-93.8	-97.2	-100.6	-104.2
32	SHTF	0.00		State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0
33	5.20%	0.65%	(d)	State Housing Trust Fund	-15.8	-16.2	-16.8	-17.4	-18.1	-18.8	-19.4	-20.2	-20.9	-21.7	-22.5	-23.4	-24.2	-25.1	-26.0	-26.9	-27.9	-28.9	-29.9
34	4.55%		(d)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	-110.8	-113.7	-117.7	-122.0	-126.6	-131.3	-136.1	-141.2	-146.6	-152.0	-157.6	-163.4	-169.4	-175.5	-181.9	-188.4	-195.1	-202.0	-209.1
35	GITF	0.02%	(e)	General Inspection Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	SEEDTF	75.00	(f)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
37	RFTF	5.42%	(g)		116.8	119.1	122.4	125.8	129.5	133.2	137.1	141.2	145.5	149.8	154.3	159.0	163.8	168.7	173.8	179.0	184.4	189.9	195.6
38	WPSPTF	5.42%	(h)		116.8	119.1	122.4	125.8	129.5	133.2	137.1	141.2	145.5	149.8	154.3	159.0	163.8	168.7	173.8	179.0	184.4	189.9	195.6
39				Total to Trust Funds (Except LATF)	-6.8	-9.9	-9.8	-9.4	-11.8	-14.3	-16.9	-19.7	-22.6	-25.5	-28.5	-31.6	-34.8	-38.1	-41.5	-45.0	-48.6	-52.3	-56.2
40																							
41			(6)	Remainder To General Revenue Fund	6.8	9.9	9.8	9.3	11.8	14.3	16.9	19.7	22.6	25.5	28.5	31.6	34.8	38.1	41.5	45.0	48.6	52.3	56.2

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: State Agency Law Enforcement Radio System

Bill Number(s): SB 2510

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Stargel

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2021

Date of Analysis: 06/14/2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 318.18 (17), F.S. imposes a \$3 surcharge on all criminal offenses listed in section 318.17, F.S. and all nonmoving traffic violations under chapter 316 of the Florida Statutes. Revenue from the surcharge is to be deposited into the Law Enforcement Radio System Trust Fund of the Department of Management Services. The language imposing this fee expires July 1, 2021. Section 318.21, F.S. makes reference to the \$3 surcharge.
- b. Proposed Change:** Section 318.18 (17), F.S. is revised so that the language imposing the \$3 surcharge expires July 1, 2026 instead of July 1, 2021. Section 318.21, F.S. is revised to conform to changes made elsewhere in the bill.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

July 2019 through June 2020 DOR Monthly Batch Reports

03/03/2021 Article V REC

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Delaying the sunset date of the \$3 fee will have a positive impact on the Law Enforcement Radio System Trust Fund. The 2019-20 collections of the fee are from the July 2019 through June 2020 DOR Monthly Batch Reports. The 2019-20 total was then grown by the Traffic Court: Civil Penalties growth rates from the most recent Article V REC. The resulting positive impact ranges from \$4.2 million to \$4.4 million.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

TRUST	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			3.9	4.2		
2022-23			4.3	4.3		
2023-24			4.4	4.4		
2024-25			4.4	4.4		
2025-26			4.4	4.4		

List of affected Trust Funds:

Law Enforcement Radio System Trust Fund

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 6/14/2021) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.3	0.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	7.8	8.4
2022-23	0.3	0.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	8.6	8.6
2023-24	0.4	0.4	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	8.8	8.8
2024-25	0.4	0.4	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	8.8	8.8
2025-26	0.4	0.4	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	8.8	8.8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	FY 2019-20 \$3 Surcharge			Forecast: \$3 Surcharge			
2	July	\$ 327,516			ArtV Civil Penalties	Change	\$3 Surcharge
3	August	\$ 366,695		2019-20	\$ 22,331,945		\$ 3,945,428
4	September	\$ 354,170		2020-21	\$ 20,006,110	-10.4%	\$ 3,534,518
5	October	\$ 332,335		2021-22	\$ 23,500,000	17.5%	\$ 4,151,790
6	November	\$ 389,505		2022-23	\$ 24,300,000	3.4%	\$ 4,293,128
7	December	\$ 336,666		2023-24	\$ 25,100,000	3.3%	\$ 4,434,466
8	January	\$ 359,892		2024-25	\$ 25,100,000	0.0%	\$ 4,434,466
9	February	\$ 346,863		2025-26	\$ 25,100,000	0.0%	\$ 4,434,466
10	March	\$ 373,932					
11	April	\$ 363,931					
12	May	\$ 209,719					
13	June	\$ 184,202					
14	Total	\$ 3,945,428					
15							
16	Source: DOR batch reports						

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Local building permit and inspection fees

Issue: Partial refund of permit and inspection fees for failure to specify reasons for a failed building inspection

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/HB 667

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 2 (lines 105-118)

Sponsor(s): Local Administration and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee ; Regulatory Reform Subcommittee ; Mooney ; (CO-INTRODUCERS) Benjamin ; Leek ; McClain

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2021

Date of Analysis: June 14, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Notification requirements for failed building inspections

Section 553.79(1)(a), F.S., requires that whenever a building permit is denied or revoked because the plan, or the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of a building, is found by the local enforcing agency to be not in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local enforcing agency shall identify the specific plan or project features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the permit applicant. A plans reviewer or building code administrator who is responsible for issuing a denial, revocation, or modification request but fails to provide to the permit applicant a reason for denying, revoking, or requesting a modification, based on compliance with the Florida Building Code or local ordinance, is subject to disciplinary action against his or her license pursuant to s. 468.621(1)(i), F.S.

A “local enforcement agency,” as defined in s. 553.71(5), F.S., is an agency of local government, a local school board, a community college board of trustees, or a university board of trustees in the State University System with jurisdiction to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification, or demolition of public or private buildings, structures, or facilities.

Section 110.3 of the Florida Building Code, Building, 7th Edition (2020), requires a building official to notify the permit holder or his or her agent of any violations that must be corrected in order to comply with the technical codes, if the portion of the construction is not released.

Authorization for permit and inspection fees

Sections 125.56, 166.222, 553.79(1), and 553.80(7), F.S., authorize local governments to provide schedules of reasonable fees in order to defer the costs of inspection and enforcement of the Florida Building Code. The basis for a local government’s fee structure must relate to the level of service provided by the local government. Fees charged must be consistently applied. Each local government must post its permit and inspection fee schedule on its website. Section 553.80(7)(a)1., F.S., provides that “enforcing the Florida Building Code” includes the direct costs and reasonable indirect costs associated with review of building plans, building inspections, reinspections, and building permit processing; building code enforcement; fire inspections associated with new construction; and training costs associated with the enforcement of the Florida Building Code and enforcement action pertaining to unlicensed contractor activity to the extent not funded by other user fees.

Surcharges on building permit fees

There are two surcharges on building permit fees which are remitted to the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR):

- Section 468.631, F.S., imposes a 1.5 percent surcharge (minimum of \$2) on all permit fees associated with enforcement of the Florida Building Code. The local government collecting the surcharge retains 10 percent of the surcharge (to be used for specified purposes) and remits the balance to DBPR, where the proceeds are allocated equally to fund the Florida Homeowners’ Construction Recovery Fund and the functions of the Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board.
- Section 553.721, F.S., imposes a 1 percent surcharge (minimum of \$2) on all permit fees associated with enforcement of the Florida Building Code. The local government collecting the surcharge retains 10 percent of the surcharge (to be used for specified purposes) and remits the balance to DBPR, which must be allocated to fund the Florida Building Commission and the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program, and for Florida Fire Prevention Code informal interpretations.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Local building permit and inspection fees

Issue: Partial refund of permit and inspection fees for failure to specify reasons for a failed building inspection

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/HB 667

- b. Proposed Change:** CS/CS/HB 667, in part, requires a 10 percent refund of permit and inspection fees to a permit holder if an inspector or building code administrator fails an inspection but does not provide, within 5 business days after the inspection, the permit holder or his or her agent with a reason, based on compliance with the Florida Building Code, Florida Fire Prevention Code, or local ordinance, for why the work failed the inspection.

The bill provides that if the 10 percent refund is provided, the surcharges provided in s. 553.721 or s. 468.631, F.S., must be recalculated based on the amount of permit and inspection fees after the refund.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Building permit fee revenues

Pursuant to s. 218.32, F.S., certain local governmental entities are required to annually submit financial reports to the Department of Financial Services (DFS). Under DFS rule 69I-51.0012, F.A.C., which incorporates a Uniform Accounting System Manual by reference, one of the reportable revenue account codes is for Building Permit Fees.¹ The statewide total of building permit fee revenues reported by counties and municipalities for Local Fiscal Years ended September 30, 2017, 2018, and 2019, are as follows:

	LFY 2017	LFY 2018	LFY 2019
Counties ²	\$265,351,158	\$315,074,704	\$324,670,767
Municipalities ³	\$481,379,407	\$551,087,846	\$580,915,260

Inspection fee revenues

Revenues reported under Building Permit Fees may generally include inspection fees. However, in the DFS Uniform Accounting System Manual, there are also several revenue account codes relating to inspection fees and service charges. One is Inspection Fees under a miscellaneous Other Permits, Fees and Special Assessments account code⁴, but revenue data is only available for the miscellaneous category as a whole. The other account code is Service Charge - Protective Inspection Fees, which are service charges for the "cost of providing inspection services relevant to the issuance of a license, permit or certificate, where such inspections are primarily for purposes of public safety and are not included in any other expenditure account."⁵ While this includes Building and Zoning Inspections, it also includes Public Transportation Vehicles Inspections. Based on this reporting structure, staff was unable to determine to what extent building inspection fees were reported in these account codes.

Staff reviewed a sample of county and municipal permit fee schedules posted on local government websites. Each local government varied in its implementation of fees. Generally, an initial permit fee is charged, upon which other fees or service charges are added. Staff also reviewed building permit and inspection utilization reports (utilization reports) that were required to be posted by local governments on their websites by December 31, 2020, pursuant to s. 553.80(7)(b), F.S. (enacted in 2019). The utilization reports are required to include revenue derived from all fees for enforcing the Florida Building Code, including fees for building plan review, inspections, and reinspections. However, staff found that only some websites reviewed contained a utilization report with this data, and the utilization reports also varied by reporting period.

¹ Department of Financial Services rule 69I-51.0012, F.A.C., Uniform Accounting System Manual, 2014 Edition (incorporated by reference), https://www.flrules.org/gateway/readRefFile.asp?refid=5731&filename=2014%20UAS%20Manual%20-%207-31-15_FINAL.pdf, 48-49.

² Office of Economic and Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature, Summary of Reported County Building Permit Fee Revenues, Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 1993-2019 (data source: DFS), <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/data/data-a-to-z/bldgfeeco.xls>.

³ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature, Summary of Reported Municipal Building Permit Fee Revenues, Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 1993-2019 (data source: DFS), <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/data/data-a-to-z/bldgfeemu.xls>.

⁴ Department of Financial Services rule 69I-51.0012, F.A.C., Uniform Accounting System Manual, 2014 Edition (incorporated by reference), https://www.flrules.org/gateway/readRefFile.asp?refid=5731&filename=2014%20UAS%20Manual%20-%207-31-15_FINAL.pdf, 52.

⁵ Department of Financial Services rule 69I-51.0012, F.A.C., Uniform Accounting System Manual, 2014 Edition (incorporated by reference), https://www.flrules.org/gateway/readRefFile.asp?refid=5731&filename=2014%20UAS%20Manual%20-%207-31-15_FINAL.pdf, 103.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Local building permit and inspection fees

Issue: Partial refund of permit and inspection fees for failure to specify reasons for a failed building inspection

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/HB 667

Surcharge revenues

The DBPR provided data for collections of the ss. 468.631 and 553.721, F.S., surcharges for Fiscal Years 2016-2017 through 2019-2020:

	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
Section 553.721, F.S. surcharge ⁶	\$8,455,150	\$7,764,050	\$8,315,554	\$7,634,472
Section 468.631, F.S. surcharge	\$7,489,880	\$8,955,856	\$10,228,864	\$10,884,294

DBPR's webpage for surcharge payments lists 385 surcharge jurisdictions.⁷ The surcharges are calculated based on data from the Building Permit Fees account code under the DFS rule.

Compliance with notification requirements

There do not appear to be data available on the rate of inspectors or building code administrators failing (timely or otherwise) to specify reasons for failing an inspection based on compliance with the Florida Building Code, Florida Fire Prevention Code, or local ordinance. The House analysis for CS/CS/HB 667 states, "According to industry members, some local government inspectors do not provide a reason for failing an inspection that is based on compliance with the Building Code or a local ordinance. This results in a permit holder having to speculate why the work did not pass the inspection, and causes delays until the permit holder can speak with the inspector," citing correspondence with three persons.⁸ The subject line of each correspondence is "Florida building inspectors, code section reference for failed inspections," "Requiring Code Citation References," and "Inspectors Citing Specific Codes."⁹

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

If the bill language is interpreted to require partial refunds for failing to cite specific code chapters and sections pursuant to s. 553.79(1)(a), F.S., staff estimates a greater negative fiscal impact than if the bill language is interpreted to require partial refunds only for a failure to generally provide reasons for a failed inspection that are based on such code.

The bill language refers to a "permit holder," which is used in the Florida Building Code, but elsewhere in s. 553.79, F.S., refers to a permit applicant. This appears to exclude from refund eligibility a person who paid permit or inspection fees but has not yet been issued a permit.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(**)	(**)		
2022-23			(**)	(**)		
2023-24			(**)	(**)		
2024-25			(**)	(**)		
2025-26			(**)	(**)		

List of affected Trust Funds:

Local funds and Professional Regulation Trust Fund
General Revenue Service Charge

⁶ The s. 553.721 surcharge rate was reduced from 1.5 percent to 1 percent effective July 1, 2017. See s. 2 of ch. 2017-29, Laws of Fla.

⁷ https://floridabuilding.org/sc/sc_org_srch.aspx

⁸ <https://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=h0667z.RRS.DOCX&DocumentType=Analysis&BillNumber=0667&Session=2021>, 7-8.

⁹ *Id.*

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Local building permit and inspection fees

Issue: Partial refund of permit and inspection fees for failure to specify reasons for a failed building inspection

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/HB 667

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2022-23	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2023-24	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2024-25	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2025-26	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Cottage Food Operations

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 663

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Representatives Salzman and Botana

Month/Year Impact Begins: On the same date that HB 403 or similar legislation takes effect

Date of Analysis: 06/14/2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Florida's cottage food law, s. 500.80, F.S., allows a person to use their home kitchen to produce foods that can be sold from their residence, at a limited number of locations (such as a farmers market), or through a website. Products sold through a website require the operator to deliver the food "in-person" directly to the consumer or consumer's venue. Cottage food operators must be natural persons whose operation is within his or her residence.

These operations are exempted from permitting and building requirements under the following conditions:

- The products must meet the definition of "cottage food product."
- The operator's annual gross sales must be less than \$50,000 (the gross sales limit was \$15,000 prior to 2017).
- The food must be properly labeled.

Qualifying foods are generally known as "non-potentially hazardous" or foods that do not require temperature control or refrigeration. These types of products limit pathogenic microorganism growth and toxin formation, such as certain confectionaries, breads, jams, jellies, and popcorn.

Operations that do not qualify under the cottage food law must obtain a food establishment permit from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (department), which fee amount varies depending on the type of food establishment.

In addition to a food establishment permit, the department must assess a \$10 surcharge for use in an environmental health program. Specifically, the surcharge is used to educate, promote, and disseminate knowledge about the relationship between toxic substances and human health. After collection and deposit into the General Inspection Trust Fund, the department transfers it to the Department of Health.

- b. **Proposed Change:** The "Home Sweet Home Act" makes the following changes:
- Increases the annual gross sales limitation from \$50,000 to \$250,000.
 - Allows an operator to deliver products through the postal service or other commercial delivery service.
 - Allows a person who does not live in the residence to take an ownership interest in the operation.
 - Preempts regulation of operations to the state.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

House Staff Analysis, Senate Staff Analysis, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Bill Analysis, Discussion with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, McDonald Jennifer, Flour Power: How Cottage Food Entrepreneurs Are Using Their Home Kitchens To Become Their Own Bosses, Institute for Justice, September 2018.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The law change affects revenue in likely two ways. There are cottage food operators that would surpass the \$50,000 threshold within the forecast window that will not need to get a food establishment permit because the threshold is now increased, and there are cottage food operators that already have food establishment permits that will no longer need to renew them.

We know little about these two cohorts because Florida law does not require cottage food operators to register as a cottage food operation nor does it require current food establishment permit holders to inform the department about their sales amount. There are multiple reasons why an operation may obtain a permit today that inherently make the impact from the law change indeterminate. For example, the gross sales exceed the \$50,000 threshold or the operation is established as a partnership. However, third party research in conjunction with Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services information on current permit holders can help to understand the magnitude of the law change.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Cottage Food Operations

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 663

A study conducted by The Institute for Justice identified 25,418 operations across 25 states where some form of registration is required. As of 2017, Arizona had 5,671 registrations. In contrast, Delaware had registered only six. The mean number of operations was 1,017 and the number of registered operations was skewed to the low side. With assistance from the department by reviewing each permit category for the likelihood that an operation may be contained within, the current number of permit holders (47,378) was reduced by category type to identify an upper bound of 10,698.

A couple of factors that could mitigate the significance of the law change are (1) that as an operation grows the space and equipment available in a home kitchen may be insufficient to handle the volume and (2) reported sales amounts included in the IJ study could indicate a “natural” ceiling regardless of Florida’s newly increased limit. The IJ study sent a survey to 775 operations. Of the 548 respondents who provided a response to the question on sales amount, only 17 (3%) reported sales between \$50,000 and \$250,000. This low figure is likely explained by the fact that these food items tend to be low-dollar products that would take large volumes to meet higher gross sales amounts.

To generate a significant impact, the number of operators required to forgo obtaining a new permit or renewing an old permit is only 250. (50,000/\$200). Using the IJ study and data from the department, this analysis estimates approximately 491 operators could avail themselves of the change in law. Assume that 3 percent of Arizona’s cottage food operations are those that would be required to obtain a new permit, then 170 operators could forgo obtaining a permit. In addition, 3 percent of the upper bound of current permit holders equals 321 operators, which would not renew their existing permit.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(**)	(**)		
2022-23			(**)	(**)		
2023-24			(**)	(**)		
2024-25			(**)	(**)		
2025-26			(**)	(**)		

List of affected Trust Funds:

General Inspection Trust Fund

General Revenue Service Charge

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2022-23	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2023-24	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2024-25	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2025-26	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Cottage Food Operations

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 663

FE Type	Total	Hemp	Non-Hemp	Likelihood	Recast	Fee Amount	EPI Fee
Bottling Plant	112	9	103	-	-	385	10
Bottling Water Plant	54	8	46	-	-	500	10
Canning Plant	129	13	116	-	-	490	10
Convenience Store	4,556	547	4,009	0.24	962	330	10
Convenience Store with Limited Food Service	5,083	1,805	3,268	0.24	784	430	10
Convenience Store with Significant Food Service	4,229	1,442	2,787	0.24	669	475	10
Food Salvage Center	6	-	6	-	-	470	10
Food Storage Warehouse	2,210	297	1,913	-	-	355	10
Grocery Store	1,431	118	1,313	-	-	540	10
Health Food Store	1,101	667	434	1.00	434	300	10
Health Food Store with Food Service	597	139	458	1.00	458	415	10
Limited Poultry and Egg	272	-	272	-	-	100	10
Limited Sales	1,510	17	1,493	-	-	130	10
Meat Market	256	8	248	-	-	455	10
Minor Outlet	4,634	95	4,539	0.24	1,089	300	10
Minor Outlet, Only Non-perishable Foods	5,723	939	4,784	0.24	1,148	190	10
Minor Outlet with Limited Food Service	403	50	353	0.24	85	415	10
Minor Outlet with Significant Food Service	266	23	243	0.24	58	470	10
Mobile Vendor	3,074	91	2,983	1.00	2,983	300	10
Packaged Ice Plant	659	1	659	-	-	250	10
Processors, Other Non-perishable Foods	1,311	260	1,051	0.24	252	335	10
Processors, Other Perishable Foods	770	29	741	-	-	490	10
Rabbit or Game Processor	-	-	-	-	-	390	10
Retail Bakery	664	11	653	1.00	653	355	10
Retail Bakery with Food Service	940	12	928	1.00	928	490	10
Salvage Store	40	3	37	-	-	470	10
Seafood Market	1,197	5	1,192	-	-	410	10
Seafood Processor	347	4	343	-	-	520	10
Semi-permanent Vendor	66	-	66	1.00	66	195	10
Supermarket	2,228	1,625	603	-	-	650	10
Tomato Packing House	1	-	1	-	-	100	10
Wholesale Bakery	558	21	537	0.24	129	530	10
Unattended Food Establishment	83	-	83	-	-	175	10
Water Vending Machine	2,868	-	2,868	-	-	35	10
Total FEs:	47,378		39,130		10,698		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: FWC Trust Funds

Bill Number(s): SB 524

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Hooper

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2021

Date of Analysis: June 14, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) administers 13 trust funds that serve to support their mission. The FWC currently invests proceeds and cash balances from the funds in accordance with chapter 215, Florida Statutes. The FWC became aware that statutory language explicitly authorizing such practice in six of the trust funds—Florida Panther Research Trust Fund, Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund, Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund, Nongame Wildlife Trust Fund, Save The Manatee Trust Fund, and State Game Trust Fund—was necessary. The FWC stated that it made a commitment to the Department of Financial Services to correct the deficiency with authorizing language that provides for the investment and reinvestment of proceeds in those trust funds.

Additionally, three of the trust funds—Florida Panther Research and Management Trust Fund, Save The Manatee Trust Fund, and Invasive Plan Control Trust Fund—have historically contributed to agency administrative costs, but require authorizing language to allow supporting revenues to be used.

- b. Proposed Change:** SB 524 revises several of the FWC's trust funds to allow the agency to use trust fund revenues for administrative costs and to specifically authorize the investment and reinvestment of funds within the State Treasury. The bill codifies FWC's current procedures for investing cash balances and allocating the pertinent trust funds' proportionate share of administrative costs.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

SB 524 Staff Analysis dated March 17, 2021

FWC Legislative Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2021-22, Schedule 1D Request for Modification of a Trust Fund Documents

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The FWC indicated in the Schedule 1D Request for Modification of a Trust Fund documents that explicit authorizing legislation was needed for the investment of cash balances and the inclusion of the three trust funds to the proportionate share of agency administrative costs. Because the authorizing language codifies in statute current FWC procedures, there is no fiscal impact to the trust funds.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			\$0	\$0		
2022-23						
2023-24						
2024-25						
2025-26						

List of affected Trust Funds:

Florida Panther Research and Management Trust Fund

Invasive Plan Control Trust Fund

Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund

Nongame Wildlife Trust Fund

Save The Manatee Trust Fund

State Game Trust Fund

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: FWC Trust Funds

Bill Number(s): SB 524

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 6/14/2021) The Conference adopted a zero impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022-23	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023-24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024-25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Trust Funds

Bill Number(s): SB 7056

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Appropriations

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2021

Date of Analysis: 06/14/2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Termination of Trust Funds

When the Legislature terminates a trust fund, the agency or branch of state government that administers the trust fund is required to pay any outstanding debts or obligations of the trust fund as soon as practicable, and the Chief Financial Officer is required to close out and remove the trust fund from the various state financial systems, using generally accepted accounting principles concerning assets, liabilities, and warrants outstanding (s. 215.3208(2)(a), F.S.). The Legislature may provide for the distribution of moneys in that trust fund. If such a distribution is not provided, the moneys remaining after all outstanding obligations of the trust fund are to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund (s. 215.3208(2)(b), F.S.).

Article V Fees/Other Taxes and Fees

Section 318.18 (19)(c), F.S., states that from the \$10 fee charged to all moving and nonmoving violations under chapters 316, 320, and 322, \$1.67 shall be deposited into the Public Defenders Revenue Trust Fund (PDRTF). Section 817.568 (12)(b), F.S., states that from the \$1,001 fee charged when a person pleads guilty or nolo contendere, or is found guilty of fraudulent use of personal information, \$250 shall be deposited into the PDRTF. Chapter 2018-10, L.O.F. directed that for fiscal year 2018-19 only, these amounts are instead to be deposited into the Indigent Criminal Defense Trust Fund (ICDTF). Chapter 2019-116, L.O.F. and Chapter 2020-114, L.O.F. reenacted the changes to sections 318.18 and 817.568, F.S. notwithstanding the expiration dates per Chapter 2018-10, L.O.F., causing the fees to be deposited into the ICDTF in Fiscal Years 2019-20 and 2020-21 consistent with Fiscal Year 2018-19.

b. Proposed Change:

Termination of Trust Funds

SB 7056 (ch. 2021-5, L.O.F.) terminates the Public Defenders Revenue Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission (JAC), the Revolving Trust Fund within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Welfare Transition Trust Fund within the Department of Military Affairs (DMA), and the Welfare Transition Trust Fund within the Department of Health (DOH). The Legislature also specifies that all remaining balances remaining in those trust funds be transferred as follows:

Agency	Terminated Trust Funds	Recipient Funds
Justice Administrative Commission	Public Defenders Revenue Trust Fund	Indigent Criminal Defense Trust Fund
Department of Law Enforcement	Revolving Trust Fund	General Revenue Fund
Department of Military Affairs	Welfare Transition Trust Fund	Federal Grants Trust Fund
Department of Health	Welfare Transition Trust Fund	Federal Grants Trust Fund

Article V Fees/Other Taxes and Fees

Sections 318.18(19) and 817.568(12), F.S. are revised to permanently redirect the fees from the PDRTF to the ICDTF, respectively.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

SB 7056 Staff Analysis dated March 4, 2021

FLAIR Combined Receipts and Trial Balance as of April 30, 2021

March 2021 Article V Revenue Estimating Conference (REC)

2020-21 Department of Revenue (DOR) Monthly Batch Reports

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Termination of Trust Funds

In the Fiscal Year 2018-19 General Appropriations Act (ch. 2018-9, L.O.F.) and Implementing Bill (ch. 2018-10, L.O.F.), the Legislature shifted spending authority from and redirected future revenues, respectively, from the PDRTF to the ICDTF. These redirected revenues continued through the current fiscal year; however, the redirection would have expired on July 1, 2021. The bill permanently shifts the two fees from the PDRTF to the ICDTF starting July 1, 2021. The current cash balance in the trust fund is zero.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Trust Funds

Bill Number(s): SB 7056

The Revolving Trust Fund in FDLE was created to serve as a depository for loaned cash from the General Revenue Fund for use in criminal justice investigations. FDLE reports that the fund has not been used for this purpose in 20 years, and uses instead another trust fund held outside the State Treasury for this purpose. Section 127 of the Fiscal Year 2020-21 General Appropriations Act (ch. 2020-111, L.O.F.) required the transfer of the \$1 million remaining cash balance at June 30, 2020 to the General Revenue Fund, which FDLE transferred in July 2020. The \$1 million is included in the General Revenue Outlook Fiscal Year 2020-21 Funds Available \$188.8 million trust fund transfers. The current cash balance in the trust fund is zero.

The Welfare Transition Trust Fund within DMA and the Welfare Transition Trust Fund within DOH were created for the purpose of receiving federal block grant funds under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Both DMA and DOH no longer provide services related to the TANF block grant. The current cash balances in both trust funds are zero.

Article V Fees/Other Taxes and Fees

The forecast of the \$1.67 portion of the \$10 fee per section 318.18(19)(c), F.S., comes directly from the most recent Article V REC. The \$250 fee per section 817.568 (12)(b), F.S., is not implicitly forecasted in any conference. The Fiscal Year 2020-21 monthly amounts were pulled from the monthly DOR batch reports, yielding a Fiscal Year 2020-21 total of \$0.06M. This amount was grown by the chapter 2008-111, L.O.F., fees from the most recent Article V REC to derive a forecast through Fiscal Year 2025-26. When added together, the total amount of revenue being shifted from the PDRTF to the ICDTF ranges from \$2.8M to \$3.0M.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Termination of Trust Funds

TRUST	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			\$0	\$0		
2022-23						
2023-24						
2024-25						
2025-26						

Article V Fees

PDRTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(2.8)	(2.8)		
2022-23			(2.9)	(2.9)		
2023-24			(3.0)	(3.0)		
2024-25			(3.0)	(3.0)		
2025-26			(3.0)	(3.0)		

ICDTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			2.8	2.8		
2022-23			2.9	2.9		
2023-24			3.0	3.0		
2024-25			3.0	3.0		
2025-26			3.0	3.0		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: Trust Funds

Bill Number(s): SB 7056

Other Taxes/Fees

PDRTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(0.1)	(0.1)		
2022-23			(0.1)	(0.1)		
2023-24			(0.1)	(0.1)		
2024-25			(0.1)	(0.1)		
2025-26			(0.1)	(0.1)		

ICDTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			0.1	0.1		
2022-23			0.1	0.1		
2023-24			0.1	0.1		
2024-25			0.1	0.1		
2025-26			0.1	0.1		

List of affected Trust Funds:

Public Defenders Trust Fund (JAC)

Indigent Criminal Defense Fund (JAC)

Revolving Trust Fund (FDLE)

Welfare Transition Trust Fund (DMA and DOH)

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 6/14/2021) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

Termination of Trust Funds

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Article V Fees – Redirect of Fees

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Other Taxes/Fees – Redirect of Fees

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1		\$250 charge per 817.568			Redirected Fees (millions)			
2			FY 2020-21			\$1.67 of \$10	\$250 Charge	Total
3		July	\$ 5,521.53		FY 22	\$ 2.77	\$ 0.07	\$ 2.83
4		August	\$ 5,637.61		FY 23	\$ 2.85	\$ 0.07	\$ 2.92
5		September	\$ 5,471.24		FY 24	\$ 2.89	\$ 0.07	\$ 2.95
6		October	\$ 4,556.32		FY 25	\$ 2.89	\$ 0.07	\$ 2.95
7		November	\$ 3,500.03		FY 26	\$ 2.89	\$ 0.07	\$ 2.96
8		December	\$ 4,459.01					
9		January	\$ 5,696.37					
10		February	\$ 3,600.93					
11		March	\$ 3,297.84					
12		April	\$ 9,069.13					
13		May	\$ 5,081.00					
14		June	\$ 5,081.00					
15		Total	\$ 60,972.01					
16								
17		*May and June estimated based on the average of July through April						

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax/Rental Car Surcharge

Issue: Rental Car Surcharge Peer-to-Peer Services

Bill Number(s): CS CS SB 566

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Perry

Month/Year Impact Begins: 01/01/2022

Date of Analysis: 06/14/2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Per section 212.0606, F.S., car rentals are subject to the \$2 per day rental car surcharge for the first 30 days except for people whose vehicles are being repaired, adjusted, or serviced by the entities providing the replacement vehicle. A member of a car sharing service pays \$2 if the rental is for at least 24 consecutive hours and \$1 if the rental is less than 24 consecutive hours. Under current law, a car rental is subject to sales tax and local discretionary surtax per section 212.05, F.S.

Peer-to-peer car sharing services sites allow vehicle owners interested in renting their vehicles to register as hosts. The host specifies the vehicle's location and availability. The peer-to-peer car sharing services site connects the host to potential renters and assists with determining a rental fee based on location and rental period. The rental fee is typically paid via direct deposit. According to the Department of Revenue, vehicle owners who earn rental revenue generated through peer-to-peer car sharing services are currently required to remit rental car surcharge and sales tax. According to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, vehicle owners acting as hosts on peer-to-peer car sharing sites do not register their vehicles as for-hire vehicles.

- b. Proposed Change:** Section 212.05, F.S. is revised to clarify that the 6% sales tax is due when a motor vehicle is leased or rented by a motor vehicle rental company or a peer-to-peer car sharing program. If the vehicle is rented by a peer-to-peer car sharing program, the peer-to-peer car sharing program must collect and remit the applicable tax due in connection to the rental. Section 212.0606, F.S. is revised so that a \$1 per day surcharge is imposed upon each peer-to-peer car-sharing program agreement involving a shared vehicle. If the agreement is less than 24 hours, the surcharge will be \$1 per usage. Section 627.7483, F.S. is created to define a peer-to-peer car sharing program as a business platform that connects vehicle owners with drivers to enable the sharing of vehicles for financial consideration. The peer to peer vehicle sharing program shall ensure that both the shared vehicle owner and shared vehicle driver are insured. The peer to peer vehicle sharing program shall also collect and verify records pertaining to use of vehicles, fees paid, and proceeds kept by vehicle owners, and verify that the vehicles being rented do not have any safety recalls, and keep a record of the name, address, and active driver license number of the individual who is renting a vehicle on the platform.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Contact with Department of Revenue and Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles staff

CS HB 1111 Staff Analysis prepared by the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on 03/28/2019

Turo, Getaround, and Drift websites

03/24/2020 Transportation REC

Revenue Estimating Conference Impact for PCS SB 484 prepared 04/11/2014

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There will be a positive impact to the General Revenue Fund, local funds, and state trust funds from increased collections of sales tax and rental car surcharge related to peer-to-peer rentals. Although these taxes are currently required to be remitted during peer-to-peer transactions, there currently is no mechanism in place to facilitate tax payments. It is assumed that current collections are only five percent of activity. The bill specifically lists the peer-to-peer car sharing programs as taxable for rental car surcharge and sales tax.

There are three major companies that provide peer-to-peer car sharing services in Florida. One of these services reported that they have 23,000 hosts who earn \$500 per month in the U.S. and \$1,141 per month in Miami. It is assumed that this company is pointedly larger than the other two. The 23,000 hosts from this company are extrapolated out assuming the company represents 60% of market share in the high scenario, 70% of market share in the middle scenario, and 90% of market share in the low scenario. Total revenue per month is calculated using total hosts times monthly earnings plus 20% kept by the peer to peer service. The low scenario assumes Florida earnings equal to US monthly earnings (\$500), the high assumes Miami monthly earnings (\$1,141), and the middle assumes the average of US and Miami (\$821). Total annual collections is multiplied by 6% to calculate sales tax collections.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax/Rental Car Surcharge

Issue: Rental Car Surcharge Peer-to-Peer Services

Bill Number(s): CS CS SB 566

For all three scenarios, 5% is deducted for current collections and future years are grown by rental car surcharge growth rates from the Transportation REC. To calculate additional rental car surcharge revenue, the total revenue is divided by the total average daily rate of \$80 (\$50 base fee, \$30 taxable other fees). In all three scenarios 5% is deducted for current collections and future years are grown by rental car surcharge growth rates from the Transportation REC. For the 5% current payers, there is a negative offset from current payers being charges \$1 instead of \$2. The GR and state trust fund calculations are based upon the statutory distribution percentages. According to Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle, changes made in this bill will not result in vehicle owners participating as hosts on peer-to-peer car sharing services to register their vehicles as for-hire vehicles.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Sales Tax

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	11.9	28.5	7.3	17.6	3.5	8.3
2022-23	34.7	34.7	21.4	21.4	10.1	10.1
2023-24	37.1	37.1	22.8	22.8	10.8	10.8
2024-25	37.9	37.9	23.4	23.4	11.1	11.1
2025-26	38.5	38.5	23.7	23.7	11.3	11.3

Rental Car Surcharge

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	*	0.1
2022-23	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
2023-24	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
2024-25	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
2025-26	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	1.7	5.2	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.5
2022-23	6.3	6.3	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.8
2023-24	6.7	6.7	4.1	4.1	2.0	2.0
2024-25	6.9	6.9	4.2	4.2	2.0	2.0
2025-26	7.0	7.0	4.3	4.3	2.0	2.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax/Rental Car Surcharge

Issue: Rental Car Surcharge Peer-to-Peer Services

Bill Number(s): CS CS SB 566

List of affected Trust Funds:

General Revenue Fund

State Transportation Trust Fund

Local Trust Funds

Tourism Promotional Trust Fund

Florida International Trade and Promotion Trust Fund

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021): The Conference adopted a modified low that assumes 80% for Turo market share, the US average for average monthly earnings and IbisWorld industry data for the growth rate.

Sales and Use Tax

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	4.5	10.9	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0
2022-23	11.3	11.3	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1
2023-24	11.7	11.7	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1
2024-25	12.1	12.1	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2
2025-26	12.7	12.7	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2

	Local Option		Total Local		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.8	1.9	1.4	3.3	5.9	14.2
2022-23	1.9	1.9	3.4	3.4	14.7	14.7
2023-24	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	15.2	15.2
2024-25	2.1	2.1	3.7	3.7	15.8	15.8
2025-26	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.8	16.5	16.5

Rental Car Surcharge

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4
2022-23	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
2023-24	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6
2024-25	0.2	0.2	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7
2025-26	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	CS CS SB 566 - Peer to Peer Car Sharing Services - New Payers							
2								
3	Industry Data Calculations						Rental Car Surcharge	
4		Low	Middle	High	Adopted		Growth Rates	
5	Turo Hosts	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000			
6	Total Hosts	25,556	32,857	38,333	28,750		2019-20	-9.74%
7	Avg Host \$ per month	\$ 500	\$ 821	\$ 1,141	\$ 500		2020-21	-34.89%
8	Plus 20% kept by P2P	\$ 625	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,426	\$ 625		2021-22	29.58%
9	FL Total \$ per month	\$ 15,972,222	\$ 33,699,107	\$ 54,672,917	\$ 17,968,750		2022-23	21.75%
10	FL Total \$ per year	\$ 191,666,667	\$ 404,389,286	\$ 656,075,000	\$ 215,625,000		2023-24	6.86%
11	Assumed daily rate	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50		2024-25	2.28%
12	Taxable other fees	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30		2025-26	1.67%
13	Total daily rate	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 80			
14	FL Days per year	2,395,833	5,054,866	8,200,938	2,695,313			
15							Variable Assumptions	
16	Sales Tax Calculations						Turo Market Share	
17		Low	Middle	High	Adopted		Low	90%
18	Total \$ Per Year	\$ 191,666,667	\$ 404,389,286	\$ 656,075,000	\$ 215,625,000		Middle	70%
19	Sales Tax @ 6%						High	60%
20	2018-19	\$ 10,925,000	\$ 23,050,189	\$ 37,396,275	\$ 12,290,625		Adopted	80%
21	2019-20	\$ 9,860,513	\$ 20,804,273	\$ 33,752,535				
22	2020-21	\$ 6,420,538	\$ 13,546,419	\$ 21,977,503			Avg Monthly Earnings*	
23	2021-22	\$ 8,319,808	\$ 17,553,606	\$ 28,478,702	\$ 12,290,625		US	\$ 500
24	2022-23	\$ 10,129,436	\$ 21,371,663	\$ 34,673,059	\$ 12,757,669		Miami	\$ 1,141
25	2023-24	\$ 10,824,154	\$ 22,837,418	\$ 37,051,079	\$ 13,242,460		*per Turo's website	
26	2024-25	\$ 11,070,667	\$ 23,357,525	\$ 37,894,892	\$ 13,745,674			
27	2025-26	\$ 11,255,551	\$ 23,747,605	\$ 38,527,752	\$ 14,268,009			
28	*Note: Growth by RCS growth rates. Reduced by 5% for current payers.							
29								
30	Rental Car Surcharge Calculations (Low)							
31		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
32	2018-19	2,276,042						
33	2019-20	2,054,274						
34	2020-21	1,337,612						
35	2021-22	1,733,293	\$ 1,733,293	\$ 138,663	\$ 251,154	\$ 67,772	\$ 1,275,704	
36	2022-23	2,110,299	\$ 2,110,299	\$ 168,824	\$ 305,782	\$ 82,513	\$ 1,553,180	
37	2023-24	2,255,032	\$ 2,255,032	\$ 180,403	\$ 326,754	\$ 88,172	\$ 1,659,704	
38	2024-25	2,306,389	\$ 2,306,389	\$ 184,511	\$ 334,196	\$ 90,180	\$ 1,697,502	
39	2025-26	2,344,907	\$ 2,344,907	\$ 187,593	\$ 339,777	\$ 91,686	\$ 1,725,851	
40	Assumes 5% are currently paying the surcharge							
41								
42	Rental Car Surcharge Calculations (Middle)							
43		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
44	2018-19	4,802,123						
45	2019-20	4,334,224						
46	2020-21	2,822,171						
47	2021-22	3,657,001	\$ 3,657,001	\$ 292,560	\$ 529,899	\$ 142,989	\$ 2,691,553	
48	2022-23	4,452,430	\$ 4,452,430	\$ 356,194	\$ 645,157	\$ 174,090	\$ 3,276,988	
49	2023-24	4,757,795	\$ 4,757,795	\$ 380,624	\$ 689,405	\$ 186,030	\$ 3,501,737	
50	2024-25	4,866,151	\$ 4,866,151	\$ 389,292	\$ 705,105	\$ 190,267	\$ 3,581,487	
51	2025-26	4,947,418	\$ 4,947,418	\$ 395,793	\$ 716,881	\$ 193,444	\$ 3,641,299	
52	Assumes 5% are currently paying the surcharge							
53								
54	Rental Car Surcharge Calculations (High)							
55		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
56	2018-19	7,790,891						
57	2019-20	7,031,778						
58	2020-21	4,578,646						
59	2021-22	5,933,063	\$ 5,933,063	\$ 474,645	\$ 859,701	\$ 231,983	\$ 4,366,734	
60	2022-23	7,223,554	\$ 7,223,554	\$ 577,884	\$ 1,046,693	\$ 282,441	\$ 5,316,536	
61	2023-24	7,718,975	\$ 7,718,975	\$ 617,518	\$ 1,118,479	\$ 301,812	\$ 5,681,165	
62	2024-25	7,894,769	\$ 7,894,769	\$ 631,582	\$ 1,143,952	\$ 308,685	\$ 5,810,550	
63	2025-26	8,026,615	\$ 8,026,615	\$ 642,129	\$ 1,163,057	\$ 313,841	\$ 5,907,589	
64	Assumes 5% are currently paying the surcharge							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	CS CS SB 566 - Peer to Peer Car Sharing Services Negative Offset and Total						
2							
3	Negative Impact: Current Payers (5%) Charged \$1 instead of \$2						
4	Rental Car Surcharge Loss (Low)						
5		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF
6	2018-19	119,792					
7	2019-20	108,120					
8	2020-21	70,401					
9	2021-22	91,226	\$ (91,226)	\$ (7,298)	\$ (13,219)	\$ (3,567)	\$ (67,142)
10	2022-23	111,068	\$ (111,068)	\$ (8,885)	\$ (16,094)	\$ (4,343)	\$ (81,746)
11	2023-24	118,686	\$ (118,686)	\$ (9,495)	\$ (17,198)	\$ (4,641)	\$ (87,353)
12	2024-25	121,389	\$ (121,389)	\$ (9,711)	\$ (17,589)	\$ (4,746)	\$ (89,342)
13	2025-26	123,416	\$ (123,416)	\$ (9,873)	\$ (17,883)	\$ (4,826)	\$ (90,834)
14							
15	Rental Car Surcharge Loss (Middle)						
16		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF
17	2018-19	252,743					
18	2019-20	228,117					
19	2020-21	148,535					
20	2021-22	192,474	\$ (192,474)	\$ (15,398)	\$ (27,889)	\$ (7,526)	\$ (141,661)
21	2022-23	234,338	\$ (234,338)	\$ (18,747)	\$ (33,956)	\$ (9,163)	\$ (172,473)
22	2023-24	250,410	\$ (250,410)	\$ (20,033)	\$ (36,284)	\$ (9,791)	\$ (184,302)
23	2024-25	256,113	\$ (256,113)	\$ (20,489)	\$ (37,111)	\$ (10,014)	\$ (188,499)
24	2025-26	260,390	\$ (260,390)	\$ (20,831)	\$ (37,731)	\$ (10,181)	\$ (191,647)
25							
26	Rental Car Surcharge Loss (High)						
27		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF
28	2018-19	410,047					
29	2019-20	370,094					
30	2020-21	240,981					
31	2021-22	312,266	\$ (312,266)	\$ (24,981)	\$ (45,247)	\$ (12,210)	\$ (229,828)
32	2022-23	380,187	\$ (380,187)	\$ (30,415)	\$ (55,089)	\$ (14,865)	\$ (279,818)
33	2023-24	406,262	\$ (406,262)	\$ (32,501)	\$ (58,867)	\$ (15,885)	\$ (299,009)
34	2024-25	415,514	\$ (415,514)	\$ (33,241)	\$ (60,208)	\$ (16,247)	\$ (305,818)
35	2025-26	422,453	\$ (422,453)	\$ (33,796)	\$ (61,214)	\$ (16,518)	\$ (310,926)
36							
37	Cumulative Impact						
38							
39	Rental Car Surcharge Total Impact (Low)						
40		GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF		
41	2021-22	\$ 131,365	\$ 237,936	\$ 64,205	\$ 1,208,562		
42	2022-23	\$ 159,938	\$ 289,689	\$ 78,170	\$ 1,471,434		
43	2023-24	\$ 170,908	\$ 309,557	\$ 83,531	\$ 1,572,351		
44	2024-25	\$ 174,800	\$ 316,607	\$ 85,434	\$ 1,608,160		
45	2025-26	\$ 177,719	\$ 321,894	\$ 86,860	\$ 1,635,017		
46							
47	Rental Car Surcharge Total Impact (Middle)						
48		GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF		
49	2021-22	\$ 277,162	\$ 502,010	\$ 135,463	\$ 2,549,892		
50	2022-23	\$ 337,447	\$ 611,201	\$ 164,927	\$ 3,104,515		
51	2023-24	\$ 360,591	\$ 653,120	\$ 176,239	\$ 3,317,436		
52	2024-25	\$ 368,803	\$ 667,994	\$ 180,252	\$ 3,392,988		
53	2025-26	\$ 374,962	\$ 679,150	\$ 183,263	\$ 3,449,652		
54							
55	Rental Car Surcharge Total Impact (High)						
56		GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF		
57	2021-22	\$ 449,664	\$ 814,453	\$ 219,773	\$ 4,136,906		
58	2022-23	\$ 547,469	\$ 991,604	\$ 267,576	\$ 5,036,718		
59	2023-24	\$ 585,017	\$ 1,059,612	\$ 285,927	\$ 5,382,157		
60	2024-25	\$ 598,340	\$ 1,083,744	\$ 292,439	\$ 5,504,732		
61	2025-26	\$ 608,333	\$ 1,101,843	\$ 297,323	\$ 5,596,663		

Adopted Rental Car Surcharge Calculations

New Payers

	Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF
2018-19	2,560,547					
2019-20						
2020-21						
2021-22	2,560,547	\$ 2,560,547	\$ 204,844	\$ 371,023	\$ 100,117	\$ 1,884,563
2022-23	2,657,848	\$ 2,657,848	\$ 212,628	\$ 385,122	\$ 103,922	\$ 1,956,176
2023-24	2,758,846	\$ 2,758,846	\$ 220,708	\$ 399,757	\$ 107,871	\$ 2,030,511
2024-25	2,863,682	\$ 2,863,682	\$ 229,095	\$ 414,948	\$ 111,970	\$ 2,107,670
2025-26	2,972,502	\$ 2,972,502	\$ 237,800	\$ 430,716	\$ 116,225	\$ 2,187,761

Assumes 5% are currently paying the surcharge

Negative Offset from Rate Change for Current Payers

	Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF
2018-19	134,766					
2019-20						
2020-21						
2021-22	134,766	\$ (134,766)	\$ (10,781)	\$ (19,528)	\$ (5,269)	\$ (99,188)
2022-23	139,887	\$ (139,887)	\$ (11,191)	\$ (20,270)	\$ (5,470)	\$ (102,957)
2023-24	145,202	\$ (145,202)	\$ (11,616)	\$ (21,040)	\$ (5,677)	\$ (106,869)
2024-25	150,720	\$ (150,720)	\$ (12,058)	\$ (21,839)	\$ (5,893)	\$ (110,930)
2025-26	156,447	\$ (156,447)	\$ (12,516)	\$ (22,669)	\$ (6,117)	\$ (115,145)

Cumulative Impact

	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF
2021-22	\$ 194,063	\$ 351,496	\$ 94,848	\$ 1,785,375
2022-23	\$ 201,437	\$ 364,853	\$ 98,452	\$ 1,853,219
2023-24	\$ 209,091	\$ 378,717	\$ 102,193	\$ 1,923,642
2024-25	\$ 217,037	\$ 393,108	\$ 106,077	\$ 1,996,740
2025-26	\$ 225,284	\$ 408,046	\$ 110,108	\$ 2,072,616

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Unclaimed Property
Issue: Disposition of Unclaimed Property
Bill Number(s): CS/HB425

☒ **Entire Bill:** CS/HB423

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Representative Clemons

Month/Year Impact Begins: 7/1/2021

Date of Analysis: 6/14/2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: F.S. 717: Under current law, the department allows an apparent owner of unclaimed property to submit a claim electronically if the claim is less than \$1,000.

b. Proposed Change: The proposed law increases the \$1,000 threshold to \$2,000

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Data and Conversation with the Division of Unclaimed Property

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The analysis assumes that the total number of claims will not change due to the high dollar threshold of the impacted claims. However, the timeline from submission of a claim to the refund of a claim will get shorter with electronic submission. In conversation with the Division of Unclaimed Property, the department estimated that, on average, regular claims are processed within 45 days of being received. Electronic claims are processed in about half the time. The pace between electronic and non-electronic claims means some future claims will be processed quicker with the refunds occurring in an earlier fiscal period. This change will have a noticeable impact in FY2021-22 as that fiscal year will only see a shift of refunds moving in. The later fiscal years will see a shift of refunds moving in and moving out.

Based on a review of unclaimed property receipts by property type, the analysis estimated that 17.2% of all claims may now qualify for electronic submission. The analysis assumes that 50% of these new qualified refunds will switch over to electronic submission.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(\$4.4m)	+/-		
2022-23			+/-	+/-		
2023-24			+/-	+/-		
2024-25			+/-	+/-		
2025-26			+/-	+/-		

List of affected Trust Funds: State School Trust Fund

Section 5:

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	+/-	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	+/-
2022-23	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-
2023-24	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-
2024-25	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-
2025-26	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-	0.0	0.0	+/-	+/-

Refunds- July and August 2022			
	July	August	
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY REFUNDS 2021-22 (Estimate)	35.2	31.9	
Claims Impacted	17%	9%	
Electronic/Non-Electronic Ratio	50%	50%	
Expected July and August Claims that move to June 2022	\$3.03	\$1.37	\$4.40

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Commercial Rent Reduction to 2.0%

Bill Number(s): [SB50](#)

Entire Bill

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 14

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: Effective on the first day of the second month following the repeal of s. 212.20(6)(d)6.h.

Date of Analysis: June 14, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 212.031 Provides for a tax levied in an amount equal to 5.5% of and on the total rent or license fee charged for the exercise of the taxable privilege of engaging in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless the property is one of 13 specifically identified types of property.
- b. Proposed Change:** Reduces the tax levied on the taxable privilege of engaging in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property from 5.5% to 2% effective on the first day of the second month following the repeal of s. 212.20(6)(d)6.h, F.S.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

DOR Sales Tape 2018 & 2019 Calendar Years

DR-15 Line 3.C. (Taxable Commercial Rent) or 4.C. (Tax on Commercial Rent).

DR-15EZ line 3 (Total Taxable Sales) and line 4 (Total Tax Collected)

Instructions for DR-15EZ read in part: "If you only report tax collected for the lease or rental of commercial property, you may file a DR-15EZ return."

Business Investment Growth Rates from December 2020 General Revenue Estimating Conference

Nonresidential Property Growth Rates from December 2020 Ad Valorem Assessment Estimating Conference

December 13, 2019 REC Impact - Commercial Rent reduction analysis 5.5% to 5.0%

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Using 2018 & 2019's Sales Tax Annual Data, the data for entities registered in Kind code 82 was broken into four groups:

Kind Code 82 – Form DR15 With line 4C > 0

Kind Code 82 – Form DR15 with line 4C = 0

Kind code 82 – Form DR15EZ

Kind code 82 – Form DR15 where the effective tax rate for all other tax paid was less than or equal to the effective rate of the tax paid on commercial rent for the respective county.

Additionally, the amount of taxable commercial rent reported on Form DR-15 line 3.C. for all sales tax dealers not in kind code 82 was identified for 2018 & 2019.

The high estimate starts with the sum of the Taxable Sales reported on line 3.C. for commercial rentals with values greater than zero; the taxable sales of DR15"EZ" filers in kind code 82; the taxable sales of those entities where the calculated effective rate of tax paid was less than the respective county wide rate paid on commercial rent; and finally the taxable sales of those dealers with commercial rent not found in Kind Code 82. The middle and the low use the same groups but exclude the effective rate taxable total.

Calendar year amounts were converted to fiscal year amounts and grown. For the high estimate, the five-year average of the taxable sales per kind code 82 in the DR-15, and the DR-15 "EZ" was applied to the Fiscal Year converted 2018-2019 taxable values into the forecast period. For the middle, the Business investment growth rate from December's General Revenue Conference was applied to the fiscal year converted taxable values. For the low, the December 2020 Ad Valorem Assessments Estimating Conference were used to grow the Fiscal Year converted 2018-2019 taxable values into the forecast period. The difference between the revenues generated at the 5.5% rate and those generated at the proposed 2% rate was calculated to determine the impact.

EDR currently estimates that the last distribution to the trust fund under s. 212.20(6)(d)6.h., F.S. will be made in October of 2024. There is a one-month delay between the notification and the new rate. The new rate of 2.0% Should begin with transactions occurring on or after December 1, 2024. The 2024-25 impact is set to 6.75/12 of the annualized 2024-25 amount. In a previous

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Commercial Rent Reduction to 2.0%

Bill Number(s): [SB50](#)

impact analysis, an analysis was done of the effective tax rate by county by month using 2017 and 2018 monthly sale tax data. The effective rates above 12% were excluded. Average effective rates were reduced by the local option tax in place to provide comparable state rates. The effective rates for December of 2017 and December of 2018 were compared to the other effective rates for 2017 and 2018 by county by month. For almost all counties, the December 2017 effective rate was the lowest for 2017. For numerous counties, the 2018 effective rate was the lowest for 2018. The amount that December 2017 was lower than the average for the other 12 months was approximately 0.1% in terms of rate, which was half of the rate reduction. For the cash, the rate reduction was assumed to be for 11.75 months.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	\$-	\$(1,269.0 M)	\$-	\$(1,135.2 M)	\$-	\$(1,040.5 M)
2022-23	\$-	\$(1,333.2 M)	\$-	\$(1,161.3 M)	\$-	\$(1,080.6 M)
2023-24	\$-	\$(1,400.7 M)	\$-	\$(1,198.4 M)	\$-	\$(1,125.8 M)
2024-25	\$(827.8 M)	\$(1,471.6 M)	\$(693.7 M)	\$(1,233.2 M)	\$(661.7 M)	\$(1,176.3 M)
2025-26	\$(1,546.0 M)	\$(1,546.0 M)	\$(1,260.3 M)	\$(1,260.3 M)	\$(1,176.3 M)	\$(1,176.3 M)

List of affected Trust Funds: Sales and Use Tax Group

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 6/14/21): The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	(1,004.9)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(33.8)	0.0	(96.4)
2022-23	0.0	(1,028.1)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(34.5)	0.0	(98.6)
2023-24	0.0	(1,061.0)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(35.6)	0.0	(101.7)
2024-25	(614.1)	(1,091.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(20.6)	(36.7)	(58.9)	(104.7)
2025-26	(1,115.7)	(1,115.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(37.5)	(37.5)	(107.0)	(107.0)

	Local Option		Total Local		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	(130.2)	0.0	(1,135.2)
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	(133.1)	0.0	(1,161.3)
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	(137.3)	0.0	(1,198.4)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	(79.5)	(141.4)	(693.7)	(1,233.2)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	(144.5)	(144.5)	(1,260.3)	(1,260.3)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Calendar Year 2018	Sales/Services Taxable Sales (Line 3A DR-15 or Line 3 DR-15EZ)	Taxable Sales Reported on line 3C- Commercial Rentals	Number of Accounts	1/2*B3	\$816,040,317		
2	KindCode 82 - Form DR15 With line 4C > 0		\$18,712,787,971	63,559				
3	KindCode 82 - Form DR15 with line 4C = 0	\$1,632,080,634		12,638				
4	KindCode 82 Entries - Form DR15 W/ line 4C=0 <= County Wide Effective Rate for Commercial Rent	\$44,809,591						
5	Kindcode 82 - Form DR15EZ	\$8,708,606,990		72,545				
6	Dealers with Commercial rental tax not in kindcode 82	\$44,028,261,163	\$2,695,602,134	12,742				
7								
8	Statewide 2018			161,484				
9								
10	Calendar Year 2019	Sales/Services Taxable Sales (Line 3A DR-15 or Line 3 DR-15EZ)	Taxable Sales Reported on line 3C- Commercial Rentals	Number of Accounts	917,304,691			
11	KindCode 82 - Form DR15 With line 4C > 0		\$20,644,358,808	66,954				
12	KindCode 82 - Form DR15 with line 4C = 0	\$1,834,609,383		11,980				
13	KindCode 82 Entries - Form DR15 W/ line 4C=0 <= County Wide Effective Rate for Commercial Rent	\$26,667,483						
14	Kindcode 82 - Form DR15EZ	\$9,079,164,714		72,272				
15	Dealers with Commercial rental tax not in kindcode 82	\$44,031,831,104	\$2,621,773,426	13,425				
16								
17	Statewide 2018			164,631				
18								
19	Growth Rates							
20			High	Middle	Low			
21			5-year Average Growth in Taxable Sales	Business Investment Growth Rate (GR-REC 12/20)	NonResidential Property Growth Rate -3/2019 Ad Valorem Assessments Estimating Conference - used for High estimate			
22		FY 2019-20	5.06%	1.30%	6.10%			
23		FY 2020-21	5.06%	1.10%	-3.29%			
24		FY 2021-22	5.06%	1.40%	-3.62%			
25		FY 2022-23	5.06%	2.30%	2.12%			
26		FY 2023-24	5.06%	3.20%	3.86%			
27		FY 2024-25	5.06%	2.90%	4.18%			
28		FY 2025-26	5.06%	2.20%	4.49%			
29								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
30			High Estimate	Middle Estimate	Low Estimate			
31	Total Est. State Taxable Sales - Commercial Rent		Taxable Sales from Kind Code 82 line 3C, "EZ" line 3, & Non-Kind Code 82 Taxable	Taxable Sales With Cell C3 reduced by half @ Low Growth Rate	Taxable Sales Tax With Cell B3 reduced by half @ NonResidential Property Growth Rate			
32		2018	\$30,161,806,686	\$30,116,997,095	\$30,116,997,095			
33		2019	\$32,371,964,431	\$32,345,296,948	\$32,345,296,948			
34								
35	Convert to Fiscal Year	FY 2018-19	\$31,266,885,558	\$31,231,147,021	\$31,231,147,021			
36		FY 2019-20	\$32,848,989,968	\$31,637,151,933	\$30,203,642,284			
37		FY 2020-21	\$34,511,148,860	\$31,985,160,604	\$29,110,270,434			
38		FY 2021-22	\$36,257,412,992	\$32,432,952,852	\$29,727,408,167			
39		FY 2022-23	\$38,092,038,090	\$33,178,910,768	\$30,874,886,122			
40		FY 2023-24	\$40,019,495,217	\$34,240,635,913	\$32,165,456,362			
41		FY 2024-25	\$42,044,481,675	\$35,233,614,354	\$33,609,685,353			
42		FY 2025-26	\$44,171,932,448	\$36,008,753,870	\$33,609,685,353			
43								
44	Collections at Current Rate by Fiscal Year							
45			High Estimate	Middle Estimate	Low Estimate			
46	Existing Rate	FY 2021-22	\$1,994,157,715	\$1,783,812,407	\$1,635,007,449			
47	5.50%	FY 2022-23	\$2,095,062,095	\$1,824,840,092	\$1,698,118,737			
48		FY 2023-24	\$2,201,072,237	\$1,883,234,975	\$1,769,100,100			
49		FY 2024-25	\$2,312,446,492	\$1,937,848,789	\$1,848,532,694			
50		FY 2025-26	\$2,429,456,285	\$1,980,481,463	\$1,848,532,694			
51								
52	Collections at New Rate by Fiscal Year	Sales Tax @ 2%	High Estimate	Middle Estimate	Low Estimate			
53		FY 2021-22	\$725,148,260	\$648,659,057	\$594,548,163			
54	New Rate	FY 2022-23	\$761,840,762	\$663,578,215	\$617,497,722			
55	2.00%	FY 2023-24	\$800,389,904	\$684,812,718	\$643,309,127			
56		FY 2024-25	\$840,889,634	\$704,672,287	\$672,193,707			
57		FY 2025-26	\$883,438,649	\$720,175,077	\$672,193,707			
58								
59	First Year Cash Months of Collections	6.75						
60	Impact		High Estimate	Middle Estimate	Low Estimate			
61		2024-25 Cash	(827,750,733)	(693,661,783)	(661,690,680)			
62		FY 2021-22	(1,269,009,455)	(1,135,153,350)	(1,040,459,286)			(1,040,459,286)
63		FY 2022-23	(1,333,221,333)	(1,161,261,877)	(1,080,621,014)			(1,080,621,014)
64		FY 2023-24	(1,400,682,333)	(1,198,422,257)	(1,125,790,973)			(1,125,790,973)
65		FY 2024-25	(1,471,556,859)	(1,233,176,502)	(1,176,338,987)			(1,176,338,987)
66		FY 2025-26	(1,546,017,636)	(1,260,306,385)	(1,176,338,987)			(1,176,338,987)
67								
68								
69								
70			High Estimate	Middle Estimate	Low Estimate			
71			Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
72		FY 2021-22	\$ -	\$ (1,269.0 M)	\$ -	\$ (1,135.2 M)	\$ -	\$ (1,040.5 M)
73		FY 2022-23	\$ -	\$ (1,333.2 M)	\$ -	\$ (1,161.3 M)	\$ -	\$ (1,080.6 M)
74		FY 2023-24	\$ -	\$ (1,400.7 M)	\$ -	\$ (1,198.4 M)	\$ -	\$ (1,125.8 M)
75		FY 2024-25	\$ (827.8 M)	\$ (1,471.6 M)	\$ (693.7 M)	\$ (1,233.2 M)	\$ (661.7 M)	\$ (1,176.3 M)
76		FY 2025-26	\$ (1,546.0 M)	\$ (1,546.0 M)	\$ (1,260.3 M)	\$ (1,260.3 M)	\$ (1,176.3 M)	\$ (1,176.3 M)
77								
78								

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Refunds

Issue: Reemployment Assistance Tax Overpayments

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB50, Sections 13, 15-17 - Refunds

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 13, 15-17

Sponsor(s): Senator Gruters

Month/Year Impact Begins: Except as otherwise provided, July 1, 2021

Date of Analysis: June 14, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. **Current Law: General Revenue Refunds for Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund**

Current Florida Statute does not direct any General Revenue refunds into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund.

b. **Proposed Change:**

General Revenue Refunds for Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

Section 13 of CS for CS for SB 50 amends subparagraph 6 of paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 212.20 and adds subparagraph h that directs the Department of Revenue (DOR) to distribute \$324,533,334 on or before the 25th of July, August, and September, 2021 to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, less an adjustment for refunds issued from the General Revenue Fund pursuant to s. 443.131(3)(e)3 before making the distribution. The law also states that "...adjustments made by the department to the total distributions shall be equal to the total refunds made pursuant to s. 443.131(3)(e)3. If the amount of refunds to be subtracted from any single distribution exceeds the distribution, the department may not make that distribution and must subtract the remaining balance from the next distribution."

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Forecast, Revenue Estimating Conference, March 2021,

<http://edr.state.fl.us/content/revenues/reports/unemployment-compensation-trust-fund/March2021ForecastSummary.pdf>.

Refunds to employers for overpayment of Calendar Year 2021 taxes, General Tax Administration/Refunds and Distribution, DOR.

Aggregated employer data by Individual Benefit Ratio, Calendar Year 2021 tax recalculation, DOR.

Quarterly charges and noncharges by claim & beneficiary, Department of Economic Opportunity.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Control Totals, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Economic Opportunity.

Report forms ETA 5159, ETA 2112, & ETA 539, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration,

<https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/DataDownloads.asp>.

Florida UC trust fund balances, U.S. Department of the Treasury, <https://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/tbp/account-statement/report.html>.

Monthly balances, Division of Finance and Administration, Department of Economic Opportunity.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The impact analysis of Section 13 used the March 2021 REC forecast for the UC trust fund balance as a starting point. According to DOR, the estimated amount of refunds to be returned to employers out of the GR fund is \$466,959,385, of which \$206,374,344.11 was vouched as of June 11, 2021.

Estimated Refunds from GR to UCTF (Dollars)

Month	SB Refunds
May -June 2021	293,236,025
July 2021	86,861,680
August 2021	86,861,680
Total	466,959,385

This analysis estimates that employers have overpaid their q1 of CY 2021 taxes by \$466,959,385. Since the amount of refunds exceeds \$324,533,334, there will be no transfer out of GR into the UC trust fund in July 2021. The estimated transfer from GR into the UC trust fund in August 2021 is \$ 182,107,283. The transfer in September 2021 will be for the full amount as stated in SB 50 of \$324,533,334.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Refunds

Issue: Reemployment Assistance Tax Overpayments

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB50, Sections 13, 15-17 - Refunds

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Table 1
SB 50 Distributions into Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund
Absent Refunds
(\$)

Fiscal Year	SB 50 Distributions into Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Absent Refunds (\$)
2020-21	
2021-22	973,600,002
2022-23	1,080,000,000
2023-24	1,080,000,000
2024-25	360,000,000

Table 2
SB 50 Refunds
(\$)

Fiscal Year	SB 50 Refunds (\$)
2020-21	293,236,024
2021-22	173,723,361
2022-23	
2023-24	
2024-25	

Table 3
SB 50 Distributions into Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund
Adjusting for Refunds
(\$)

Fiscal Year	SB 50 Distributions into Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Adjusting for Refunds (\$)
2020-21	
2021-22	506,640,617
2022-23	1,080,000,000
2023-24	1,080,000,000
2024-25	360,000,000

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Refunds

Issue: Reemployment Assistance Tax Overpayments

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB50, Sections 13, 15-17 - Refunds

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21			(293.2)			
2021-22			(173.7)			
2022-23						
2023-24						
2024-25						

List of affected Trust Funds: General Revenue

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate. This is a General Revenue Outlook issue. The impact to General Revenue is (\$293.2m) in the current fiscal year (FY 2020-21) and (\$173.7m) in FY 2021-22.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22								
2022-23								
2023-24								
2024-25								
2025-26								

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales Tax

Issue: Sales Tax Distribution to UC Trust Fund; Reduction in Reemployment Assistance Tax

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB50, Section 13, Section 16

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Senator Gruters

Month/Year Impact Begins: Except as otherwise provided, July 1, 2021

Date of Analysis: June 14, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Current Florida Statute does not specify any sales tax distributions into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund.

The Unemployment Compensation (UC) program is a federal-state partnership based upon federal law, but administered under Florida state law. It was created by the Social Security Act (SSA) of 1935. The federal program is named the Reemployment Assistance program in Florida.

Section 443, F.S., Florida's Reemployment Assistance Program, imposes a tax on wages paid by Florida employers to pay for unemployment benefits received by unemployed individuals. The tax is imposed on the first \$7,000 of compensation paid to each employee. The tax rate varies from 0.1 percent to 5.4 percent depending upon the benefit experience of the employer. The minimum tax rate is 0.29 percent in calendar year 2021. The statute provides for a self-funding mechanism that raises taxes when the balance is depleted and reduces taxes when the fund balance is replenished.

- b. Proposed Change:**

Sales Tax Distribution to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

Section 13 of CS for CS for SB 50 amends subparagraph 6 of paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 212.20 and adds subparagraph h that directs the Department of Revenue (DOR) to distribute \$324,533,334 on or before the 25th of July, August, and September, 2021 to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, less an adjustment for refunds issued from the General Revenue Fund pursuant to s.443.131(3)(e)3 before making the distribution. The law also states that "...adjustments made by the department to the total distributions shall be equal to the total refunds made pursuant to s. 443.131(3)(e)3. If the amount of refunds to be subtracted from any single distribution exceeds the distribution, the department may not make that distribution and must subtract the remaining balance from the next distribution."

The Department of Revenue is also directed to distribute \$90 million monthly to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund starting in July 2022 on or before the 25th day of each month until the ending balance of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund exceeds \$4,071,519,600 on the last day of any month, as determined from United States Department of the Treasury data and as certified by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Sub-subparagraph h is repealed and the department is directed to end the monthly distributions on the date it receives the aforementioned certification.

Reduction in Reemployment Assistance Tax

Section 16 of SB 50 inserts a new paragraph (f) to section 443.131, F.S. 2020, Contributions. and changes the calculation of tax rates for employers eligible for a variation of contribution rates based on benefit experience until certain conditions are met, renaming present paragraphs to (g) through (l). Section 16 retroactively applies a benefit multiplication factor of 0 (zero) to benefits paid from April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, effectively excluding these benefits from the rate calculation for each eligible employer. The section also excludes from the contribution rate calculation "noncharge benefits" or "benefits paid as a result of a governmental order related to COVID-19 to close or reduce capacity of a business." In addition, Section 16 suspends the application of the positive trust fund adjustment factor in the calculation of the contribution rate for the 2021 and 2022 calendar years.

The section directs DOR to recalculate CY 2021 rates for eligible employers based on the new stipulations. Section 16 provides for a stepwise reduction in the benefit ratio multiplier of benefits paid from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021 if the estimated total contributions calculated are more than \$475.5 million in CY 2022.

Further, subparagraph 5. of paragraph (e) of the section directs DOR to calculate rates for eligible employers through December 31, 2025 excluding benefits paid from April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, excluding noncharges due to COVID, and excluding the application of a positive trust fund factor, subject to subparagraph 6. Subparagraph 6. of paragraph (e) of section 16

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales Tax

Issue: Sales Tax Distribution to UC Trust Fund; Reduction in Reemployment Assistance Tax

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB50, Section 13, Section 16

stipulates that if the balance of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund on June 30 of any year exceeds \$4,071,519,600, subparagraph 5. is repealed for rates effective the following years.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Forecast, Revenue Estimating Conference, March 2021,

<http://edr.state.fl.us/content/revenues/reports/unemployment-compensation-trust-fund/March2021ForecastSummary.pdf> .

Refunds to employers for overpayment of Calendar Year 2021 taxes, General Tax Administration/Refunds and Distribution, DOR.

Aggregated employer data by Individual Benefit Ratio, Calendar Year 2021 tax recalculation, DOR.

Quarterly charges and noncharges by claim & beneficiary, Department of Economic Opportunity.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Control Totals, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Economic Opportunity.

Report forms ETA 5159, ETA 2112, & ETA 539, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration,

<https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/DataDownloads.asp> .

Florida UC trust fund balances, U.S. Department of the Treasury, <https://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/tbp/account-statement/report.html> .

Monthly balances, Division of Finance and Administration, Department of Economic Opportunity.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The forecast for sales tax distributions to the Unemployment Compensation (UC) Trust Fund was produced using the same methodology as the one used in forecasting the UC trust fund balance as shown by the US Treasury for the UC Revenue Estimating Conference. The latter uses a combination of models and data sources to forecast Reemployment Assistance taxes to be paid by employers and regular benefits paid to eligible unemployed. The REC forecasts only that portion of benefits that is paid out of the Florida trust fund.

The impact analysis of Section 13 used the March 2021 REC forecast for the UC trust fund balance as a starting point. The analysis updated the forecast with actuals for q4 2020 and q1 2021 for benefits, tax collections, estimated tax overpayments, and estimated tax refunds. The analysis incorporated aggregated employer data by Individual Benefit Ratio from the Calendar Year 2021 tax recalculation by the Department of Revenue. The March 2021 UC forecast already incorporated the March 2021 FEEC. DOR also provided estimated amounts for total refunds and refunds, for which vouchers have been issued. Covered employment, charges and noncharges and monthly balances provided by the Department of Economic Opportunity were used as inputs. The monthly balances were updated with actuals from the U.S. Treasury through the end of May, 2021.

Section 16 of SB 50 also amended section 443.131, F.S. 2020, Contributions. The following changes were incorporated in this impact analysis:

- Charges (benefits charged to specific employers) for the period April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 were multiplied by a factor of 0 (zero), effectively excluding these benefits from the calculation of tax rates.
- Noncharges (benefits whose cost is borne by all employers) for the period April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 were multiplied by a factor of 0 (zero), effectively excluding these benefits from the calculation of tax rates.
- The positive trust fund factor for Calendar Years 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 was not used in the calculation of tax rates. The factor was set to zero.
- The charges and noncharges for the period January 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021 were multiplied by a factor of 1 (one) since the forecast for CY 2022 was less than \$475.5 million. In other words, these benefits were included in the calculation of future year tax rates.
- According to DOR, the estimated amount of refunds to be returned to employers out of the GR fund is \$ 466,959,385, of which \$206,374,344.11 was vouched as of June 11, 2021.
- This analysis estimates that employers have overpaid their CY 2021 taxes for wages paid in q1 by \$ 466,959,385. Since the amount of refunds exceeds \$324,533,334, there will be no transfer out of GR into the UC trust fund in July 2021.
- The estimated transfer from GR into the UC trust fund in August 2021 is \$182,107,283.
- The transfer in September 2021 will be for the full amount as stated in SB 50 of \$324,533,334. The distributions per Section 13 of SB 50 start again in July 2022 and are estimated to continue each month through October 2024, when the UC trust fund balance will exceed \$4,071,519,600.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales Tax

Issue: Sales Tax Distribution to UC Trust Fund; Reduction in Reemployment Assistance Tax

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB50, Section 13, Section 16

- The distributions per Section 13 of SB 50 start again in July 2022 and are estimated to continue each month through October 2024, when the UC trust fund balance will exceed \$4,071,519,600 at the end of that month. At this point, 212.20 (6) 6 h, created by Section 13, is repealed and the distributions into the UCTF are discontinued.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Section 13 – Sales Tax Distribution to UC TF

General Revenue

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(506.6)			
2022-23			(1,080.0)			
2023-24			(1,080.0)			
2024-25			(360.0)			
2025-26			0			

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			506.6			
2022-23			1,080.0			
2023-24			1,080.0			
2024-25			360.0			
2025-26			0			

Section 16 – Reduction in Reemployment Assistance Tax

Reemployment Tax*

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			\$ (1,306.5)			
2022-23			\$ (1,261.7)			
2023-24			\$ (650.9)			
2024-25			\$ (133.6)			
2025-26			\$ 1.4			

* There is a current year impact of (\$480.3m)

List of affected Trust Funds: Sales and Use Tax Distribution (GR), Reemployment Tax, Unemployment Compensation TF

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimates.

Section 13 – Sales Tax Distribution to UC TF

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(506.6)	0.0	506.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022-23	(1,080.0)	0.0	1,080.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023-24	(1,080.0)	0.0	1,080.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	(360.0)	0.0	360.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales Tax

Issue: Sales Tax Distribution to UC Trust Fund; Reduction in Reemployment Assistance Tax

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/SB50, Section 13, Section 16

Section 16 – Reduction in Reemployment Assistance Tax*

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	(1,306.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,306.5)	0.0
2022-23	0.0	0.0	(1,261.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,261.7)	0.0
2023-24	0.0	0.0	(650.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(650.9)	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	(133.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(133.6)	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0

* There is a current year impact of (\$480.3m).

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund								
June 2021								
Baseline - March 2021								
Fiscal Year	Taxes	Benefits	Interest Earnings	Other TF Transactions	Ending TF Balance	Ending Fed. Advances Balance	Additional Federal Tax Paid	Interest Due ****
2009-10	\$ 1,129.6	\$ (2,731.2)	\$ 9.4		\$ 365.1	\$ 1,612.5	\$ -	\$ -
2010-11	\$ 1,638.8	\$ (1,960.0)	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 1,574.1	\$ -	\$ -
2011-12	\$ 2,136.9	\$ (1,383.6)	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 676.6	\$ 139.9	\$ 56.1
2012-13	\$ 2,223.4	\$ (1,167.1)	\$ -		\$ 671.4	\$ -	\$ 327.9	\$ 43.3
2013-14	\$ 1,904.7	\$ (935.5)	\$ 22.9	\$ 3.76	\$ 1,667.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2014-15	\$ 1,509.5	\$ (642.1)	\$ 46.4	\$ (17.7)	\$ 2,563.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2015-16	\$ 1,037.7	\$ (459.7)	\$ 62.0	\$ (10.4)	\$ 3,193.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2016-17	\$ 785.3	\$ (414.8)	\$ 74.3	\$ (20.5)	\$ 3,617.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2017-18	\$ 578.0	\$ (402.9)	\$ 82.5	\$ (0.6)	\$ 3,874.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2018-19	\$ 468.5	\$ (349.2)	\$ 92.2	\$ -	\$ 4,085.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2019-20	\$ 403.8	\$ (2,014.6)	\$ 96.0	\$ 63.1	\$ 2,634.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2020-21	\$ 1,072.4	\$ (2,683.7)	\$ 25.2	\$ 129.4	\$ 1,177.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2021-22	\$ 1,678.0	\$ (679.3)	\$ 28.6	\$ -	\$ 2,216.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2022-23	\$ 1,764.9	\$ (433.7)	\$ 59.4	\$ -	\$ 3,709.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2023-24	\$ 1,196.5	\$ (374.9)	\$ 92.0	\$ -	\$ 4,729.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2024-25	\$ 598.6	\$ (301.7)	\$ 110.4	\$ -	\$ 5,197.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2025-26	\$ 357.9	\$ (318.6)	\$ 117.7	\$ -	\$ 5,373.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2026-27	\$ 332.3	\$ (345.7)	\$ 120.6	\$ -	\$ 5,482.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2027-28	\$ 348.5	\$ (346.7)	\$ 123.2	\$ -	\$ 5,607.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2028-29	\$ 353.4	\$ (348.6)	\$ 126.1	\$ -	\$ 5,740.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2029-30	\$ 351.6	\$ (350.1)	\$ 129.1	\$ -	\$ 5,872.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Forecast
excl. reimburse
accounts

Difference	Taxes
2020-21	\$ (480)
2021-22	\$ (1,306)
2022-23	\$ (1,262)
2023-24	\$ (651)
2024-25	\$ (134)
2025-26	\$ 1
2026-27	\$ (13)

Difference	Min rate	Eff. Rate
2021	-0.19%	-1.38%
2022	-0.76%	-2.12%
2023	-0.70%	-1.68%
2024	-0.16%	-0.48%
2025	0.00%	-0.01%
2026	0.00%	0.01%

SB 50

Fiscal Year	Taxes	Benefits	Interest Earnings	Other TF Transactions	SB 50 Transfers into TF	Ending TF Balance	Ending Fed. Advances Balance	Additional Federal Tax Paid	Interest Due ****	Transfers to UI TF Millions of \$
2009-10	\$ 1,129.6	\$ (2,731.2)	\$ 9.4			\$ 365.1	\$ 1,612.5	\$ -	\$ -	2021q3 ^a 973.6
2010-11	\$ 1,638.8	\$ (1,960.0)	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 1,574.1	\$ -	\$ -	2021q4 0
2011-12	\$ 2,136.9	\$ (1,383.6)	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 676.6	\$ 139.9	\$ 56.1	2022q1 0
2012-13	\$ 2,223.4	\$ (1,167.1)	\$ -			\$ 671.4	\$ -	\$ 327.9	\$ 43.3	2022q2 0
2013-14	\$ 1,904.7	\$ (935.5)	\$ 22.9	\$ 3.76		\$ 1,667.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2022q3 270
2014-15	\$ 1,509.5	\$ (642.1)	\$ 46.4	\$ (17.7)		\$ 2,563.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2022q4 270
2015-16	\$ 1,037.7	\$ (459.7)	\$ 62.0	\$ (10.4)		\$ 3,193.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2023q1 270
2016-17	\$ 785.3	\$ (414.8)	\$ 74.3	\$ (20.5)		\$ 3,617.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2023q2 270
2017-18	\$ 578.0	\$ (402.9)	\$ 82.5	\$ (0.6)		\$ 3,874.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2023q3 270
2018-19	\$ 468.5	\$ (349.2)	\$ 92.2	\$ -		\$ 4,085.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2023q4 270
2019-20	\$ 403.8	\$ (2,014.6)	\$ 96.0	\$ 63.1	\$ -	\$ 2,634.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2024q1 270
2020-21 ^a	\$ 592.2	\$ (2,753.4)	\$ 25.1	\$ 127.8	\$ 467.0	\$ 1,092.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2024q2 270
2021-22	\$ 371.5	\$ (687.8)	\$ 27.2	\$ -	\$ 506.6	\$ 1,257.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2024q3 270
2022-23	\$ 503.2	\$ (439.7)	\$ 38.0	\$ -	\$ 1,080.0	\$ 2,518.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2024q4 90
2023-24	\$ 545.6	\$ (379.6)	\$ 66.0	\$ -	\$ 1,080.0	\$ 3,836.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2024-25	\$ 465.0	\$ (305.4)	\$ 92.1	\$ -	\$ 360.0	\$ 4,372.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2025-26	\$ 359.3	\$ (322.4)	\$ 98.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,518.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2026-27	\$ 318.9	\$ (349.3)	\$ 101.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,588.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2027-28	\$ 314.9	\$ (350.1)	\$ 102.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,652.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2028-29	\$ 317.1	\$ (351.7)	\$ 104.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,718.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2029-30	\$ 317.2	\$ (352.9)	\$ 105.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,784.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

^a Employers have overpaid taxes on wages in q1 of CY 2021 by \$467 million into the UC trust fund.

The SB 50 transfer of \$973.6 in July, August, & September 2021 will be reduced by \$467 million for a resulting remaining \$506.6 million transfer.

	State Tax					Federal Tax Total State and Federal					
Tax Year	Minimum Tax Rate	Effective Tax Rate *	Maximum Wage	Per Employee @ min rate	Per Employee @ max rate	Tax Rate ***	Per Employee	Minimum Tax Rate	Maximum Tax Rate	Per Employee @ min rate	Per Employee @ max rate
2009	0.12%	1.54%	\$ 7,000	\$ 8.40	\$ 378.00	0.80%	\$ 56.00	0.92%	6.20%	\$ 64.40	\$ 434.00
2010	0.36%	2.39%	\$ 7,000	\$ 25.20	\$ 378.00	0.80%	\$ 56.00	6.20%	\$ 81.20	\$ 434.00	
2011	1.03%	3.49%	\$ 7,000	\$ 72.10	\$ 378.00	1.10%	\$ 77.00	2.13%	6.50%	\$ 149.10	\$ 455.00
2012	1.51%	3.50%	\$ 8,000	\$ 120.80	\$ 432.00	1.20%	\$ 84.00	2.71%	6.60%	\$ 204.80	\$ 516.00
2013	1.02%	3.09%	\$ 8,000	\$ 81.60	\$ 432.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.62%	6.00%	\$ 123.60	\$ 474.00
2014	0.61%	2.55%	\$ 8,000	\$ 48.80	\$ 432.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.21%	6.00%	\$ 90.80	\$ 474.00
2015	0.41%	2.04%	\$ 7,000	\$ 28.70	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.01%	6.00%	\$ 70.70	\$ 420.00
2016	0.15%	1.44%	\$ 7,000	\$ 10.50	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.75%	6.00%	\$ 52.50	\$ 420.00
2017	0.13%	1.05%	\$ 7,000	\$ 9.10	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.73%	6.00%	\$ 51.10	\$ 420.00
2018	0.10%	0.76%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2019	0.10%	0.60%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2020	0.10%	0.64%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2021	0.29%	2.04%	\$ 7,000	\$ 20.30	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.89%	6.00%	\$ 62.30	\$ 420.00
2022	0.86%	2.77%	\$ 7,000	\$ 60.20	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.46%	6.00%	\$ 102.20	\$ 420.00
2023	0.80%	2.46%	\$ 7,000	\$ 56.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.40%	6.00%	\$ 98.00	\$ 420.00
2024	0.26%	1.26%	\$ 7,000	\$ 18.20	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.86%	6.00%	\$ 60.20	\$ 420.00
2025	0.10%	0.59%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2026	0.10%	0.45%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2027	0.10%	0.47%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2028	0.10%	0.48%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2029	0.10%	0.48%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2030	0.10%	0.47%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00

	State Tax					Federal Tax Total State and Federal					
Tax Year	Minimum Tax Rate	Effective Tax Rate *	Maximum Wage	Per Employee @ min rate	Per Employee @ max rate	Tax Rate ***	Per Employee **	Minimum Tax Rate	Maximum Tax Rate	Per Employee @ min rate	Per Employee @ max rate
2009	0.12%	1.54%	\$ 7,000	\$ 8.40	\$ 378.00	0.80%	\$ 56.00	0.92%	6.20%	\$ 64.40	\$ 434.00
2010	0.36%	2.39%	\$ 7,000	\$ 25.20	\$ 378.00	0.80%	\$ 56.00	1.16%	6.20%	\$ 81.20	\$ 434.00
2011	1.03%	3.49%	\$ 7,000	\$ 72.10	\$ 378.00	1.10%	\$ 77.00	2.13%	6.50%	\$ 149.10	\$ 455.00
2012	1.51%	3.50%	\$ 8,000	\$ 120.80	\$ 432.00	1.20%	\$ 84.00	2.71%	6.60%	\$ 204.80	\$ 516.00
2013	1.02%	3.09%	\$ 8,000	\$ 81.60	\$ 432.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.62%	6.00%	\$ 123.60	\$ 474.00
2014	0.61%	2.55%	\$ 8,000	\$ 48.80	\$ 432.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.21%	6.00%	\$ 90.80	\$ 474.00
2015	0.41%	2.04%	\$ 7,000	\$ 28.70	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.01%	6.00%	\$ 70.70	\$ 420.00
2016	0.15%	1.44%	\$ 7,000	\$ 10.50	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.75%	6.00%	\$ 52.50	\$ 420.00
2017	0.13%	1.05%	\$ 7,000	\$ 9.10	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.73%	6.00%	\$ 51.10	\$ 420.00
2018	0.10%	0.76%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2019	0.10%	0.60%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2020	0.10%	0.64%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2021	0.10%	0.66%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2022	0.10%	0.66%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2023	0.10%	0.78%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2024	0.10%	0.78%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2025	0.10%	0.58%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2026	0.10%	0.45%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2027	0.10%	0.43%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2028	0.10%	0.43%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2029	0.10%	0.43%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2030	0.10%	0.42%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund
Forecast Comparison

June 2021

March BASELINE 2021

Fiscal Year	Taxes	Benefits	Interest Earnings	Other TF Trans-actions	Ending TF Balance
2019-20	403.85	2,014.56	96.01	63.07	2,634.16
2020-21	1,072.44	2,683.66	25.16	129.37	1,177.48
2021-22	1,677.99	679.25	28.63	-	2,216.57
2022-23	1,764.88	433.74	59.40	-	3,709.19
2023-24	1,196.49	374.88	91.97	-	4,729.66
2024-25	598.63	301.66	110.36	-	5,196.96
2025-26	357.87	318.59	117.71	-	5,373.13
2026-27	332.28	345.67	120.59	-	5,481.98
2027-28	348.53	346.69	123.17	-	5,607.66
2028-29	353.42	348.60	126.09	-	5,740.33
2029-30	351.59	350.05	129.09	-	5,872.87

SB 50

Fiscal Year	Taxes	Benefits	Interest Earnings	Other TF Trans-actions	Ending TF Balance
2019-20	403.85	2,014.56	96.01	63.07	-
2020-21a	592.18	2,753.42	25.08	127.82	466.96
2021-22	371.49	687.78	27.25	-	506.64
2022-23	503.20	439.70	37.97	-	1,080.00
2023-24	545.57	379.62	66.00	-	1,080.00
2024-25	465.01	305.41	92.07	-	360.00
2025-26	359.30	322.36	98.82	-	-
2026-27	318.94	349.30	101.13	-	-
2027-28	314.89	350.07	102.61	-	-
2028-29	317.07	351.72	104.06	-	-
2029-30	317.18	352.90	105.56	-	-

Difference (SB 50 from March 2021)

Fiscal Year	Taxes	Benefits	Interest Earnings	Other TF Trans-actions	Ending TF Balance
2019-20	-	-	-	-	(2,634.16)
2020-21	(480.26)	69.77	(0.09)	(1.55)	(710.52)
2021-22	(1,306.50)	8.53	(1.38)	-	(1,709.92)
2022-23	(1,261.68)	5.96	(21.43)	-	(2,629.19)
2023-24	(650.92)	4.73	(25.97)	-	(3,649.66)
2024-25	(133.62)	3.74	(18.29)	-	(4,836.96)
2025-26	1.43	3.77	(18.89)	-	(5,373.13)
2026-27	(13.34)	3.64	(19.46)	-	(5,481.98)
2027-28	(33.65)	3.38	(20.56)	-	(5,607.66)
2028-29	(36.35)	3.12	(22.04)	-	(5,740.33)
2029-30	(34.40)	2.84	(23.54)	-	(5,872.87)

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund
June 2021

Fiscal Year	Taxes	Benefits	Interest Earnings	Other TF Transactions	SB 50 Transfers into TF	Ending TF Balance	Ending Fed. Advances Balance	Additional Federal Tax Paid	Interest Due ****
2009-10	\$ 1,129.6	\$ (2,731.2)	\$ 9.4			\$ 365.1	\$ 1,612.5	\$ -	\$ -
2010-11	\$ 1,638.8	\$ (1,960.0)	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 1,574.1	\$ -	\$ -
2011-12	\$ 2,136.9	\$ (1,383.6)	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 676.6	\$ 139.9	\$ 56.1
2012-13	\$ 2,223.4	\$ (1,167.1)	\$ -			\$ 671.4	\$ -	\$ 327.9	\$ 43.3
2013-14	\$ 1,904.7	\$ (935.5)	\$ 22.9	\$ 3.76	\$ -	\$ 1,667.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2014-15	\$ 1,509.5	\$ (642.1)	\$ 46.4	\$ (17.7)	\$ -	\$ 2,563.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2015-16	\$ 1,037.7	\$ (459.7)	\$ 62.0	\$ (10.4)	\$ -	\$ 3,193.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2016-17	\$ 785.3	\$ (414.8)	\$ 74.3	\$ (20.5)	\$ -	\$ 3,617.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2017-18	\$ 578.0	\$ (402.9)	\$ 82.5	\$ (0.6)	\$ -	\$ 3,874.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2018-19	\$ 468.5	\$ (349.2)	\$ 92.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,085.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2019-20	\$ 403.8	\$ (2,014.6)	\$ 96.0	\$ 63.1	\$ -	\$ 2,634.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2020-21 ^a	\$ 592.2	\$ (2,753.4)	\$ 25.1	\$ 127.8	\$ 467.0	\$ 1,092.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2021-22	\$ 371.5	\$ (687.8)	\$ 27.2	\$ -	\$ 506.6	\$ 1,257.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2022-23	\$ 503.2	\$ (439.7)	\$ 38.0	\$ -	\$ 1,080.0	\$ 2,518.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2023-24	\$ 545.6	\$ (379.6)	\$ 66.0	\$ -	\$ 1,080.0	\$ 3,836.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2024-25	\$ 465.0	\$ (305.4)	\$ 92.1	\$ -	\$ 360.0	\$ 4,372.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2025-26	\$ 359.3	\$ (322.4)	\$ 98.8	\$ -		\$ 4,518.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2026-27	\$ 318.9	\$ (349.3)	\$ 101.1	\$ -		\$ 4,588.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2027-28	\$ 314.9	\$ (350.1)	\$ 102.6	\$ -		\$ 4,652.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2028-29	\$ 317.1	\$ (351.7)	\$ 104.1	\$ -		\$ 4,718.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2029-30	\$ 317.2	\$ (352.9)	\$ 105.6	\$ -		\$ 4,784.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

^a Employers have overpaid taxes on wages in q1 of CY 2021 by \$467 million into the UC trust fund.

The SB 50 transfer of \$973.6 in July, August, & September 2021 will be reduced by \$467 million for a resulting remaining \$506.6 million transfer.

Tax Year	State Tax					Federal Tax		Total State and Federal			
	Minimum Tax Rate	Effective Tax Rate *	Maximum Wage	Per Employee @ min rate	Per Employee @ max rate	Tax Rate ***	Per Employee **	Minimum Tax Rate	Maximum Tax Rate	Per Employee @ min rate	Per Employee @ max rate
2009	0.12%	1.54%	\$ 7,000	\$ 8.40	\$ 378.00	0.80%	\$ 56.00	0.92%	6.20%	\$ 64.40	\$ 434.00
2010	0.36%	2.39%	\$ 7,000	\$ 25.20	\$ 378.00	0.80%	\$ 56.00	1.16%	6.20%	\$ 81.20	\$ 434.00
2011	1.03%	3.49%	\$ 7,000	\$ 72.10	\$ 378.00	1.10%	\$ 77.00	2.13%	6.50%	\$ 149.10	\$ 455.00
2012	1.51%	3.50%	\$ 8,000	\$ 120.80	\$ 432.00	1.20%	\$ 84.00	2.71%	6.60%	\$ 204.80	\$ 516.00
2013	1.02%	3.09%	\$ 8,000	\$ 81.60	\$ 432.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.62%	6.00%	\$ 123.60	\$ 474.00
2014	0.61%	2.55%	\$ 8,000	\$ 48.80	\$ 432.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.21%	6.00%	\$ 90.80	\$ 474.00
2015	0.41%	2.04%	\$ 7,000	\$ 28.70	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	1.01%	6.00%	\$ 70.70	\$ 420.00
2016	0.15%	1.44%	\$ 7,000	\$ 10.50	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.75%	6.00%	\$ 52.50	\$ 420.00
2017	0.13%	1.05%	\$ 7,000	\$ 9.10	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.73%	6.00%	\$ 51.10	\$ 420.00
2018	0.10%	0.76%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2019	0.10%	0.60%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2020	0.10%	0.64%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2021	0.10%	0.66%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2022	0.10%	0.66%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2023	0.10%	0.78%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2024	0.10%	0.78%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2025	0.10%	0.58%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2026	0.10%	0.45%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2027	0.10%	0.43%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2028	0.10%	0.43%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2029	0.10%	0.43%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2030	0.10%	0.42%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00
2031	0.10%	0.44%	\$ 7,000	\$ 7.00	\$ 378.00	0.60%	\$ 42.00	0.70%	6.00%	\$ 49.00	\$ 420.00

* Taxes divided by taxable wages for the appropriate time period

** At Federal base wage of \$7000

*** On July 1, 2011, the Federal Tax Rate dropped from 6.2% to 6.0%. With the base credit for Florida employers at 5.4%, the base net Federal Tax rate drops from .8% to .6%. The rate shown on the table is the rate for the FIRST half of the 2011 calendar year.

**** Estimated based on average daily advances during the Federal fiscal year, and the applicable interest rate (rate paid on UC deposits during the fourth quarter of the prior calendar year).

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund
June 2021

Fiscal Year	Actuals												
	2019-20												
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	FY
Beginning balance	4,085.8	4,064.9	4,090.0	4,085.2	4,056.0	4,074.1	4,071.5	4,052.6	4,073.1	4,076.4	3,913.2	3,367.8	4,085.8
Taxes	14.3	58.1	-	10.6	40.3	-	11.4	42.4	-	27.4	196.6	3.0	403.8
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.00	29.73	30.07	3.25	63.1
Interest	-	-	24.9	-	-	24.8	-	-	24.9	-	-	21.3	96.0
Benefits	(35.2)	(33.0)	(29.8)	(39.7)	(22.2)	(27.4)	(30.3)	(22.0)	(21.6)	(220.3)	(772.1)	(761.1)	(2,014.6)
Ending Balance	4,064.9	4,090.0	4,085.2	4,056.0	4,074.1	4,071.5	4,052.6	4,073.1	4,076.4	3,913.2	3,367.8	2,634.2	2,634.2
SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Ending Balance	4,064.9	4,090.0	4,085.2	4,056.0	4,074.1	4,071.5	4,052.6	4,073.1	4,076.4	3,913.2	3,367.8	2,634.2	2,634.2

Fiscal Year	Actuals												
	2020-21												
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	FY
Beginning balance	2,634.2	1,838.5	1,554.4	1,416.1	1,113.4	960.0	866.1	777.5	675.4	630.9	623.4	1,111.3	2,634.2
Taxes	10.1	40.4	-	27.3	55.0	37.8	18.1	44.9	-	105.3	214.5	38.8	592.2
Other	5.0	(30.4)	87.2	(16.7)	0.2	71.5	4.2	5.0	5.9	5.4	(28.9)	19.3	127.8
Interest	-	-	10.3	-	-	6.1	-	-	4.3	-	-	4.4	25.1
Benefits	(810.8)	(294.2)	(235.8)	(313.3)	(208.6)	(209.2)	(110.8)	(151.9)	(54.7)	(118.2)	(164.7)	(81.1)	(2,753.4)
Ending Balance	1,838.5	1,554.4	1,416.1	1,113.4	960.0	866.1	777.5	675.4	630.9	623.4	1,111.3	1,092.8	1,092.8
SB 50 overpayments connected to REFUNDS out of GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	467.0	-	467.0
Adjusted Ending Balance	1,838.5	1,554.4	1,416.1	1,113.4	960.0	866.1	777.5	675.4	630.9	623.4	1,111.3	1,092.8	1,092.8

2021-22													FY
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Beginning balance	1,092.8	1,026.1	1,161.1	1,405.4	1,343.5	1,298.9	1,183.6	1,149.5	1,132.8	1,095.2	1,090.9	1,289.8	1,092.8
Taxes	12.2	31.5	2.4	6.6	18.6	1.7	5.7	16.4	4.0	34.0	233.5	5.1	371.5
Interest	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	27.2
Benefits	(80.9)	(80.8)	(69.2)	(71.2)	(65.7)	(82.0)	(42.0)	(35.2)	(43.7)	(40.3)	(36.6)	(40.2)	(687.8)
Ending Balance	1,026.1	1,161.1	1,421.2	1,343.5	1,298.9	1,221.0	1,149.5	1,132.8	1,095.2	1,090.9	1,289.8	1,257.1	1,257.1
SB 50 transfers from GR	-	182.1	324.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	506.6
Adjusted Ending Balance	1,026.1	-	-	1,343.5	1,298.9	1,221.0	1,149.5	1,132.8	1,095.2	1,090.9	1,289.8	1,257.1	1,257.1
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR	467.0	649.1	973.6	973.6	973.6	973.6	973.6	973.6	973.6	973.6	973.6	973.6	
Federal Advances & Interest payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

2022-23													FY
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Beginning balance	1,257.1	1,320.1	1,425.6	1,484.5	1,551.7	1,643.9	1,687.2	1,756.6	1,851.3	1,916.6	2,017.2	2,362.2	1,257.1
Taxes	15.3	57.5	4.4	12.1	34.0	3.2	10.4	29.9	7.3	41.0	282.0	6.1	503.2
Interest	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.4	38.0
Benefits	(44.6)	(44.5)	(38.1)	(37.6)	(34.7)	(43.3)	(34.1)	(28.6)	(35.5)	(33.9)	(30.8)	(33.9)	(439.7)
Ending Balance	1,320.1	1,425.6	1,484.5	1,551.7	1,643.9	1,696.9	1,756.6	1,851.3	1,916.6	2,017.2	2,362.2	2,428.9	2,428.9
SB 50 transfers from GR	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	1,080.0
Adjusted Ending Balance	1,410.1	1,515.6	1,574.5	1,641.7	1,733.9	1,786.9	1,846.6	1,941.3	2,006.6	2,107.2	2,452.2	2,518.9	2,518.9
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR	1,063.6	1,153.6	1,243.6	1,333.6	1,423.6	1,513.6	1,603.6	1,693.6	1,783.6	1,873.6	1,963.6	2,053.6	
Cumulative federal advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

2023-24													FY
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Beginning balance	2,428.9	2,504.6	2,631.5	2,699.7	2,777.9	2,885.2	2,953.8	3,030.1	3,135.3	3,207.0	3,315.6	3,672.5	2,428.9
Taxes	18.4	69.5	5.3	14.6	41.1	3.8	12.6	36.1	8.8	41.8	287.3	6.3	545.6
Interest	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.9	66.0
Benefits	(37.3)	(37.3)	(31.9)	(31.5)	(29.0)	(36.2)	(31.8)	(26.6)	(33.0)	(29.2)	(26.6)	(29.2)	(379.6)
Repayment due to fed credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	2,504.6	2,631.5	2,699.7	2,777.9	2,885.2	2,948.2	3,030.1	3,135.3	3,207.0	3,315.6	3,672.5	3,746.5	3,746.5
SB 50 transfers from GR	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	1,080.0
Adjusted Ending Balance	2,594.6	2,721.5	2,789.7	2,867.9	2,975.2	3,038.2	3,120.1	3,225.3	3,297.0	3,405.6	3,762.5	3,836.5	3,836.5
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR	2,143.6	2,233.6	2,323.6	2,413.6	2,503.6	2,593.6	2,683.6	2,773.6	2,863.6	2,953.6	3,043.6	3,133.6	
Cumulative federal advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

2024-25													
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	FY
Beginning balance	3,746.5	3,833.4	3,972.4	4,050.5	4,138.5	4,165.6	4,163.4	4,159.4	4,183.4	4,174.7	4,187.3	4,386.0	3,746.5
Taxes	18.8	70.8	5.4	14.9	41.8	3.9	12.8	36.8	9.0	31.3	214.9	4.7	465.0
Interest	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.2	92.1
Benefits	(28.9)	(28.9)	(24.8)	(24.4)	(22.5)	(28.1)	(24.6)	(20.6)	(25.6)	(26.5)	(24.1)	(26.4)	(305.4)
Repayment due to fed credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	3,833.4	3,972.4	4,050.5	4,138.5	4,165.6	4,149.1	4,159.4	4,183.4	4,174.7	4,187.3	4,386.0	4,372.4	4,372.4
SB 50 transfers from GR	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360.0
Adjusted Ending Balance	3,923.4	4,062.4	4,140.5	4,228.5	4,165.6	4,149.1	4,159.4	4,183.4	4,174.7	4,187.3	4,386.0	4,372.4	4,372.4
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR	3,223.6	3,313.6	3,403.6	3,493.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative federal advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2025-26													
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	FY
Beginning balance	4,372.4	4,365.6	4,397.7	4,385.1	4,379.9	4,396.8	4,389.9	4,381.1	4,394.7	4,382.1	4,384.9	4,536.3	4,372.4
Taxes	14.1	53.0	4.0	11.1	31.3	2.9	9.6	27.5	6.7	24.8	170.6	3.7	359.3
Interest	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	98.8
Benefits	(29.1)	(29.0)	(24.9)	(24.5)	(22.6)	(28.2)	(26.5)	(22.2)	(27.6)	(30.2)	(27.4)	(30.1)	(322.4)
Repayment due to fed credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	4,365.6	4,397.7	4,385.1	4,379.9	4,396.8	4,379.7	4,381.1	4,394.7	4,382.1	4,384.9	4,536.3	4,518.4	4,518.4
SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Ending Balance	4,365.6	4,397.7	4,385.1	4,379.9	4,396.8	4,379.7	4,381.1	4,394.7	4,382.1	4,384.9	4,536.3	4,518.4	4,518.4
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative federal advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2026-27													
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	FY
Beginning balance	4,518.4	4,504.9	4,522.3	4,505.7	4,495.1	4,502.7	4,480.7	4,468.6	4,475.3	4,459.9	4,461.7	4,606.6	4,518.4
Taxes	11.2	42.0	3.2	8.8	24.8	2.3	7.6	21.9	5.3	23.9	164.3	3.6	318.9
Interest	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	101.1
Benefits	(33.1)	(33.1)	(28.3)	(27.8)	(25.7)	(32.0)	(28.0)	(23.5)	(29.2)	(30.5)	(27.7)	(30.4)	(349.3)
Repayment due to fed credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	4,504.9	4,522.3	4,505.7	4,495.1	4,502.7	4,481.4	4,468.6	4,475.3	4,459.9	4,461.7	4,606.6	4,588.4	4,588.4
SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Ending Balance	4,504.9	4,522.3	4,505.7	4,495.1	4,502.7	4,481.4	4,468.6	4,475.3	4,459.9	4,461.7	4,606.6	4,588.4	4,588.4
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative federal advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2027-28													FY
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Beginning balance	4,588.4	4,574.4	4,590.1	4,573.2	4,562.5	4,569.3	4,544.6	4,532.3	4,538.2	4,522.6	4,524.7	4,670.4	4,588.4
Taxes	10.7	40.5	3.1	8.5	23.9	2.2	7.3	21.0	5.1	24.0	164.8	3.6	314.9
Interest	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	102.6
Benefits	(33.4)	(33.3)	(28.6)	(27.8)	(25.7)	(32.0)	(28.2)	(23.6)	(29.3)	(30.4)	(27.6)	(30.3)	(350.1)
Repayment due to fed credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	4,574.4	4,590.1	4,573.2	4,562.5	4,569.3	4,548.0	4,532.3	4,538.2	4,522.6	4,524.7	4,670.4	4,652.4	4,652.4
SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Ending Balance	4,574.4	4,590.1	4,573.2	4,562.5	4,569.3	4,548.0	4,532.3	4,538.2	4,522.6	4,524.7	4,670.4	4,652.4	4,652.4
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR													
Cumulative federal advances													
Interest accrued													

2028-29													FY
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Beginning balance	4,652.4	4,638.5	4,654.5	4,637.8	4,626.9	4,633.7	4,608.5	4,596.3	4,602.3	4,586.7	4,588.9	4,736.1	4,652.4
Taxes	10.8	40.6	3.1	8.5	24.0	2.2	7.3	21.1	5.2	24.2	166.4	3.6	317.1
Interest	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.9	104.1
Benefits	(33.4)	(33.3)	(28.5)	(28.1)	(25.9)	(32.4)	(28.2)	(23.7)	(29.4)	(30.6)	(27.8)	(30.5)	(351.7)
Repayment due to fed credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	4,638.5	4,654.5	4,637.8	4,626.9	4,633.7	4,612.2	4,596.3	4,602.3	4,586.7	4,588.9	4,736.1	4,718.1	4,718.1
SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Ending Balance	4,638.5	4,654.5	4,637.8	4,626.9	4,633.7	4,612.2	4,596.3	4,602.3	4,586.7	4,588.9	4,736.1	4,718.1	4,718.1
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative federal advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2029-30													FY
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Beginning balance	4,718.1	4,704.4	4,720.9	4,704.3	4,693.6	4,700.7	4,675.8	4,663.5	4,669.8	4,654.3	4,656.3	4,802.5	4,718.1
Taxes	10.9	41.0	3.1	8.6	24.2	2.3	7.4	21.3	5.2	24.1	165.5	3.6	317.2
Interest	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.0	105.6
Benefits	(33.4)	(33.3)	(28.6)	(28.1)	(25.9)	(32.4)	(28.4)	(23.8)	(29.5)	(30.8)	(28.0)	(30.7)	(352.9)
Repayment due to fed credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	4,704.4	4,720.9	4,704.3	4,693.6	4,700.7	4,679.3	4,663.5	4,669.8	4,654.3	4,656.3	4,802.5	4,784.4	4,784.4
SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Ending Balance	4,704.4	4,720.9	4,704.3	4,693.6	4,700.7	4,679.3	4,663.5	4,669.8	4,654.3	4,656.3	4,802.5	4,784.4	4,784.4
Cumulative SB 50 transfers from GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative federal advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Issue: Piggyback

Bill Number(s): HB7059

☐ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Representative Payne

Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon Becoming Law

Date of Analysis: 6/14/2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

JCT Analysis (encompasses Charity, Meals Expensing, Net Operating Loss, Business Interest Expense, Qualified Improvement Property):

Section 220.03(1)(n) defines “Internal Revenue Code” to mean the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, except as provided in subsection (3).

Section 220.03((2)(c) provides: Any term used in this code has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in the Internal Revenue Code and other statutes of the United States relating to federal income taxes, as such code and statutes are in effect on January 1, 2020. However, if subsection (3) is implemented, the meaning of a term shall be taken at the time the term is applied under this code.

Section 220.13(1)(b)3. provides: In computing “adjusted federal income” for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976, there shall be allowed as a deduction the amount of wages and salaries paid or incurred within this state for the taxable year for which no deduction is allowed pursuant to s. 280C(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to credit for employment of certain new employees).

Film Expensing:

Section 168(k)(2)(A)(IV) and (V) read: (A) The term “qualified property” means property –

(IV) which is a qualified film or television production (as defined in subsection (d) of section 181) for which a deduction would have been allowable under section 181 without regard to subsections (a)(2) and (g) of this section or this subsection, or (V) which is a qualified live theatrical production (as defined in subsection (e) of section 181) for which a deduction would have been allowable under section 181 without regard to subsections (a)(2) and (g) of such section or this subsection.

Section 181 defines Qualified Film or Television Production and Qualified Live Theatrical Production.

Section 167(g), I.R.C., provides:

(g) Depreciation under income forecast method

(1) In general - If the depreciation deduction allowable under this section to any taxpayer with respect to any property is determined under the income forecast method or any similar method—

(A) the income from the property to be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction under such method shall be equal to the amount of income earned in connection with the property before the close of the 10th taxable year following the taxable year in which the property was placed in service,

(B) the adjusted basis of the property shall only include amounts with respect to which the requirements of section 461(h) are satisfied,

(C) the depreciation deduction under such method for the 10th taxable year beginning after the taxable year in which the property was placed in service shall be equal to the adjusted basis of such property as of the beginning of such 10th taxable year, and

(D) such taxpayer shall pay (or be entitled to receive) interest computed under the look-back method of paragraph (2) for any recomputation year.

(2) Look-back method

The interest computed under the look-back method of this paragraph for any recomputation year shall be determined by—

(A) first determining the depreciation deductions under this section with respect to such property which would have been allowable for prior taxable years if the determination of the amounts so allowable had been made on the basis of the sum of the following (instead of the estimated income from such property)—

(i) the actual income earned in connection with such property for periods before the close of the recomputation year, and

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(ii) an estimate of the future income to be earned in connection with such property for periods after the recomputation year and before the close of the 10th taxable year following the taxable year in which the property was placed in service,

(B) second, determining (solely for purposes of computing such interest) the overpayment or underpayment of tax for each such prior taxable year which would result solely from the application of subparagraph (A), and

(C) then using the adjusted overpayment rate (as defined in section 460(b)(7)), compounded daily, on the overpayment or underpayment determined under subparagraph (B).

For purposes of the preceding sentence, any cost incurred after the property is placed in service (which is not treated as a separate property under paragraph (5)) shall be taken into account by discounting (using the Federal mid-term rate determined under section 1274(d) as of the time such cost is incurred) such cost to its value as of the date the property is placed in service. The taxpayer may elect with respect to any property to have the preceding sentence not apply to such property.

(3) Exception from look-back method

Paragraph (1)(D) shall not apply with respect to any property which had a cost basis of \$100,000 or less.

(4) Recomputation year

For purposes of this subsection, except as provided in regulations, the term “recomputation year” means, with respect to any property, the 3rd and the 10th taxable years beginning after the taxable year in which the property was placed in service, unless the actual income earned in connection with the property for the period before the close of such 3rd or 10th taxable year is within 10 percent of the income earned in connection with the property for such period which was taken into account under paragraph (1)(A).

(5) Special rules

(A) Certain costs treated as separate property

For purposes of this subsection, the following costs shall be treated as separate properties:

(i) Any costs incurred with respect to any property after the 10th taxable year beginning after the taxable year in which the property was placed in service.

(ii) Any costs incurred after the property is placed in service and before the close of such 10th taxable year if such costs are significant and give rise to a significant increase in the income from the property which was not included in the estimated income from the property.

(B) Syndication income from television series in the case of property which is 1 or more episodes in a television series, income from syndicating such series shall not be required to be taken into account under this subsection before the earlier of—

(i) the 4th taxable year beginning after the date the first episode in such series is placed in service, or

(ii) the earliest taxable year in which the taxpayer has an arrangement relating to the future syndication of such series.

(C) Special rules for financial exploitation of characters, etc. - For purposes of this subsection, in the case of television and motion picture films, the income from the property shall include income from the exploitation of characters, designs, scripts, scores, and other incidental income associated with such films, but only to the extent that such income is earned in connection with the ultimate use of such items by, or the ultimate sale of merchandise to, persons who are not related persons (within the meaning of section 267(b)) to the taxpayer.

(D) Collection of interest

For purposes of subtitle F (other than sections 6654 and 6655), any interest required to be paid by the taxpayer under paragraph (1) for any recomputation year shall be treated as an increase in the tax imposed by this chapter for such year.

(E) Treatment of distribution costs

For purposes of this subsection, the income with respect to any property shall be the taxpayer's gross income from such property.

(F) Determinations

For purposes of paragraph (2), determinations of the amount of income earned in connection with any property shall be made in the same manner as for purposes of applying the income forecast method; except that any income from the disposition of such property shall be taken into account.

(G) Treatment of pass-thru entities

Rules similar to the rules of section 460(b)(4) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.

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- b. Proposed Change:** Section 220.03(1)(n) defines “Internal Revenue Code” to mean the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2021 ~~2020~~, except as provided in subsection (3).

Section 220.03(1)(c) provides: Any term used in this code has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in the Internal Revenue Code and other statutes of the United States relating to federal income taxes, as such code and statutes are in effect on January 1, 2021 ~~2020~~. However, if subsection (3) is implemented, the meaning of a term shall be taken at the time the term is applied under this code.

Section 220.03(2) states “The amendments to s. 220.03, Florida Statutes, made by this act operate retroactively to January 1, 2021.”

Section 220.13 (e) states “(e) Adjustments related to federal acts.—Taxpayers shall be required to make the adjustments prescribed in this paragraph for Florida tax purposes with respect to certain tax benefits received pursuant to the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, ~~and~~ the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020.”

1.a. There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for federal income tax purposes as bonus depreciation for the taxable year pursuant to ss. 167 and 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 103 of Pub. L. No. 110-185, s. 1201 of Pub. L. No. 111-5, s. 2022 of Pub. L. No. 111-240, s. 401 of Pub. L. No. 111-312, s. 331 of Pub. L. No. 112-240, s. 125 of Pub. L. No. 113-295, s. 143 of Division Q of Pub. L. No. 114-113, and s. 13201 of Pub. L. No. 115-97, for property placed in service after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2027.

b. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

c. The provisions of sub-subparagraph b. do not apply to amounts by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph for amounts deducted for federal income tax purposes as bonus depreciation for qualified improvement property as defined in s. 168(e)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 13204 of Pub. L. No. 115-97.”

To Section 220.13 (e) is added:

4. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, and before January 1, 2021, there shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to the excess, if any, of:

a. One hundred percent of any amount deducted for federal income tax purposes as business interest expense for the taxable year pursuant to s. 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 2306 of Pub. L. No. 116-136; over

b. One hundred percent of the amount that would be deductible for federal income tax purposes as business interest expense for the taxable year if calculated pursuant to s. 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 13301 of Pub. L. No. 115-97.

Any expense added back pursuant to this subparagraph shall be treated as a disallowed business expense carryforward from prior years for the year or years following the addition, until such time as the expense has been used.

5. With respect to qualified improvement property as defined in s. 168(e)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 13204 of Pub. L. No. 115-97, that was placed in service on or after January 1, 2018:

a. There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for federal income tax purposes under s. 167(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. There shall be subtracted an amount equal to the amount of depreciation that would have been deductible pursuant to s.167(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in effect on January 1, 2020 and without regard to s. 2307 of Pub. L. No. 116-136, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

b. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this subparagraph, including rules, forms, and guidelines for computing depreciation on qualified improvement property, as defined in s. 168(e)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

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6. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2026, the changes made to the Internal Revenue Code by Pub. L. No. 116-260, Title I, Division EE, s. 116 and Pub. L. No. 116-260, Division EE, Title II, s. 210 shall not apply to this chapter. Taxable income under this section shall be calculated as though changes made by those sections were not made to the Internal Revenue Code. The Department of Revenue may adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this subparagraph, including rules, forms, and guidelines for treatment of expenses and depreciation related to these changes.

Section 4 of the bill states stipulates the Department of Revenue emergency rule making authority under F.S. 120.54 (4) for the purposes of implementing the amendment language, the length of time the rule making is valid until such time permanent rules may be drafted and applied, and the sunset of the bill language in January 1, 2025.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Joint Committee on Taxation Publication – April 23, 2020 – JCX-11R-20

Joint Committee on Taxation Publication – December 21, 2020 – JCX-24-20

Corporate Income Tax –2018 & 2019 Tax Year Beginning Filings & Taxpayer Additional Information

SBA -- Payment Protection Program Data – Under \$150K loans

SBA -- Payment Protection Program Data – Over \$150K loans

SBA – Weekly PPP reports

Congressional Research Service – fas.org – Tax Issues Relating to Charitable Contributions and Organizations

IRS.gov – Form 4562 – Depreciation Schedule Summary by Industry Publication

US General Services Administration – Per Diem Rates

IRS Data from Forms 1120 and 4562 for Tax Year 2013

December 2021 General Revenue Consensus Estimating Conference- CIT Growth Rates

Schedule of addback and subtractions under current law

Schedule of Bonus depreciation allowed under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

Joint Committee on Taxation publication JCX-24-20 “ESTIMATED BUDGET EFFECTS OF THE REVENUE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116-68, THE "CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021"

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

JCT Taxation Method – Charity

The Joint Committee on Taxation methodology was used to share the federal impacts to Florida. For items newly deductible at the federal level, the total impact was divided by the federal 21% Corporate Income Tax rate to determine the federal base impact. This base impact was shared to Florida using a 4.4% share of federal corporate profits. The Florida tax rate (4.458% in 2020 and 2021 and 5.5% for all future years) was applied to the assumed Florida base impact to arrive at an estimate of the Florida CIT impact. These impacts were then converted to Florida fiscal year impacts by shifting 21.04% out of each period and into the subsequent period.

For certain newly authorized credits at the federal level, it is assumed that the taxpayer taking the credit is required to add back related deductions to arrive at federal taxable income. While federal credits do not impact Florida's Corporate Income Tax, the elimination of the corresponding deduction increase federal taxable income, which does flow down to Florida. It is assumed that the reported impacts by JCT are net of the reduced deduction. To arrive at the total credit amount (which is assumed to be equal to the disallowed deduction, the impact reported by JCT is divided by $(1-0.21)$ or 0.79. Stated otherwise, the total impact is the credit amount less the disallowed deduction (which is assumed equal to the credit amount) times the tax rate of 21%. This amount is positive federal tax base impact, to which the 4.4% Florida share and applicable year Florida tax rate are applied to arrive at the Florida impact. This approach was used to find the impact to Florida from the temporary allowance for full deduction of business meals.

Tax limitations & modifications on charitable contributions (rows 5 & 88) were applied a factor of 4.7%. According to the Congressional Research Service, 4.7% of charitable contributions were contributed by corporations. This factor was therefore applied to the two lines to bring them closer to those findings.

Certain other credits were identified as having no impact to Florida as they either were not available to corporate income taxpayers or did not result in increasing federal taxable income.

The conference adopted the estimate as proposed on 3/19/21.

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The impacts related to other provisions important to Florida are shown as separate sub-analyses below and are not included in the JCT impact above.

Net Operating Loss (NOL)

Using additional information submitted by taxpayers, the 2019 Corporate Income Tax rolls, and records of CIT Filings, DOR separated the positive Tax Due into those groups with additional data and those without. The ratios of tax due totals between those with additional data and those without was then used to calculate the impact of the changes to Net Operating Loss (NOL). Using the percentage and the impact, DOR grossed up the impact to reflect the entire population. The 2020 impact is assumed to be equal to the 2019 impact.

The first-year cash value is the sum of the simulated new NOLs from 2018, 2019 and 2020. The use of an additional portion of NOL in the current year will reduce the amount of NOL available for use in a future period. The current year use would lead to a positive offset in some future period. This positive offset is demonstrated in the cash impact using three assumptions for the High, Middle, and Low. In the High, it is assumed that 50% of NOL come back as a positive offset in 22-23 with an additional 25% for the next two years. The middle uses a pattern adapted from the JCT analysis modified for full offset within the 5-year estimate period. The Low estimate takes a fixed 25% per year after the first year for a full offset within the 5-year period.

The 2018 Inclusion factor has been set to zero based on the conferences adopted impact on this issue from 3/19/21. The conference adopted the high estimate after changing the inclusion factor.

Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)

The PPP analysis was included as a separate analysis and not included in the impact for the Piggyback legislation. This additional analysis will be used in the future as guidance for adjustments made by the General Revenue Estimating Conference.

The total number of PPP loans per filing entity was found for the 'Under \$150K' group and the 'Over \$150K' group. Similarly, the Over \$150K group counts were found, but loan totals were not disclosed beyond a bracket level. The bracket ranges were used to estimate the High, Middle, and Low based on their range values. The high took the highest possible value in each bracket, the Low took the lowest possible value in each Bracket, and the middle took the average of the High and the Low.

The PPP apportionment factors come from the straight average and weighted average of the CIT 2019 apportionment factors businesses with positive tax due. The straight average was used in the Middle, and the weighted average was used in the Low. The total PPP loan dollars that impact the state were identified and then adjusted by these Apportionment factors. The High's apportionment factor is 45.7%, the Low is 26%, and the Middle is an average of the High and Low. The tax rate was then applied to the Apportioned Totals to get the pre-adjusted total impact.

Using this pre-adjusted total, the loan groups were analyzed to find the ratios of loan amounts generated and distributed in the three rounds of PPP loan grants. The first round of loans had \$349B allocated and distributed. The second and third rounds had a total of \$319B distributed of \$594B. Using these values, distribution ratios were created and applied to the first, second, and third year. Taking 100% in the first year, and half in the second and third years for the Distributed portion of the impact.

The final step was to apply a gross up factor based on the amount of loans still unallocated, and then multiplying this by the percent of loans that will potentially pass through to Florida firms.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Florida JCT Impacts – Charity (JCX-11R-20)

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			\$(0.7 M)	\$-		
2022-23			\$0.6 M	\$-		
2023-24			\$0.2 M	\$-		
2024-25			\$0.1 M	\$-		
2025-26			\$0.1 M	\$-		

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Florida JCT Impacts - Charity (JCX-24-20)

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			\$(1.4 M)	\$-		
2022-23			\$0.4 M	\$-		
2023-24			\$0.4 M	\$-		
2024-25			\$0.2 M	\$-		
2025-26			\$0.1 M	\$-		

Net Operating Loss Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	\$(0.1 M)	\$-	\$(0.1 M)	\$-	\$(0.12 M)	\$-
2022-23	\$0.1 M	\$-	\$0.0 M	\$-	\$0.03 M	\$-
2023-24	\$0.0 M	\$-	\$0.0 M	\$-	\$0.03 M	\$-
2024-25	\$0.0 M	\$-	\$0.0 M	\$-	\$0.03 M	\$-
2025-26	\$-	\$-	\$0.1 M	\$-	\$0.03 M	\$-

Total Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	\$(2.2 M)	\$-	\$(2.2 M)	\$-	\$(2.2 M)	\$-
2022-23	\$1.0 M	\$-	\$1.0 M	\$-	\$1.0 M	\$-
2023-24	\$0.7 M	\$-	\$0.7 M	\$-	\$0.7 M	\$-
2024-25	\$0.3 M	\$-	\$0.3 M	\$-	\$0.3 M	\$-
2025-26	\$0.2 M	\$-	\$0.2 M	\$-	\$0.2 M	\$-

List of affected Trust Funds:

General Revenue Trust Fund

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/14/2021):

- **JCT Taxation Method – Charity:** The Conference adopted the middle estimate.
- **Net Operating Loss (NOL):** The Conference adopted the high estimate that reduces the 2018 inclusion factor to zero.
- **Paycheck Protection Program (PPP):** The Conference adopted the middle estimate. This impact is not included in the total associated with the piggyback legislation, but was adopted by the Conference to be used as a consensed adjustment to the CIT baseline

JCT Taxation Method – Charity

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(2.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	0.0
2022-23	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
2023-24	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
2024-25	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
2025-26	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

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Net Operating Loss (NOL)

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0
2022-23	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
2023-24	Insignificant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Insignificant	0.0
2024-25	Insignificant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Insignificant	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Total Impact

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(2.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	0.0
2022-23	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
2023-24	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
2024-25	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
2025-26	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	JCT Impacts - Federal Level (\$ Millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
2	JCT Revenue Estimates - April 23, 2020 - JCX-11R-20											
3	B. Rebates and Other Individual Provisions											
4	5. Modification of limitations on charitable contributions during 2020	\$ (1,080)	\$ (3,748)	\$ 2,403	\$ 741	\$ 367	\$ 45	\$ 179				
5												
6	JCT Revenue Estimates - December 21, 2020 - JCX-24-20											
7	10. Temporary allowance of full deduction for business meals (sunset 12/31/22)		\$ (1,266)	\$ (3,200)	\$ (1,831)							
8	12. Certain charitable contributions deductible by non-itemizers (sunset 12/31/21)		\$ (573)	\$ (2,292)								
9	13. Temporary modification of limitations on charitable contributions (sunset 12/31/21)		\$ (721)	\$ (2,498)	\$ 1,601	\$ 494	\$ 286	\$ 194				
10												
11												
12	Federal Base Impacts (\$ Millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
13	JCT Revenue Estimates - April 23, 2020 - JCX-11R-20											
14	B. Rebates and Other Individual Provisions											
15	5. Modification of limitations on charitable contributions during 2020	\$ (5,143)	\$ (17,848)	\$ 11,443	\$ 3,529	\$ 1,748	\$ 214	\$ 852	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
16												
17	JCT Revenue Estimates - December 21, 2020 - JCX-24-20											
18	II. Other Provisions											
19	10. Temporary allowance of full deduction for business meals (sunset 12/31/22)	-	(6,028.6)	(15,238.1)	(8,719.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	12. Certain charitable contributions deductible by non-itemizers (sunset 12/31/21)	-	(2,728.6)	(10,914.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	13. Temporary modification of limitations on charitable contributions (sunset 12/31/21)	-	(3,433.3)	(11,895.2)	7,623.8	2,352.4	1,361.9	923.8	-	-	-	-
22												
23												
24	Florida Base Impacts (\$ Millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
25	JCT Revenue Estimates - April 23, 2020 - JCX-11R-20											
26	B. Rebates and Other Individual Provisions											
27	5. Modification of limitations on charitable contributions during 2020	(226.3)	(785.3)	503.5	155.3	76.9	9.4	37.5				
28												
29	JCT Revenue Estimates - December 21, 2020 - JCX-24-20											
30	II. Other Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	10. Temporary allowance of full deduction for business meals (sunset 12/31/22)	-	(265.3)	(670.5)	(383.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	12. Certain charitable contributions deductible by non-itemizers (sunset 12/31/21)	-	(120.1)	(480.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	13. Temporary modification of limitations on charitable contributions (sunset 12/31/21)	-	(151.1)	(523.4)	335.4	103.5	59.9	40.6	-	-	-	-
34												

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
35	Florida Impacts (\$ Millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
36	JCT Revenue Estimates - April 23, 2020 - JCX-11R-20											
37	Current Law Florida Tax Rate	4.458%	4.458%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
38	B. Rebates and Other Individual Provisions											
39	5. Modification of limitations on charitable contributions during 2020	(0.47)	(1.65)	1.30	0.40	0.20	0.02	0.10	-	-	-	-
40	Adjustment Factors	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%
41												
42												
43	JCT Revenue Estimates - December 21, 2020 - JCX-24-20											
44	II. Other Provisions											
45	10. Temporary allowance of full deduction for business meals (sunset 12/31/22)	\$ -	\$ (11.8)	\$ (36.9)	\$ (21.1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
46	12. Certain charitable contributions deductible by non-itemizers (sunset 12/31/21)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
47	13. Temporary modification of limitations on charitable contributions (sunset 12/31/21)	\$ -	\$ (0.3)	\$ (1.4)	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
48	Adjustment Factors	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%
49												
50	Total Florida Impacts -- Charity (JCX-11R-20)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (1.4)	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
51	Total Florida Impacts -- Charity (JCX-24-20)	\$ -	\$ (0.2)	\$ (1.1)	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
52												
53												
54	Converted to Florida Fiscal Year (\$ Millions)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
55	Modifications of Limitations on Charitable Contributions during 2020	\$ (0.4)	\$ (1.4)	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
56	Temporary Modifications of Limitations on Charitable Contributions	\$ -	\$ (0.2)	\$ (1.1)	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
57												

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	CIT Tax Due Totals Separated by Additional Data on CIT returns Filed						
2		None	Have	Total Taxes Paid	% of Total 'None'	% of Total 'Have'	% of Grand Total
3	2018	\$ 290,555,424	\$ 2,824,412,988	\$ 3,114,968,412	9%	91%	100%
4	2019	\$ 447,258,642	\$ 1,675,783,170	\$ 2,123,041,812	21%	79%	100%
5	Grand Total	\$ 737,814,066	\$ 4,500,196,159	\$ 5,238,010,225	14%	86%	100%
6							
7	All values in Millions \$						
8		2018		2019		2020	
9		Additional Data	Adjusted	Additional Data	Adjusted	Additional Data	Adjusted
10	Tax Due (2019)	\$293.41	371.7	\$161.68	204.8	\$161.68	204.8
11	Simulated Impact of New NOLs Generated	(0.07)	(0.08)	\$ (0.05)	(0.06)	\$ (0.05)	(0.06)
12							
13	Inclusion Factor		0%		100%		100%
14							
15							
16	NOL Offset Schedule						
17		Offset in 4 years (Accelerated Rate)		Offset by 5th year (based on JCT pattern)		Offset by 5th year (Fixed Rate 25% a year)	
18		(0.12)		(0.12)		(0.12)	
19		0.06	50.0%	0.01	10.73%	0.03	25.00%
20		0.03	25.0%	0.02	13.89%	0.03	25.00%
21		0.03	25.0%	0.04	30.87%	0.03	25.00%
22		-	0.0%	0.05	44.51%	0.03	25.00%
23							
24							
25		High		Middle		Low	
26		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
27	2021-2022	\$ (0.12 M)	\$ -	\$ (0.12 M)	\$ -	\$ (0.12 M)	\$ -
28	2022-2023	\$ 0.06 M	\$ -	\$ 0.01 M	\$ -	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -
29	2023-2024	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -	\$ 0.02 M	\$ -	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -
30	2024-2025	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -	\$ 0.04 M	\$ -	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -
31	2025-2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.05 M	\$ -	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -
32							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Under \$150,000 in PPP loans						
2	PPP Loan Range	Total Loans To Corporations	Total Loan Amounts	Average Loan Amount	% of Total	Inclusion %	
3	a \$100-150K	10,849	\$ 1,330,000,000	\$ 122,591.94	7.5%	0.00%	
4	b \$50-100K	25,280	\$ 1,800,000,000	\$ 71,202.53	17.5%	0.00%	
5	c \$25-50K	30,515	\$ 1,100,000,000	\$ 36,047.85	21.1%	0.00%	
6	d \$10-25K	41,306	\$ 697,000,000	\$ 16,874.06	28.6%	0.00%	
7	e \$0-10K	36,457	\$ 208,000,000	\$ 5,705.35	25.2%	0.00%	
8	Grand Total*	144,407	5,135,000,000	\$ 35,559.22	100.0%		
9							
10	\$150,000 and over in PPP loans						
11	PPP Loan Range	Total Loans To Corporations	Total Loan Amounts	Average Loan Amount	% of Total	Inclusion %	
12	a \$5-10 million	70	\$ 476,000,000	\$ 6,800,000	0.36%	100.00%	
13	b \$2-5 million	391	\$ 1,160,000,000	\$ 2,966,752	1.99%	100.00%	
14	c \$1-2 million	1,191	\$ 1,640,000,000	\$ 1,376,994	6.05%	100.00%	
15	d \$350,000-1 million	5,516	\$ 3,060,000,000	\$ 554,750	28.02%	50.00%	
16	e \$150,000-350,000	12,516	\$ 2,790,000,000	\$ 222,915	63.58%	0.00%	
17	Grand Total*	19,684	\$ 9,126,000,000	\$ 463,625	100%		
18							
19							
20							
21	Loan Amounts (in M\$)						
22	Over 150k Brackets	Loan Value by bracket	Included Amounts				
23	a \$5-10 million	\$476.0	\$476				
24	b \$2-5 million	\$1,160.0	\$1,160				
25	c \$1-2 million	\$1,640.0	\$1,640				
26	d \$350,000-1 million	\$3,060.0	\$1,530				
27	e \$150,000-350,000	\$2,790.0	\$0				
28	Under 150K Bracket						
29	a \$100-150k	\$ 1,330.0	\$ -				
30	b \$50-100k	\$ 1,800.0	\$ -				
31	c \$25-50K	\$ 1,100.0	\$ -				
32	d \$10-25K	\$ 697.0	\$ -				
33	e \$0-10K	\$ 208.0	\$ -				
34			\$ 4,806.0				
35							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
36	Potential Impact adjustments						
37			High	Middle	Low		
38	Totals			\$ 4,806			
39							
40			High	Middle	Low		
41	PPP Loan Recipients Apportionment Factor		45.7%	35.87%	26.03%		
42							
43	Florida CIT tax rate	4.458%					
44							
45			High	Middle	Low		
46	Adjusted FL Apportioned Totals		\$ 2,196	\$ 1,724	\$ 1,251		
47							
48	Impact to CIT (in M\$)		\$ (98)	\$ (77)	\$ (56)		
49							
50							
51	PPP Impact Comparison (all values in M\$)						
52	Total PPP Loans to Florida	31,900					
53	Apply Tax Rate (4.458%)	1,422					
54	Corporate Firm Percentage of Loans	34.64%					
55	Corporate Dollars (M\$)	492.57					
56	Apportionment Factors	46%	36%	26%			
57	All Bracket Impact	(225.1)	(176.7)	(128.2)			
58							
59	Compared to Impacts from Row 60	\$ (97.9)	\$ (76.8)	\$ (55.8)			
60	Difference	(127.19)	(99.82)	(72.45)			
61	% of Total	43.5%	43.5%	43.5%			
62							
63							
64		Amounts Distributed	Ratio	Ratio Distribution	Percentages		
65	First Loan Group	349	52.25%	First year	52.25%		
66	Second and Third Loan Group	319	47.75%	Second	23.88%		
67	Total	668		Third	23.88%		
68							
69							
70		High		Middle		Low	
71		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
72	2021-2022	\$ (51.2 M)	\$ -	\$ (40.1 M)	\$ -	\$ (29.1 M)	\$ -
73	2022-2023	\$ (23.4 M)	\$ -	\$ (18.3 M)	\$ -	\$ (13.3 M)	\$ -
74	2023-2024	\$ (23.4 M)	\$ -	\$ (18.3 M)	\$ -	\$ (13.3 M)	\$ -
75	2024-2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
76	2025-2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
77							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
78	Remainder Adjustments Section						
79	*147 B\$ in from second round was rolled into third round						
80	(In B\$)	Amounts Allocated T	Ratio	Remainder*	Ratio Distribut	Allocation %	% not Allocated
81	First Loan Distribution	349	43.8%	0	First Year	43.8%	0.0%
82	Second Loan Distribution	310	38.9%	147	Second Year	19.5%	22.3%
83	Third Loan Distribution	284	35.7%	128	Third Year	17.8%	13.6%
84	Total	796	100.0%	128			
85							
86	% unallocated remainder			16.1%			
87	What % of Remainder will be Allocated and Pass Through to Florida			0.0%			
88	FL Scaling Factor (0% =no remainder 100%= full remainder)			0.0%			
89							
90		High		Middle		Low	
91		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
92	2021-2022	\$ (51.2 M)	\$ -	\$ (40.1 M)	\$ -	\$ (29.1 M)	\$ -
93	2022-2023	\$ (23.4 M)	\$ -	\$ (18.3 M)	\$ -	\$ (13.3 M)	\$ -
94	2023-2024	\$ (23.4 M)	\$ -	\$ (18.3 M)	\$ -	\$ (13.3 M)	\$ -
95	2024-2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
96	2025-2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
9							
10	Florida JCT Impacts - Charity (JCX-11R-20)						
11		High		Middle		Low	
12		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
13	2021-2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.7 M)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14	2022-2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.6 M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
15	2023-2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.2 M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
16	2024-2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1 M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
17	2025-2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1 M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
18							
19	Florida JCT Impacts - Charity (JCX-24-20)						
20		High		Middle		Low	
21		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
22	2021-2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1.4 M)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
23	2022-2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.4 M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
24	2023-2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.4 M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
25	2024-2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.2 M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
26	2025-2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1 M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
27							
28	Net Operating Loss						
29		High		Middle		Low	
30		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
31	2021-2022	\$ (0.1 M)	\$ -	\$ (0.1 M)	\$ -	\$ (0.12 M)	\$ -
32	2022-2023	\$ 0.1 M	\$ -	\$ 0.0 M	\$ -	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -
33	2023-2024	\$ 0.0 M	\$ -	\$ 0.0 M	\$ -	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -
34	2024-2025	\$ 0.0 M	\$ -	\$ 0.0 M	\$ -	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -
35	2025-2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1 M	\$ -	\$ 0.03 M	\$ -
36							
63							
64	Total						
65		High		Middle		Low	
66		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
67	2021-2022	\$ (2.2 M)	\$ -	\$ (2.2 M)	\$ -	\$ (2.2 M)	\$ -
68	2022-2023	\$ 1.0 M	\$ -	\$ 1.0 M	\$ -	\$ 1.0 M	\$ -
69	2023-2024	\$ 0.7 M	\$ -	\$ 0.7 M	\$ -	\$ 0.7 M	\$ -
70	2024-2025	\$ 0.3 M	\$ -	\$ 0.3 M	\$ -	\$ 0.3 M	\$ -
71	2025-2026	\$ 0.2 M	\$ -	\$ 0.2 M	\$ -	\$ 0.2 M	\$ -