

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Highway Safety Fees

**Issue:** Enforcement of School Zone Speed Limits

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/HB 657 Enrolled

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Infrastructure Strategies Committee

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** 07/01/2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 06/13/2023

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 316.003, F.S. provides definitions. Section 316.008, F.S. grants powers to local authorities. Section 316.0076, F.S. states that regulation of the use of cameras for enforcing traffic laws is expressly preempted to the state. Section 316.1906, F.S. provides definitions. Section 318.18, F.S. assigns penalties for criminal and noncriminal traffic offenses. Section 322.27, F.S. grants authority to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to suspend or revoke a driver license. Section 316.306, F.S. prohibits use of a wireless communication device while operating a motor vehicle in a school or work zone. Section 316.640, F.S. allows for the enforcement of traffic laws. Section 316.650, F.S. provides for traffic citations. Section 318.14, F.S. describes noncriminal traffic infraction exceptions. Section 318.21, F.S. sets the disposition of traffic civil penalties.
- b. Proposed Change:** Section 316.003, F.S. is revised to define “speed detection system” as a portable or fixed automated system used to detect a motor vehicle’s speed using radar or LiDAR and to capture video or photo of the rear of the motor vehicle that exceeds the speed limit in force at the time of the violation. Section 316.008, F.S. is revised to allow a county or municipality to enforce applicable speed limits on roadways properly maintained as school zones through the use of a speed detection system detecting violations that exceed 10 miles per hour above the speed limit at the time of the violation within 30 minutes before and after a regularly scheduled breakfast program, 30 minutes before and after the start and end of a regularly scheduled school program, and during the entire regularly scheduled school session. A county or municipality must enact an ordinance to authorize the installation of a speed detection system on a roadway maintained as a school zone. 316.0076, F.S. is revised so that the Department of Transportation (DOT) must establish placement and installation specifications by December 31, 2023. A speed detection system may be placed or installed in a school zone on a state road when permitted by the DOT per the established specifications. If a county or municipality places or installs a speed detection system, they must notify the public that the speed detection system may be in use by posting signage. If the county or municipality has never conducted such a program, a public announcement campaign must be executed at least 30 days before commencing enforcement. During the 30-day public awareness campaign, only warnings may be issued for violations enforced by a speed detection system. Section 316.1894, F.S. is created to require a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction is a city or county conducting a school zone speed detection system program to use a portion of the funds generated by the program to administer the School Crossing Guard Recruitment and Retention Program. Section 316.1896, F.S. is created to authorize a traffic enforcement office to issue a uniform traffic violation for school zone speeding that exceeds 10 miles per hour above the speed limit at the time of the violation within 30 minutes before and after a regularly scheduled breakfast program, 30 minutes before and after the start and end of a regularly scheduled school program, and during the entire regularly scheduled school session. Within 30 days of the violation, notice must be sent to the registered owner of the motor vehicle. The violator must pay the penalty within 30 days of the notice of violation to avoid the court fees and costs associated with a uniform traffic citation. Penalties assessed and collected by the county or municipality shall be paid to the department of revenue weekly, less the amounts retained by the county or municipality, to be distributed as follows: \$20 into the General Revenue Fund, \$60 retained by the county or municipality, \$3 into Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund, \$12 remitted to the county school district and used for school security, transportation, or walking improvements, and \$5 retained by county or municipality for School Crossing Guard Recruitment or Retention. Section 316.1906, F.S. defines traffic infraction enforcement officer as an “officer.” Section 318.18, F.S. is revised to charge a \$100 fine for speeding in a school zone when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer. The fine is to be distributed as follows: \$20 into the General Revenue Fund, \$77 to county/city, and \$3 into Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund. Section 322.27, F.S. is revised so that no points are imposed for speeding in a school zone when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer. Sections 316.306, 316.640, 316.650, 318.14, and 318.21, F.S. are revised to conform to other changes in the bill.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Staff Analysis of CS CS HB 657 prepared by the Infrastructure Strategies Committee on 04/11/2023

DOR Agency Bill Analysis for CS CS HB 657 prepared 04/20/2023

DHSMV Agency Bill Analysis for HB 657 prepared 02/20/2023

REC Impact Analysis for CS SB 2004 and CS HB 439 prepared 03/28/2009

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

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2022 Florida Clerks and Comptrollers Distribution Schedule

Contact with DHSMV, CCOC and FCC staff

2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 YTD Speeding in School Zone statewide counts per HSMV emailed 05/08/2023

Article V REC held 02/20/2023

Highway Safety REC held 02/23/2023

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There would be a positive impact to GR, local funds, and state trust funds from the new \$100 fine imposed upon speeding violations in a school zone detected by a speed detection system. If the fine is paid within 60 days, the fine is distributed per lines 364 through 383 of the bill. If the fines is not paid within 60 days, the penalty becomes a uniform traffic citation (UTC). In this case, the \$100 fine is distributed per lines 698 through 708 of the bill plus all uniform traffic citation deductions and additional fees.

The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles provided the calendar year 2020, 2021, and 2022 counts of current school zone violations. These were grown by the Article V REC traffic violations growth rates and reduced by 5% to remove speeding under 10 miles per hour. For the high scenario, current school zone violations less 5% were extrapolated out based upon the ratio red light violations detected by a camera represent versus red light violations detected by a law enforcement officer. Red light camera data was also used to assume a UTC versus non-UTC rate. The resulting UTC and non-UTC counts were then applied to the relevant fees and distributions. The low scenario reduced the high scenario by 50%. For both scenarios, the first year's cash impact is reduced to 36.6% of the typical collection based upon the first year of red light camera collection. The middle scenario is positive indeterminate because the number of entities which will choose to initiate programs and the size of those programs are unknown.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	3.9	10.7	**	**	2.0	5.4
2024-25	10.7	10.7	**	**	5.4	5.4
2025-26	10.8	10.8	**	**	5.4	5.4
2026-27	10.8	10.8	**	**	5.4	5.4
2027-28	10.8	10.8	**	**	5.4	5.4

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	1.3	3.5	**	**	0.6	1.8
2024-25	3.5	3.5	**	**	1.8	1.8
2025-26	3.5	3.5	**	**	1.8	1.8
2026-27	3.5	3.5	**	**	1.8	1.8
2027-28	3.5	3.5	**	**	1.8	1.8

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	15.6	42.6	**	**	7.8	21.3
2024-25	42.9	42.9	**	**	21.5	21.5
2025-26	43.1	43.1	**	**	21.6	21.6
2026-27	43.2	43.2	**	**	21.6	21.6
2027-28	43.2	43.2	**	**	21.6	21.6

### Revenue Distribution:

General Revenue Fund

Local Trust Funds

Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund

Child Welfare Training Trust Fund

Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Highway Safety Fees

**Issue:** Enforcement of School Zone Speed Limits

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/HB 657 Enrolled

Nongame Wildlife Trust Fund

Additional Court Cost Clearing Trust Fund

State Courts Revenue Trust Fund

State Attorneys Revenue Trust Fund

State Radio Systems Trust Fund

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023):** The Conference adopted a positive indeterminate impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2024-25	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2025-26	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2026-27	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2027-28	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	<b>Assumptions</b>													
	Calendar Year	School Zone Violations	Fiscal Year	Red Light Violations (Officer) \$	Red Light Violations (Officer) #	Red Light Violations (Camera) \$	Red Light Violations (Camera) #	Camera % of Officer	Fiscal Year	Red Light Violations (Local) \$	Red Light Violations (Courts) \$	Courts % of Total		
2														
3	2020	23,588	2019-20	\$ 1,803,204	54,643	\$ 60,503,219	728,954	1334.0%	2019-20	\$ 48,752,148	\$ 11,751,071	19.4%		
4	2021	34,358	2020-21	\$ 1,711,861	51,875	\$ 55,570,645	669,526	1290.7%	2020-21	\$ 45,864,090	\$ 9,706,555	17.5%		
5	2022	34,346	2021-22	\$ 1,913,117	57,973	\$ 64,991,150	783,026	1350.7%	2021-22	\$ 52,269,525	\$ 12,721,625	19.6%		
6	Source HSMV email		Source HS and ArtV REC				AVG	1326.2%	Source HS REC		AVG	18.9%		
7														
8	<b>Violations Calculation</b>													
	Fiscal Year	Traffic Growth Rates (ArtV REC)	School Zone Violations > 10mph	School Zone Violations Camera	Non UTC	UTC								
9														
10	2022-23	2.4%	33,420	476,649	386,673	89,976								
11	2023-24	0.4%	33,552	478,526	388,195	90,330								
12	2024-25	0.8%	33,815	482,279	391,240	91,039								
13	2025-26	0.4%	33,947	484,155	392,762	91,393								
14	2026-27	0.4%	34,078	486,032	394,285	91,747								
15	2027-28	0.0%	34,078	486,032	394,285	91,747								
16														
17	<b>Revenue Calculation Non UTC</b>													
	Fiscal Year	Total \$100	GR	Local	LECJST TF									
18														
19	2023-24	\$ 38,819,544	\$ 7,763,909	\$ 29,891,049	\$ 1,164,586									
20	2024-25	\$ 39,124,011	\$ 7,824,802	\$ 30,125,488	\$ 1,173,720									
21	2025-26	\$ 39,276,244	\$ 7,855,249	\$ 30,242,708	\$ 1,178,287									
22	2026-27	\$ 39,428,478	\$ 7,885,696	\$ 30,359,928	\$ 1,182,854									
23	2027-28	\$ 39,428,478	\$ 7,885,696	\$ 30,359,928	\$ 1,182,854									
24														
25	<b>Revenue Calculation UTC (Base Fine)</b>													
	Fiscal Year	Total \$100	10% to Clerks	\$1 CWT TF	\$1 J/T TF	\$12.50 RCP (Local)	\$3 NW TF	Remainder	GR	Local	LECJST TF			
26														
27	2023-24	\$ 9,033,026	\$ 903,303	\$ 90,330	\$ 90,330	\$ 1,129,128	\$ 270,991	\$ 6,548,944	\$ 1,309,789	\$ 5,042,687	\$ 196,468			
28	2024-25	\$ 9,103,873	\$ 910,387	\$ 91,039	\$ 91,039	\$ 1,137,984	\$ 273,116	\$ 6,600,308	\$ 1,320,062	\$ 5,082,237	\$ 198,009			
29	2025-26	\$ 9,139,297	\$ 913,930	\$ 91,393	\$ 91,393	\$ 1,142,412	\$ 274,179	\$ 6,625,990	\$ 1,325,198	\$ 5,102,013	\$ 198,780			
30	2026-27	\$ 9,174,721	\$ 917,472	\$ 91,747	\$ 91,747	\$ 1,146,840	\$ 275,242	\$ 6,651,672	\$ 1,330,334	\$ 5,121,788	\$ 199,550			
31	2027-28	\$ 9,174,721	\$ 917,472	\$ 91,747	\$ 91,747	\$ 1,146,840	\$ 275,242	\$ 6,651,672	\$ 1,330,334	\$ 5,121,788	\$ 199,550			
32														
33	<b>Revenue Calculation UTC (Add-On Fees)</b>													
	Fiscal Year	Local Add-On Fees \$32	GR \$17.50	ACCTF \$5.50	Clerks F&FF \$30	SCRTF \$5	SARTF \$3.33	ICDTF \$1.67	SRSTF \$3					
34														
35	2023-24	\$ 2,890,568	\$ 1,580,780	\$ 496,816	\$ 2,709,908	\$ 451,651	\$ 300,800	\$ 150,852	\$ 270,991					
36	2024-25	\$ 2,913,239	\$ 1,593,178	\$ 500,713	\$ 2,731,162	\$ 455,194	\$ 303,159	\$ 152,035	\$ 273,116					
37	2025-26	\$ 2,924,575	\$ 1,599,377	\$ 502,661	\$ 2,741,789	\$ 456,965	\$ 304,339	\$ 152,626	\$ 274,179					
38	2026-27	\$ 2,935,911	\$ 1,605,576	\$ 504,610	\$ 2,752,416	\$ 458,736	\$ 305,518	\$ 153,218	\$ 275,242					
39	2027-28	\$ 2,935,911	\$ 1,605,576	\$ 504,610	\$ 2,752,416	\$ 458,736	\$ 305,518	\$ 153,218	\$ 275,242					
40														
41	<b>Impact</b>													
42														
			High Impact						Low Impact					
43			GR		Trust		Local		GR		Trust		Local	
44			Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
45	2023-24		3.9	10.7	1.3	3.5	15.6	42.6	2.0	5.4	0.6	1.8	7.8	21.3
46	2024-25		10.7	10.7	3.5	3.5	42.9	42.9	5.4	5.4	1.8	1.8	21.5	21.5
47	2025-26		10.8	10.8	3.5	3.5	43.1	43.1	5.4	5.4	1.8	1.8	21.6	21.6
48	2026-27		10.8	10.8	3.5	3.5	43.2	43.2	5.4	5.4	1.8	1.8	21.6	21.6
49	2027-28		10.8	10.8	3.5	3.5	43.2	43.2	5.4	5.4	1.8	1.8	21.6	21.6
50														

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees

**Issue:** Clerks of Court

**Bill Number(s):** CS HB 977

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** 07/01/2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 06/13/2023

### Section 1: Narrative

**a. Current Law:** Section 28.101, F.S. charges a \$37.50 fee when a party petitions for a dissolution of marriage to be deposited into the General Revenue Fund (GR). Section 28.2401, F.S. charges numerous services charges and filings fees in relation to probate matters and assigns a portion of those fees to be deposited into GR. Section 28.241, F.S. requires that by the 10<sup>th</sup> of each month, each clerk shall submit the portion of filing fees collected during the previous month in excess of one twelfth of the clerk's total budget to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of Court Trust Fund. Section 28.241, F.S. also sets the filing fees for a party instituting a civil action in circuit court related to real property or mortgage foreclosure. When the claim value is more than \$50,000 but less than \$250,000, the filing fee is \$900, \$705 of which is deposited into GR. Section 28.241, F.S. also requires the clerk to collect a \$10 service charge for issuing an original, certified copy, or electronic copy of a summons, which is deposited into GR. Section 28.37, F.S. requires that the portion of all fines, fees, service charges, and cost collected by the clerks of the court for the previous month which is in excess of one twelfth of the clerk's total budget for the performance of court-related functions must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of Court Trust Fund.

**Proposed Change:** Section 28.101, F.S. is revised so that the \$37.50 fee when a party petitions for a dissolution of marriage is deposited into the Clerk's Fine and Forfeiture Funds (F&FF) instead of GR. Section 28.2401, F.S. is revised so that various services charges and filings fees in relation to probate matters and assigns a portion of those fees are deposited into the Clerk's F&FF instead of GR. Section 28.241, F.S. is revised to remove obsolete language. Section 28.241, F.S. is also revised so that half of the amount from foreclosure filings fees when the claim value is more than \$50,000 but less than \$250,000 currently deposited into the General Revenue Fund is instead deposited into the Clerk's F&FF. The \$10 service charge for issuing an original, certified copy, or electronic copy of a summons is also deposited into the Clerk's F&FF instead of GR. Section 28.37, F.S. is revised so that the portion of all fines, fees, service charges, and cost collected by the clerks of the court for the previous quarter which is in excess of one fourth of the clerk's total budget for the performance of court-related functions must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of Court Trust Fund.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

02/20/2023 Article V REC

CCOC Survey and Research with partner clerks

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Revisions to sections 28.101, 28.2401, and 28.241 F.S. in the bill would redirect fees from the General Revenue Fund to the Clerk's Fine and Forfeiture Funds, resulting in negative impacts to General Revenue and positive impacts to local trust funds. The fees being redirected are derived directly from the most recent Article V REC. The exceptions are probate related fees in section 28.2401, F.S. and the \$10 service charge to copy a summons in section 28.241, F.S. These fees are forecasted as part of Chapter 2008-111 fees in the Article V REC. To derive a forecast, information provided by CCOC staff was used to calculate a state fiscal year 2021-22 total which was grown by the Chapter 2008-111 fees growth rates. The General Revenue portion and Clerk's portion of all redirected fees was calculated according to current law and the proposed changes. The first year's cash impact was reduced for the one month lag from activity to fund distribution and the Clerk's to GR overage transfer for local fiscal year 2022-23.

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees

**Issue:** Clerks of Court

**Bill Number(s):** CS HB 977

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			(12.3)	(14.4)		
2024-25			(15.3)	(15.3)		
2025-26			(15.8)	(15.8)		
2026-27			(16.2)	(16.2)		
2027-28			(16.6)	(16.6)		

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			12.3	14.4		
2024-25			15.3	15.3		
2025-26			15.8	15.8		
2026-27			16.2	16.2		
2027-28			16.6	16.6		

## Revenue Distribution:

GR, Clerk's F&FF, PRMTF

## Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(12.3)	(14.4)	12.3	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	(15.3)	(15.3)	15.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	(15.8)	(15.8)	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	(16.2)	(16.2)	16.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	(16.6)	(16.6)	16.6	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<b>Ch. 2008-111 Probate and Summons Estimates</b>							
2		<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>2026-27</b>	<b>2027-28</b>
3	<b>Total Ch. 2008-111</b>	\$ 58.1	\$ 60.3	\$ 60.8	\$ 61.2	\$ 61.7	\$ 62.1	\$ 62.6
4	<b>Growth Rate</b>		3.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
5	<b>Probate</b>	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7
6	<b>Summons</b>	\$ 3.7	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.9	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.0
7								
8	<b>Summons - Based on CCOC Survey</b>							
9	<b>CFY 2020-21</b>	\$ 12.4						
10	<b>CFY 2021-22</b>	\$ 11.5						
11	<b>County vs Civil Adjustment per CCOC</b>	\$ (8.0)						
12	<b>SFY 2021-22 Estimate</b>	\$ 3.7						
13								
14	<b>Ch. 2008-11 Probate Fees for CFY 2020-21 - Based on CCOC Estimates</b>							
15	<b>Probate s. 28.2401 Paragraphs</b>	<b>GR Fee</b>	<b>Statewide Cases</b>	<b>Estimated Amount</b>				
16	<b>(a) Opening Fee</b>	\$ 15.00	344	\$ 0.01				
17	<b>(b) Caveat</b>	\$ 5.00	8,969	\$ 0.04				
18	<b>(c) Foreign wills, copies, transcripts</b>	\$ 15.00	242	\$ 0.00				
19	<b>(d) Disposition of property without administration</b>	\$ 15.00	4,361	\$ 0.07				
20	<b>(e) Summary administration &gt; or = \$1,000</b>	\$ 25.00	64,377	\$ 1.61				
21	<b>(f) Summary administration &lt; \$1,000</b>	\$ 15.00	3,018	\$ 0.05				
22	<b>(g) Formal proceedings</b>	\$ 30.00	7,724	\$ 0.23				
23	<b>(h) Guardianship proceedings</b>	\$ 15.00	102	\$ 0.00				
24	<b>(i) Veterans guardianship</b>	\$ 15.00	-	\$ -				
25	<b>(j) Exemplified certificates</b>	\$ 1.00	1,588	\$ 0.00				
26	<b>(k) Determination of incompetency</b>	\$ 15.00	1,722	\$ 0.03				
27								
28		<b>Total CFY 2020-21</b>		\$ 2.03				
29		<b>Total SFY 2021-22 Estimate</b>		\$ 0.62				
30								
31								

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	<b>Current Forecast</b>					
2		<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>2026-27</b>	<b>2027-28</b>
3	\$37.50 Dissolution of Marriage to GR	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5
4	Probate Fees to GR	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7
5	\$700 of \$900 FCLR Filing Fee to GR	\$ 14.6	\$ 16.4	\$ 17.3	\$ 18.0	\$ 18.7
6	Summons to GR	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.9	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.0
7						
8	GR	\$ 21.7	\$ 23.5	\$ 24.5	\$ 25.2	\$ 25.9
9	Clerks F&FF	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10	Clerks PRMTF	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
11						
12	<b>New Forecast</b>					
13		<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>2026-27</b>	<b>2027-28</b>
14	\$37.50 Dissolution of Marriage to Clerks	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5
15	Probate Fees to Clerks	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7
16	\$350 of \$900 FCLR Filing Fee to GR	\$ 7.3	\$ 8.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 9.0	\$ 9.4
17	\$350 of \$900 FCLR Filing Fee to Clerk	\$ 7.3	\$ 8.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 9.0	\$ 9.4
18	Summons to Clerks	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.9	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.0
19						
20	GR	\$ 7.3	\$ 8.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 9.0	\$ 9.4
21	Clerks F&FF	\$ 14.4	\$ 15.3	\$ 15.8	\$ 16.2	\$ 16.6
22						
23	<b>Change</b>					
24		<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>2026-27</b>	<b>2027-28</b>
25	GR	\$ (14.4)	\$ (15.3)	\$ (15.8)	\$ (16.2)	\$ (16.6)
26	Clerks F&FF	\$ 14.4	\$ 15.3	\$ 15.8	\$ 16.2	\$ 16.6
27						
28	<b>Check</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Estate Tax

**Issue:** State Estate Tax

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB619

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Tant

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** June 13, 2023

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 198.26, Florida Statutes, requires, in estate proceedings, that the department certify nonliability of the estate tax or that a receipt for the estate taxes paid be produced. If the estate is nontaxable, an affidavit must be prepared pursuant to section 198.32, Florida Statutes, as evidence of nonliability for the estate tax.

Section 198.32, Florida Statutes, details when and how a lien may be applied to a property that is subject to the estate tax and further indicates that an affidavit can be executed if the estate is not taxable. The lien is of the amount that may later be determined due and payable.

Additionally, section 198.13, Florida Statutes, indicates that if certain federal estate tax credits are not allowable the estate is not required to file a return and sections 198.02, 198.021, 198.03, 198.031, and 198.04, Florida Statutes, indicate that the tax due is equal to the federal estate tax credits. Those credits were repealed as of January 1, 2005 and as such, no estate tax is due in Florida so long as those credits remain repealed.

- b. Proposed Change:** The bill indicates that if certain federal tax credits are not allowable (the same as 198.13), then section 198.26, Florida Statutes, does not apply. Further, regarding section 198.32, Florida Statutes, so long as those federal tax credits are not allowable, the affidavit is not required and the estate shall not be subject to the lien.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The bill is an administrative change that removes excess paperwork from the estate proceedings. There will be a reduction in the number of pages filed as the affidavit is no longer required, but we do not expect that this will have an impact on the overall probate court filing fees.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			\$0	\$0		
2024-25			\$0	\$0		
2025-26			\$0	\$0		
2026-27			\$0	\$0		
2027-28			\$0	\$0		

**Revenue Distribution:** Estate Tax

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Counties' Medicaid Share

**Issue:** Implementing the 2023-2024 General Appropriations Act - State Medicaid Expenditures

**Bill Number(s):** SB2502 - Section 27

☐ Entire Bill

☒ Partial Bill:

**Sponsor(s):** Appropriations

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 06/13/2023

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Per s. 409.915 (1), F.S., the term "state Medicaid expenditures" means those expenditures used as matching funds for the federal Medicaid program.
- b. Proposed Change:** Section 27 of SB 2502 adds s. 409.915(1) (b) to the statute to amend the term to "not include funds specifically assessed by any local governmental entity and used as the nonfederal share for the hospital directed payment program after July 1, 2021."

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

March 1, 2023 Social Services Estimating Conference Long-term Medicaid Services and Expenditures Forecast

March 13, 2023 Revenue Estimating Conference General revenue Fund: Table 24 Counties' Medicaid Share

FY 21-22 AHCA Medicaid Reconciliation-July 2021 - June 2022 INCLUDING CF as of 09312022 report

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

By subtracting the FY 2021-22 Hospital Direct Payment Program state expenditures in the AHCA Reconciliation report from the FY 2021-22 total state Medicaid expenditures, the new FY 2023-24 Counties' Medicaid Share is calculated using this revised state Medicaid expenditures definition under Sb 2502 S. 27. (See attached)

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	\$(17.5)	\$0				
2024-25	\$0	\$0				
2025-26	\$0	\$0				
2026-27	\$0	\$0				
2027-28	\$0	\$0				

### Revenue Distribution:

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(17.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(17.5)	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
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 24  
Counties' Medicaid Share

	Receipts	% Change
2007-08	165.9	-3.9%
2008-09	138.1	-16.8%
2009-10	210.2	52.2%
2010-11	208.6	-0.8%
2011-12	235.3	12.8%
2012-13	332.1	41.1%
2013-14	296.1	-10.8%
2014-15	289.6	-2.2%
2015-16	301.6	4.1%
2016-17	301.5	0.0%
2017-18	295.3	-2.1%
2018-19	298.7	1.2%
2019-20	301.7	1.0%
2020-21	304.0	0.8%
2021-22	295.2	-2.9%

										NEW FORECAST		
January 2022			Completed SFY 1		Completed SFY 2		County		Backlog pmt	March		
REC	% Change		State Medicaid Exp		State Medicaid Exp		% Chg	Contribution		FY	2023 REC	% Change
2022-23	285.6	-1.9%	2019-20	\$9,778.6	2020-21	\$9,589.7	-1.932%	\$285.6	\$0.0	2022-23	\$285.6	-1.9%
2023-24	391.8	37.2%	2020-21	\$9,589.7	2021-22	\$11,061.1	15.343%	\$329.4	\$0.0	2023-24	\$329.4	15.3%
2024-25	441.4	12.7%	2021-22	\$11,061.1	2022-23	\$13,092.4	18.364%	\$389.9	\$0.0	2024-25	\$389.9	18.4%
2025-26	443.3	0.4%	2022-23	\$13,092.4	2023-24	\$14,978.6	14.407%	\$446.0	\$0.0	2025-26	\$446.0	14.4%
2026-27	444.6	0.3%	2023-24	\$14,978.6	2024-25	\$15,748.4	5.139%	\$469.0	\$0.0	2026-27	\$469.0	5.1%
2027-28	446.2	0.4%	2024-25	\$15,748.4	2025-26	\$16,047.0	1.896%	\$477.8	\$0.0	2027-28	\$477.8	1.9%

409.915 County contributions to Medicaid

- (2)(a) For the 2013-2014 state fiscal year, the total amount of the counties' annual contribution is \$269.6 million.
- (b) For the 2014-2015 state fiscal year, the total amount of the counties' annual contribution is \$277 million.
- (c) By March 15, 2015, and each year thereafter, the Social Services Estimating Conference shall determine the percentage change in state Medicaid expenditures comparing expenditures for the 2 most recent completed state fiscal years.
- (d) For the 2015-2016 state fiscal year through the 2019-2020 state fiscal year, the total amount of the counties' annual contribution shall be the total contribution for the prior fiscal year adjusted by 50 percent of the percentage change in the state Medicaid expenditures as determined by the SSEC.
- (e) For each fiscal year after the 2019-2020 state fiscal year, the total amount of the counties' annual contribution shall be the total contribution for the prior fiscal year adjusted by the percentage change in the state Medicaid expenditures as determined by the Social Services Estimating Conference.

Current Law						
	Completed SFY 1		Completed SFY 2		County	
	State Medicaid Exp		State Medicaid Exp		% Chg Contribution	
2022-23	2019-20	\$9,778.6	2020-21	\$9,589.7	-1.932%	\$285.6
2023-24	2020-21	\$9,589.7	2021-22	\$11,061.1	15.343%	\$329.4
2024-25	2021-22	\$11,061.1	2022-23	\$13,092.4	18.364%	\$389.9
2025-26	2022-23	\$13,092.4	2023-24	\$14,978.6	14.407%	\$446.0
2026-27	2023-24	\$14,978.6	2024-25	\$15,748.4	5.139%	\$469.0
2027-28	2024-25	\$15,748.4	2025-26	\$16,047.0	1.896%	\$477.8

PREPAID HEALTH PLANS - HDPP (State Share):	\$	586.64
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Proposed Change						
	Completed SFY 1		Completed SFY 2		County	
	State Medicaid Exp		State Medicaid Exp		% Chg Contribution	
2022-23	2019-20	\$9,778.6	2020-21	\$9,589.7	-1.932%	\$285.6
2023-24	2020-21	\$9,589.7	2021-22	\$10,474.4	9.225%	\$311.9
2024-25	2021-22	\$10,474.4	2022-23	\$13,092.4	24.994%	\$389.9
2025-26	2022-23	\$13,092.4	2023-24	\$14,978.6	14.407%	\$446.0
2026-27	2023-24	\$14,978.6	2024-25	\$15,748.4	5.139%	\$469.0
2027-28	2024-25	\$15,748.4	2025-26	\$16,047.0	1.896%	\$477.8

Impact	
2023-24	-\$17.5
2024-25	\$0.0
2025-26	\$0.0
2026-27	\$0.0
2027-28	\$0.0

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Benefits, Training, and Employment for Veterans and Their Spouses - Health Practitioner Licensure Fee Waivers

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/HB 139

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 5, 6, 7

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Woodson

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** June 13, 2023

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

The Department of Health is required to waive the initial licensing fee, initial application fee, and initial unlicensed activity fee for veterans or their spouses seeking initial licensure as a health care practitioner licensure after the veteran has been honorably discharged from the US Armed Forces.<sup>1</sup> To be eligible for the fee waiver, the veteran or spouse must apply for the health care practitioner license within 60 months after the veteran is discharged. The fees vary depending on the type of practitioner license being applied for.

Active-duty US Armed Forces members and their spouses who practiced as health care practitioners in the military or are licensed as health care practitioners in other states are eligible for exemption from license fees, so long as the servicemember or the spouse otherwise meets eligibility requirements and applies for Florida licensure within 6 months before or after the servicemember's discharge.<sup>2</sup>

Active-duty military health care practitioners may obtain a temporary certificate under 456.0241 to practice pursuant to certain military training agreements with nonmilitary health care providers. Military health care practitioners must pay an application fee of \$50 and a renewal fee of \$50 for the temporary certificate.

#### b. Proposed Change:

Under sections 5 and 6 of the bill, veterans and their spouses seeking initial licensure will no longer be subject to a 60-month time limit for application to be eligible for a waiver of the initial licensing fee, initial application fee, and initial unlicensed activity fee. Rather, a veteran or spouse of a veteran may apply no sooner than 6 months before the veteran is honorably discharged.

Section 6 of the bill also amends the timeframe for servicemembers and spouses who are already licensed or service as health care practitioners to allow them to apply at any time before the servicemember's discharge, though the language still limits submission of applications to up to 6 months after discharge.

Section 7 of the bill waives fees for military health care practitioners applying for and renewing temporary certificates.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Email correspondence with Department of Health

Department of Health, 2023 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis – HB 139

Department of Health, Licensing and Renewal Requirements, <https://flhealthsource.gov/requirements/>

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Because sections 5 and 6 of the bill do not enact new waivers of fees, the impact of these sections results from the loss of fees from veterans and spouses now eligible for fee waivers because of the extension of timelines for application for licensure. The DOH does not track how many veterans or spouses apply for initial licensure outside the 60-month deadline and are required to pay licensure fees, thus the impact for this portion of the bill is negative indeterminate. Similarly, it is not possible to estimate how many veterans or spouses who currently are health care practitioners will choose to apply more than 6 months before a veteran's discharge. For this reason, the impact resulting from the additional eligibility under this language is also negative indeterminate.

Because the number of annual applications for temporary certificates averages fewer than 1 per year and the total maximum amount paid for renewals is currently \$200, the impact from fee waivers for temporary certificates is negative insignificant.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 456.013(13), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 456.024, F.S.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Benefits, Training, and Employment for Veterans and Their Spouses - Health Practitioner Licensure Fee Waivers

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/HB 139

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			(**)	(**)		
2024-25			(**)	(**)		
2025-26			(**)	(**)		
2026-27			(**)	(**)		
2027-28			(**)	(**)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2024-25	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2025-26	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2026-27	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2027-28	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)

Military Licensure	
FY	Total
2015-16	1,244
2016-17	1,729
2017-18	1,574
2018-19	1,711
2019-20	1,584
2020-21	1,727
2021-22	1,735

Waiver applications & Fee Waiver Savings						
FY Licensed	Military Vet		Military Spouse		Total	
2015-16	818	\$ 105,127	299	\$ 37,973	1,117	\$ 143,399
2016-17	1,114	\$ 117,906	316	\$ 41,339	1,430	\$ 159,561
2017-18	977	\$ 113,711	237	\$ 32,720	1,214	\$ 146,668
2018-19	1,090	\$ 122,230	286	\$ 40,225	1,376	\$ 162,741
2019-20	964	\$ 108,950	293	\$ 35,645	1,257	\$ 144,888
2020-21	1,055	\$ 124,015	321	\$ 45,010	1,376	\$ 169,346
2021-22	1,172	\$ 139,065	201	\$ 29,985	1,373	\$ 169,251

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Licensure Exemptions - Licensed Psychologist Interjurisdictional Compact Fees

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 33

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 5 & 6

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Hunschofsky

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** June 13, 2023

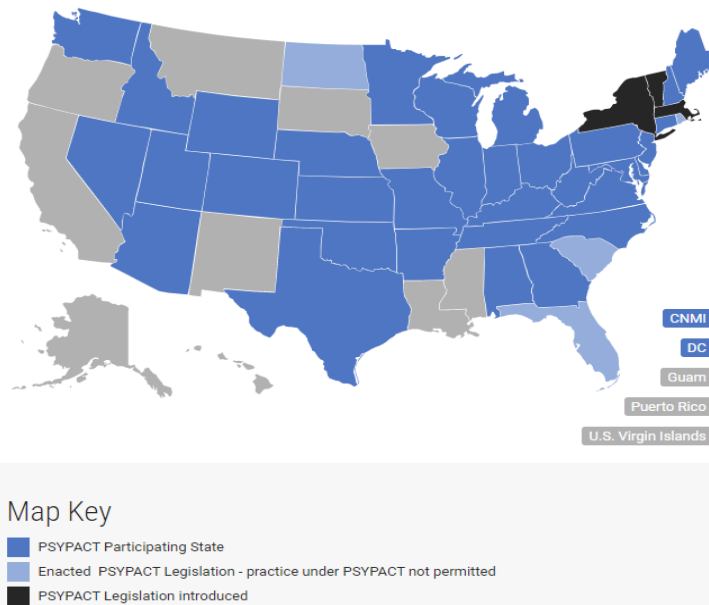
### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

A person seeking licensure to practice as a psychologist in this state may do so through one of two methods: by applying for licensure by examination or for licensure by endorsement. An applicant for licensure by examination must have doctoral-level education from an accredited US, Canadian, or other official recognized school out the US; complete 2 years or 4,000 hours of experience; and pass exams on the practice of psychology and Florida laws and rules.<sup>1</sup> An application for licensure by endorsement must be a diplomate in good standing with the American Board of Professional Psychology with 10 years of experience in the US within 25 years before applying.<sup>2</sup> The current total fee for initial licensure is \$305 (\$200 initial application fee, \$100 initial licensure fee, \$5 unlicensed fee) and renewal is \$205. The initial application, licensure and renewal fees go to the MQA Trust Fund.

Psychologists licensed in other states are allowed to provide face-to-face psychological services in Florida for up to 5 days per month and up to 15 days per calendar year without having to get a license in Florida.<sup>3</sup> Psychologists licensed in other states may also offer telepsychology services to patients in Florida as long as they have registered and otherwise meet Florida's telehealth requirements.<sup>4</sup> There is no fee to register as a telehealth provider.

The Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact ("PSYPACT") has been adopted by 38 states so far. Under the PSYPACT, psychologists licensed in other PSYPACT states may obtain a Temporary Authorization to Practice ("TAP") from the PSYPACT Commission that allows them to offer face-to-face psychological services for up to 30 days per year, per PSYPACT state. Out-of-state psychologists are also able to obtain an Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology ("APIT") and offer an unlimited number of days of telepsychology services to patients in PSYPACT states. To obtain a TAP or APIT, the PSYPACT requires that psychologists meet minimum education requirements, obtain an ASPPB E.Passport or ASPPB IPC, as applicable, and pay additional fees to the PSYPACT Commission.



<sup>1</sup> Section 490.005, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 490.006, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 490.014(2)(e), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Section 456.47, F.S.



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Licensure Exemptions - Licensed Psychologist Interjurisdictional Compact Fees

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 33

### b. Proposed Change:

The bill adopts the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact ("PSYPACT") and amends existing sections of Florida law regulating the practice of psychology to make conforming changes. This will allow out-of-state psychologists with TAPs under the PSYPACT to offer 30 days of in-person services to Florida patients without obtaining Florida licensure. Out-of-state psychologists with APITs will also be able to offer an unlimited number of days of telepsychology services to Florida patients.

The bill also explicitly exempts psychologists licensed in other states practicing under the PSYPACT from the statutory licensure requirements for licensure by examination and licensure by endorsement, which includes an exemption from Florida's application and licensure fees.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

<https://psypact.org/>

Florida Department of Health, 2023 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis – HB 33

Email correspondence with Florida Department of Health

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook Handbook – Psychologists, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/life-physical-and-social-science/psychologists.htm>

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Because Florida already allows licensed psychologists from any state to register to offer telepsychology services to Florida patients without paying a fee, there is no impact from the adoption of the telepsychology provisions of the PSYPACT.

The impact of the loss resulting from the exclusion from Florida licensure and fee requirements for out-of-state psychologists offering face-to-face services under the PSYPACT is negative indeterminate. The number of psychologists licensed in other states that would choose to apply and pay additional fees to the PSYPACT to be able to offer 30 days of services instead of offering 15 days of services under Florida's current law cannot be quantified. Further, it is unknown how many out-of-state psychologists would choose to apply to practice under the PSYPACT without pursuing initial or renewal of Florida licensure. However, background data has been included showing the number of psychologists that have applied for or renewed their Florida licensure, and respective sums of fees paid, in recent years with mailing addresses outside of Florida.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			(**)	(**)		
2024-25			(**)	(**)		
2025-26			(**)	(**)		
2026-27			(**)	(**)		
2027-28			(**)	(**)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2024-25	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2025-26	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2026-27	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)
2027-28	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)

Total Initial fee	\$305
Total Renewal Fee	\$205

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2020-21</i>	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2020-21</i>	<i>2021-22</i>
Initial Psychology Applications	463	520	570	\$ 141,215	\$ 158,600	\$ 173,850
Psychology Renewals	5,967	6,116	6,142	\$ 1,223,235	\$ 1,253,780	\$ 1,259,110
Out of State Renewals (Active/Inactive)	893	948	997	\$ 183,065	\$ 194,340	\$ 204,385

**Florida-Licensed Psychologists Out-of-State Renewals**

<i>State/Country (compact states in blue)</i>	<i>FY 2019-20</i>	<i>FY 2020-21</i>	<i>FY 2021-22</i>	<i>FY 2019-20</i>	<i>FY 2020-21</i>	<i>FY 2021-22</i>
Alabama	19	22	27	\$ 3,895.00	\$ 4,510.00	\$ 5,535.00
Arizona	14	13	19	\$ 2,870.00	\$ 2,665.00	\$ 3,895.00
Arkansas	5	6	4	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,230.00	\$ 820.00
California	61	63	66	\$ 12,505.00	\$ 12,915.00	\$ 13,530.00
Colorado	28	28	25	\$ 5,740.00	\$ 5,740.00	\$ 5,125.00
Connecticut	20	20	19	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 3,895.00
Delaware	1	1	0	\$ 205.00	\$ 205.00	\$ -
District of Columbia	6	3	4	\$ 1,230.00	\$ 615.00	\$ 820.00
Georgia	75	80	85	\$ 15,375.00	\$ 16,400.00	\$ 17,425.00
Hawaii	5	4	5	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 820.00	\$ 1,025.00
Iowa	4	4	4	\$ 820.00	\$ 820.00	\$ 820.00
Idaho	4	3	4	\$ 820.00	\$ 615.00	\$ 820.00
Illinois	28	35	39	\$ 5,740.00	\$ 7,175.00	\$ 7,995.00
Indiana	6	8	12	\$ 1,230.00	\$ 1,640.00	\$ 2,460.00
Kansas	3	4	6	\$ 615.00	\$ 820.00	\$ 1,230.00
Kentucky	16	19	21	\$ 3,280.00	\$ 3,895.00	\$ 4,305.00
Louisiana	4	4	5	\$ 820.00	\$ 820.00	\$ 1,025.00
Massachusetts	38	37	34	\$ 7,790.00	\$ 7,585.00	\$ 6,970.00
Maine	1	1	4	\$ 205.00	\$ 205.00	\$ 820.00
Maryland	34	31	30	\$ 6,970.00	\$ 6,355.00	\$ 6,150.00
Michigan	17	17	19	\$ 3,485.00	\$ 3,485.00	\$ 3,895.00
Minnesota	9	10	13	\$ 1,845.00	\$ 2,050.00	\$ 2,665.00
Missouri	7	5	9	\$ 1,435.00	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,845.00
Mississippi	9	12	9	\$ 1,845.00	\$ 2,460.00	\$ 1,845.00
Montana	3	2	2	\$ 615.00	\$ 410.00	\$ 410.00
Nebraska	5	4	4	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 820.00	\$ 820.00
Nevada	10	8	8	\$ 2,050.00	\$ 1,640.00	\$ 1,640.00
New Hampshire	2	4	4	\$ 410.00	\$ 820.00	\$ 820.00
New Jersey	36	37	36	\$ 7,380.00	\$ 7,585.00	\$ 7,380.00
New Mexico	7	6	3	\$ 1,435.00	\$ 1,230.00	\$ 615.00
New York	81	98	85	\$ 16,605.00	\$ 20,090.00	\$ 17,425.00
North Carolina	61	67	70	\$ 12,505.00	\$ 13,735.00	\$ 14,350.00
North Dakota	1	0	0	\$ 205.00	\$ -	\$ -
Ohio	16	16	22	\$ 3,280.00	\$ 3,280.00	\$ 4,510.00
Oklahoma	5	5	6	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,230.00
Oregon	9	8	8	\$ 1,845.00	\$ 1,640.00	\$ 1,640.00
Pennsylvania	40	43	44	\$ 8,200.00	\$ 8,815.00	\$ 9,020.00
Puerto Rico	10	12	15	\$ 2,050.00	\$ 2,460.00	\$ 3,075.00
Rhode Island	6	5	6	\$ 1,230.00	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,230.00
South Carolina	11	11	16	\$ 2,255.00	\$ 2,255.00	\$ 3,280.00
South Dakota	1	1	1	\$ 205.00	\$ 205.00	\$ 205.00
Tennessee	15	20	24	\$ 3,075.00	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 4,920.00
Texas	61	67	69	\$ 12,505.00	\$ 13,735.00	\$ 14,145.00
Utah	2	2	5	\$ 410.00	\$ 410.00	\$ 1,025.00
Virginia	34	39	42	\$ 6,970.00	\$ 7,995.00	\$ 8,610.00
Virgin Islands	2	2	2	\$ 410.00	\$ 410.00	\$ 410.00
Vermont	4	5	6	\$ 820.00	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,230.00
Washington	22	21	23	\$ 4,510.00	\$ 4,305.00	\$ 4,715.00
West Virginia	2	3	4	\$ 410.00	\$ 615.00	\$ 820.00
Wisconsin	8	10	8	\$ 1,640.00	\$ 2,050.00	\$ 1,640.00
Wyoming	0	0	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 205.00

Armed Forces the Americas	2	2	2
Armed Forces Pacific	4	2	0
United Arab Emirates	4	4	7
Austria	1	1	1
British Columbia	1	1	1
Israel	2	2	2
Jamaica	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	1
Ontario	4	4	3
Poland	1	1	0
Portugal	2	2	1
United Kingdom	1	0	0

**Initial applications for psychologist licensure  
July 2019-June 2022**

Alabama	4	\$1,220
Arizona	1	\$305
California	14	\$4,270
Colorado	4	\$1,220
Connecticut	6	\$1,830
Georgia	2	\$610
Illinois	4	\$1,220
Kansas	1	\$305
Kentucky	1	\$305
Maryland	3	\$915
Massachusetts	4	\$1,220
Michigan	7	\$2,135
Minnesota	1	\$305
Missouri	1	\$305
Montana	1	\$305
Nebraska	3	\$915
Nevada	2	\$610
New Hampshire	2	\$610
New Jersey	8	\$2,440
New Mexico	2	\$610
New York	16	\$4,880
North Carolina	4	\$1,220
Ohio	4	\$1,220
Oregon	1	\$305
Texas	8	\$2,440
Washington	2	\$610
West Virginia	1	\$305
Wisconsin	1	\$305

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Recordation Fees for Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/SB 600

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Senator Martin

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** June 13, 2023

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

The use of an assignment for the benefit of creditors ("ABC") is an alternative option to bankruptcy through which a debtor may assign the assets of its insolvent estate to a third party for the purpose of liquidating them and distributing the property to the debtor's creditors. An ABC includes a document providing for the assignment itself, as well as a Schedule A listing the known creditors and a Schedule B listing the estate's assets.<sup>1</sup> The third party ("assignee") to whom the debtor ("assignor") has assigned its assets is required within 10 days to record the original assignment in the county in which the assignor had its principal place of business and record certified copies of the assignment in each county where assets of the estate are located.<sup>2</sup> For some estates, the ABC can be "extremely voluminous,"<sup>3</sup> resulting in significant amounts paid for recording fees.

#### b. Proposed Change:

When recording the original ABC in the county in which the assignor had its principal place of business, the bill will allow an assignee to choose whether to also record the schedules. Assignees will only be required to record certified copies of the ABC in counties where *real property* assets are located, instead of where *all* assets are located. An assignee will also be allowed to choose whether to record the schedules when recording certified copies in these counties.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

ABC Statute Revision Subcommittee of The Business Law Section of The Florida Bar, *White Paper: Analysis of Proposed Revisions to Chapter 727 (Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors)*, [https://flabizlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/ABC-Glitch-White-Paper-Draft\\_6\\_22\\_22.pdf](https://flabizlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/ABC-Glitch-White-Paper-Draft_6_22_22.pdf)

Email correspondence with Clerks of Court

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Because the bill allows an assignee to choose whether to also record the schedules when recording an ABC, the impact is unknown. However, information is available for one county which can give some idea of the magnitude of the impact that is likely to result from the bill. Martin County reports having recorded four ABCs in the past 10 years; one of these four was a certified copy as the original ABC was recorded in another county where the assignor had its principal place of business. The average cost for recording an ABC in this county was \$103.50. Given the frequency and average cost, it is reasonable to assume that the impact from this bill will be negative insignificant.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			(*)	(*)		
2024-25			(*)	(*)		
2025-26			(*)	(*)		
2026-27			(*)	(*)		
2027-28			(*)	(*)		

**Revenue Distribution:** County Recording Fund

<sup>1</sup> Section 727.104, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 727.104(2), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> ABC Statute Revision Subcommittee of The Business Law Section of The Florida Bar, *White Paper: Analysis of Proposed Revisions to Chapter 727 (Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors)*, [https://flabizlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/ABC-Glitch-White-Paper-Draft\\_6\\_22\\_22.pdf](https://flabizlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/ABC-Glitch-White-Paper-Draft_6_22_22.pdf)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Recordation Fees for Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/SB 600

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023):** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** DOH Certificate Fees, Including Retroactive Provision. 911 Public Safety Telecommunicator Certifications

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 341

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Amesty

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** May 2023 (Bill effective upon becoming a law. Approved by the Governor on May 24, 2023.)

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** June 13, 2023

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

A person who is responsible for answering, receiving, transferring, and dispatching functions related to 911 calls or dispatching emergency services personnel must obtain and maintain certification as a 911 public safety telecommunicator. Supervisors of such persons are also required to have the certification. Initial applications fees are \$50. There is an exam required prior to certification but this \$75 fee is not distributed to the state. It is provided to the exam proctor.

On February 1 of each odd year all certificates become delinquent if not renewed. A certificate not renewed automatically becomes inactive but may be renewed within 180 days if the certificate holder meets all other qualifications and pays a fee equal to \$100 (\$50 renewal fee and \$50 late renewal). Otherwise, the certificate is null and void and the person must go through the initial certification process again.

A certificate holder may voluntarily place their certificate into inactive status. If such request is made before the expiration of their current certificate, the certificate holder pays a \$50 fee. If a request to place the certificate into inactive status is made after delinquency but before 180 days late, the certificate holder is assessed a \$50 late fee in addition to a \$50 "request" fee. A certificate voluntarily placed into inactive status may be renewed within 6 years upon payment of a fee equal to \$50. Certificates voluntarily placed into an inactive status expire after 6 years and are not renewable.

#### b. Proposed Change:

The bill removes a telecommunicator's option to voluntarily place their certification into inactive status.

The bill extends the length of time that a telecommunicator's certificate may be inactive for failure to timely renew the certificate and there is no longer a \$50 late fee. The length of time extends from 180 days to 6 years. A person must continue to pay a renewal fee, which may not exceed \$50, to renew a certificate that has been inactive for 6 years or less.

The bill requires that the money paid before the effective date of the bill by a certificate holder to place their certificate into inactive status must be used toward future renewal fees. It further allows the new provisions to apply toward any certificate that expired during the 6-year period before the effective date of the bill.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

House Bill Analysis CS/HB 341

Correspondence and data from the Department of Health

Department of Health Agency Bill Analysis

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

#### Forward looking:

The DOH identified 5 instances when a person voluntarily placed their certificate into inactive status over the past 6 years. Assuming one request per year, the effect of this change is equal to \$50 per year. Since the bill takes effect upon becoming a law, and was approved by the Governor on May 24, a cash impact exists immediately.

Extending the time a certificate may stay inactive for failure to timely renew from 180 days to 6 years and the repeal of a \$50 late fee has the following effects. First, repealing the late fee on all delinquent certificates (applies from delinquent day through day 180) and second, a person no longer must go through the initial application process again, (applies to people who reobtain a certificate 180 days through 6 years after the date of delinquency).

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** DOH Certificate Fees, Including Retroactive Provision. 911 Public Safety Telecommunicator Certifications

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 341

Prior to the effective date of the bill, a person who failed to renew within 180 days delinquent must reobtain certification through the initial application process. There, the state receives a \$50 initial application fee. Post law change, a person may simply renew and submit a renewal fee equal to \$50. This part has no effect on state revenue.

Historical data provided by the Department of Health:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
The number of current active certificate holders for the past 5 years broken out by year.	7,375	6,755	7,412	6,831	7,820	6,219
New licenses	622	1,068	657	1,137	989	677
The number of certificates that became delinquent in Feb-2 (i.e. Feb 2nd through Aug 1st 180 Days)	-	2,091	-	4,128	-	3,083
The number of certificates that became delinquent and renew within 180 days. (i.e. Feb 2nd through Aug 1st 180 Days)	-	403	-	2,410	-	805
The number of certificates that became delinquent and were automatically reverted to inactive status. (i.e. failed to renew within 180 days)	-	1,688	-	1,718	-	2,278
The number of certificate holders that miss the 180 grace period but ultimately obtain certification again	43	12	14	13	30	7

The following work is performed to generate the number of certificate holders whose renewal occurs within 180 days after February 1 to identify how much revenue is foregone by no longer assessing late fees.

Key metrics developed using the historical data presented in the previous section.

Statistic	Metric	Used For
1.97%	CAGR of Even Years	Estimated # of active certificate holders
858	Average # of Newly Licensed Per Year	Estimated # of New licensees
41.20%	Percent Late of Prior Year Active	Estimated # of certificates to become delinquent and automatically revert to inactive status
22.70%	Percent of Late Who Renew	Estimated # of delinquent, inactive status certificate holders that renew within 180 days.
0.27%	Percent of Active Who Recertify	Estimated # of people who surpass the 180 late period but ultimately obtain certification again

Next, a five-year forecast is created: (the highlighted row is used for impact estimates)

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated # of active certificate holders	7,974	6,296	8,131	6,402	8,292
Estimated # of New licensees	858	858	858	858	858
Estimated # of certificates to become delinquent and automatically revert to inactive status	-	3,282	-	3,347	-
Estimated # of delinquent, inactive status certificate holders that renew within 180 days.	-	745	-	759	-
Estimated # of people who surpass the 180 late period but ultimately obtain certification again	22	15	22	15	23

Assumption: Calendar year data is assumed to be fiscal year end. The largest effect is generated from the number of people recertifying within 180 days after delinquency. Considering the 180-day mark is August 1 and the de minimus overall impact from the law change, I did not examine renewals per month to shift a renewal into its corresponding fiscal year.

Calculated impact resulting from the repeal of late fees:

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** DOH Certificate Fees, Including Retroactive Provision. 911 Public Safety Telecommunicator Certifications

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 341

Up to 180 Days			
	Pre-Law Change	Post-Law Change	Difference
Late Fee	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ (50)
Renewal Fee	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ -
Total Fees	\$ 100	\$ 50	\$ (50)
		Delinquent Renewals	Revenue Change
FY 23-24		0	\$ -
FY 24-25		745	\$ (37,250)
FY 25-26		0	\$ -
FY 26-27		759	\$ (37,950)
FY 27-28		0	\$ -

Total Revenue Reduction:

FY 23-24	\$ -
FY 24-25	\$ (37,250)
FY 25-26	\$ -
FY 26-27	\$ (37,950)
FY 27-28	\$ -

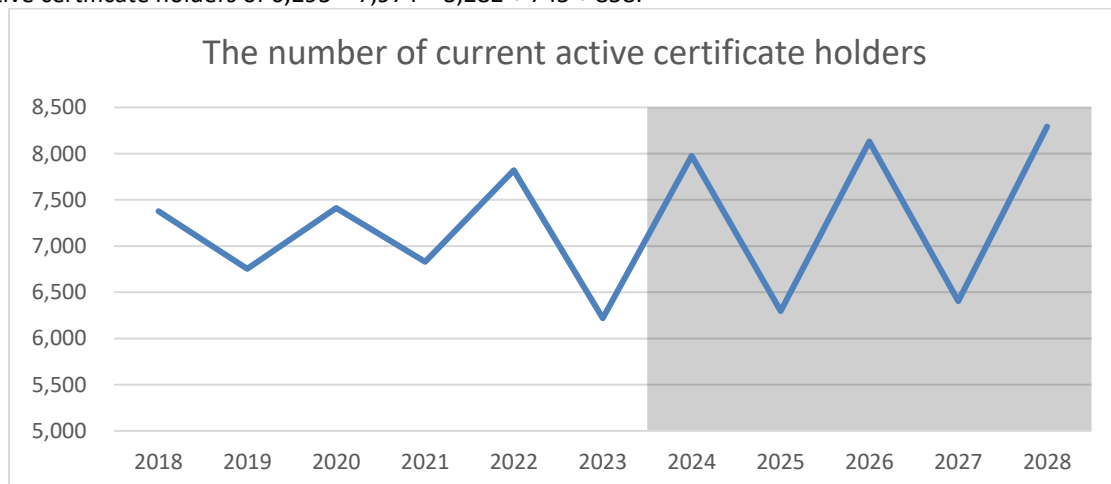
### Backward looking:

The bill applies retroactively allowing (1) a person whose certificate expired 6 years before the effective date of the bill to renew rather than go through the initial certification process again and (2) the fee paid by those who voluntarily placed their certificate into inactive status to be used toward future renewal fees.

The number certificate holders who voluntarily placed their certificate into inactive status equaled 5 over the preceding 6-year period. If all 5 decide to renew, the reduction in revenue is equal to \$250. The number of people whose certificate expired during the previous 6 years is unknown. However, as previously mentioned, the amount of the fee does not change. The impact for these provisions is insignificant.

### **Technical methodology describing forecast procedure for extending inactive status time and repealing a \$50 late fee:**

The calculation for estimated number of active certificate holders is different for even or odd years. In even years (nonrenewal years) the derived CAGR is used to grow the last even year. For odd years, it is equal to the prior year's number of active certificate holders less those who missed the deadline plus the number of new licensees. For example, 2025's active certificate holders of 6,295 = 7,974 – 3,282 + 745 + 858.





## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

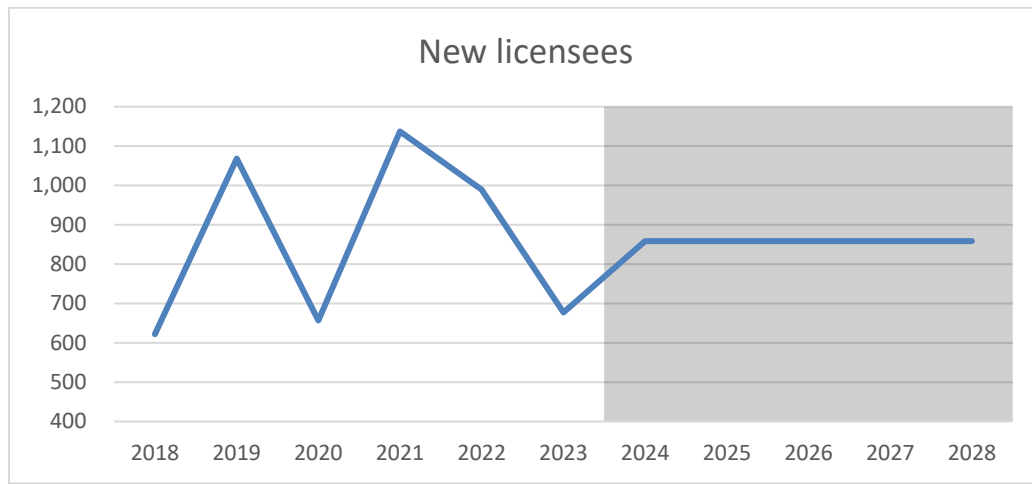
**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** DOH Certificate Fees, Including Retroactive Provision. 911 Public Safety Telecommunicator Certifications

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 341

The estimated number of new licensees is an average of all prior 6 years. While there is clearly an oscillating pattern in the first 4 years, the last two years buck the trend. However, when making a comparison using 2-year periods, for example 2018 plus 2019 compared with 2020 plus 2021, the pattern flattens and the sum of 2022 and 2023 falls more in line.

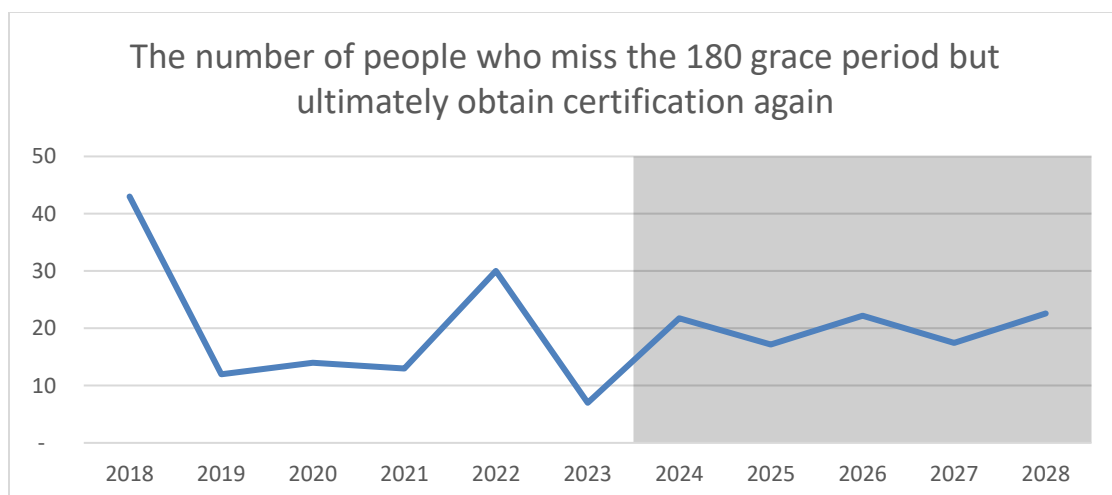
New Licenses: 2-year periods	Sum	Average
2018 + 2019	1,690	845
2020 + 2021	1,794	897
2022 + 2023	1,666	833



The estimated number of certificates to become delinquent and automatically revert to inactive status is equal to the multiplication of the metric, percent late of prior year active, and the number of active certificates for the prior year.

The estimated number of delinquent, inactive status certificate holders that renew within 180 days is equal to the multiplication of the metric, percent of late who renew, and the number of certificates that become delinquent in the current year.

The estimated number of people who surpass the 180 late period but reobtain certification is equal to the multiplication of the metric, percent of active who recertify, and active certificate holders in the current year.



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** DOH Certificate Fees, Including Retroactive Provision. 911 Public Safety Telecommunicator Certifications

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 341

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2022-23			(*)	(*)		
2023-24			(*)	(*)		
2024-25			(*)	(*)		
2025-26			(*)	(*)		
2026-27			(*)	(*)		
2027-28			(*)	(*)		

### Revenue Distribution:

Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund/ General Revenue Service Charge

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)
2024-25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)
2025-26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)
2026-27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)
2027-28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Criminal Justice

**Issue:** Expunction of Criminal History Records

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 605

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative D. Smith

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 6/13/2023.

### Section 1: Narrative

**Current Law:** A criminal history record includes any nonjudicial record maintained by a criminal justice agency that contains criminal history information. When a criminal history record is expunged, the criminal justice agencies possessing the record must physically destroy or obliterate it, and a person may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the expunged record, subject to exceptions.

Section 943.0585, F.S., authorizes a court, at its discretion, to order a criminal justice agency to expunge a person's criminal history record if a person meets specified criteria including his or her prior criminal history, the crime which he or she is seeking to have expunged, the disposition of the case giving rise to the criminal history record, and whether the person has previously had a criminal history record sealed or expunged. Generally, a person may only have one criminal history record sealed or expunged by court order unless:

- Expunction is sought for a criminal history record previously sealed for at least 10 years; and
- The record was sealed because adjudication was withheld, or because all charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition for expunction pertains were not dismissed before trial, and the trial did not result in an adjudication of guilt.

There are several other types of expunctions such as juvenile diversion expunction, automatic juvenile expunction, and early juvenile expunction which are not considered court-ordered expunction for the purposes of s. 943.0585, F.S., and are not subject to the one-time limitation for court-ordered expunction. As a result, a person who uses a court-ordered expunction to remove a juvenile offense from his or her criminal record will have used his or her one available court-ordered expunction, even though he or she may have been eligible for an alternative expunction as a juvenile.

**Proposed Change:** : Beginning July 1, 2023, the bill amends s. 943.0585, F.S., to create an exception to court-ordered expunction's one time eligibility limitation for a person seeking to expunge a criminal history record when he or she has received a prior specified court ordered expunction. The bill provides for a subsequent court-ordered expunction when:

- The prior expunction was granted for an offense that was committed when the person was a minor, provided he or she was not charged as an adult; and
- The criminal history record is otherwise eligible for expunction.

Under the bill, a person who receives a court-ordered expunction for an offense committed when the person was a juvenile will be treated the same way as a person who received a juvenile diversion expunction, automatic juvenile expunction, or early juvenile expunction when seeking a subsequent court-ordered expunction. The court still retains discretion on whether to expunge a criminal history record and the state attorney is still provided with notice of a petition to expunge and the opportunity to object to such a petition, which is unchanged from current law.

The bill also makes a person ineligible for a court-ordered expunction if the case giving rise to the criminal history record was dismissed by a court because the defendant was found incompetent to proceed under s. 916.145, F.S., or s. 985.19, F.S.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

The Florida Criminal History Records Statistics: <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/CJAB/FSAC/CJDT-Presentation.aspx>

The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Profile Dashboard: <https://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/delinquency-profile/delinquency-profile-dashboard>

Florida State University College of Criminology & Criminal Justice:

<https://www.djj.state.fl.us/content/download/433973/file/PredictingReoffendingandInformingTreatmentforFloridaResidentialYouth.pdf>

Florida Department of Law Enforcement Archives: <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/CJAB/UCR/Annual-Reports/UCR-Annual-Archives>

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

From 2020-2022, there has been an average of 10,100 expunction requests to the FDLE. For each expunction request there is a \$75 application fee. This fee can be waived at the discretion of the FDLE but since 2020, there has only been a total of 16 waived fees.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Criminal Justice

**Issue:** Expunction of Criminal History Records

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 605

From 2020-2022, there has been an average of 125 expunction requests for juvenile offenses, or just over 1 percent of the total requests.

Over the past 3 fiscal years, on average 22,518 youths have been arrested for some type of offense (felony, misdemeanor, or other). Based on research by the Florida State University College of Criminology & Criminal Justice, 45.7% of youth are reoffenders, creating loosely 10,291 juveniles that have been charged with an offense on more than one occasion.

According to FDLE records, over the most recent 3 years (2019-2021), juveniles are responsible for 6.1% of all arrests in Florida. This is total number of arrests, not the number of individuals being arrested.

In the past 3 years, 7.5 percent of cases were dismissed, 14 percent were nolle prosequi, 27 percent are dropped, and less than one percent were acquitted. Less than 1 percent of cases had a final disposition of mentally unable to stand trial.

After filtering out the juveniles that would not commit recidivism and have non-eligible court results, roughly 5,000 (4,991) juveniles may be eligible for this bill. If only 27 percent are still able to meet the criteria, further filtering out circumstances like additional arrests or convictions or the decision to proceed with the expunction process, etc., the final number of individuals that would possibly utilize this new window falls to roughly 1,333, which would put us at the threshold of insignificant and indeterminate.

Considering that of the annual 10,000 applicants for expunction, a majority are for cases committed as an adult, only 6% of crimes in Florida are committed by juveniles, and 1 percent of expunction requests are presently for juvenile offenses, I cannot foresee this bill creating an annual jump of over 10 percent in expunction requests, and therefore consider the revenue to be insignificant.

		FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	3 Yr. Average				
Individual Youths Arrested		25,524	19,112	22,919		22,518	10,291	45.7%	Recidivism
							4,991	48.5%	Eligible Case Results
							1,333	27%	Percentage of Eligible to Request an Expunction

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	**	**			*	*
2024-25	**	**			*	*
2025-26	**	**			*	*
2026-27	**	**			*	*
2027-28	**	**			*	*

**Revenue Distribution:** Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023): The Conference adopted the low estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
2024-25	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
2025-26	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
2026-27	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
2027-28	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Food Permit Renewal Fees

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/HB 1279

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 7

**Sponsor(s):** Infrastructure Strategies Committee and Agriculture, Conservation & Resiliency Subcommittee, Alvarez and others

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** June 13, 2023

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

Owners of a food establishment are required to annually submit an application of renewal of a food permit on or before January 1st. If the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (DACS) does not receive an application for renewal within 30 days of its due date, a late fee not exceeding \$100 must be paid in addition to the food permit fee before a new permit can be issued.

#### b. Proposed Change:

The bill amends the application due dates for food permit renewals. Under the bill, a food permit issued to a new food establishment on or after September 1, 2023, is valid for one calendar year after the date of issuance. The renewal date for the permit will be the date it was initially issued. In addition, beginning January 1, 2024, a food permit issued to a food establishment before September 1, 2023, will expire on the month and day the initial permit was issued and must be renewed annually on or before that date. The bill allows DACS to charge a prorated permit fee for a food permit issued before September 1, 2023. Owners of a food establishments must renew food permit on or before its due date to avoid late fees.

The bill allows an owner who has 100 or more permitted food establishment locations to elect to set the expiration dates of their food permits as December 31st of each calendar year.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services staff

House Agriculture, Conservation & Resiliency Subcommittee staff

House Agriculture, Conservation & Resiliency Subcommittee – Final Bill Analysis

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Food establishments with original permit dates falling in the months of January through June would result in a positive impact on FY 23-24 collections. Food establishments with original permit dates falling in the months of July through December would result in a negative impact on FY 23-24 collections. Data provided by DACS on estimated original permit dates for the business which are currently in their database indicates a positive \$739k impact in FY 23/24. See attached.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			\$0.7			
2024-25						
2025-26						
2026-27						
2027-28						

### Revenue Distribution:

General Inspection Trust Fund

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Food Permit Renewal Fees

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/HB 1279

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023):** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	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
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

		Business A	Business B
Original permit date		April '20	August '20
Renewal on or before		Jan 1 '21	Jan 1 '21
Renewal on or before		Jan 1 '22	Jan 1 '22
Renewal on or before		Jan 1 '23	Jan 1 '23
		Jan 1 '24 (prorated amount- 4 month)	Jan 1 '24 (prorated amount- 8 month)
		Apr '24 - 12 months	Aug '24 - 12 months
		This scenario would have a + impact on FY 23-24 (16 months instead of 12)	This scenario would have a - impact on FY 23-24 (8 months instead of 12)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes & Fees

**Issue:** Water and Wastewater Facility Operators

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/CS/SB 162

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Sen. Collins

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:**

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

Section 403.865, Florida Statutes, regarding water and wastewater facility personnel, states “The Legislature finds that the threat to the public health and the environment from the operation of water and wastewater treatment plants and water distribution systems mandates that qualified personnel operate these facilities. It is the legislative intent that any person who performs the duties of an operator and who falls below minimum competency or who otherwise presents a danger to the public be prohibited from operating a plant or system in this state.”

Further, s. 403.867, F.S., reads “License required.—A person may not perform the duties of an operator of a water treatment plant, water distribution system, or a domestic wastewater treatment plant unless he or she holds a current operator’s license issued by the [Department of Environmental Protection].”

DEP requires applicants to have passed a training course (not provided through the department, there is a list of approved courses), have a number of hours of experience (amount depends on the license level), and to pass a Florida-specific exam. Further courses, exams, and experience are required for each successive license level, and continuing education units is required. (For the lowest level of licenses, experience can take the place of coursework.) Licenses must be renewed every two years.

#### b. Proposed Change:

S. 403.865, F.S., is amended to read:

“(1) The Legislature finds that:

(a) Water and wastewater services are essential to the health and well-being of all citizens.

(b) Water and wastewater facility personnel are essential first responders. As used in this section, the term “water and wastewater facility personnel” means any employee of a governmental authority as defined in s. 367.021; a utility as defined in s. 367.021; a state, municipal, or county sewerage system as defined in s. 403.031(9); or a public water system as defined in s. 403.852(2).” The rest of the statute is amended with paragraph breaks and stylistic changes.

S. 403.867, F.S., is amended to read “403.867 License required.—A person may not perform the duties of an operator of a water treatment plant, water distribution system, or a domestic wastewater treatment plant unless he or she holds an active and valid operator ~~a current operator’s~~ license issued by the department under s. 403.872 or s. 403.8721.”

S. 403.8721, F.S., is created in this bill. “403.8721 Requirements for licensure by reciprocity.—

(1) The department shall issue a license by reciprocity to any applicant who, at a minimum, meets all of the following requirements:

(a) Is a water treatment plant operator, water distribution system operator, or domestic wastewater treatment plant operator and holds an active and valid license from another state, the Federal Government, a territory or tribal government that has been designated as the primary agency by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or any unit thereof for which the licensure requirements, including education and operational experience, are comparable to or exceed the licensure requirements of s. 403.872.

(b) Has passed a licensure examination comparable to the licensure examination of the department, subject to approval by the department.

(c) Is not the subject of a disciplinary or enforcement action outside this state at the time of application for reciprocal licensure.

(d) Submits a completed application for reciprocal licensure and any required supporting documentation.

(e) Remits the application fee.

(2) The department shall issue a license by reciprocity to any applicant who has performed duties comparable to a water treatment plant operator, water distribution system operator, or domestic wastewater treatment plant operator while

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes & Fees

**Issue:** Water and Wastewater Facility Operators

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/CS/SB 162

serving in the United States Armed Forces for which the requirements for performing the duties, including education and operational experience, are comparable to or exceed the licensure requirements of s. 403.872.

(a) Any person applying for a license by reciprocity under this subsection must, at a minimum, meet all of the following requirements:

1. Have passed a skill assessment or competency examination comparable to the licensure examination of the department, subject to approval by the department.

2. Not have been the subject of a disciplinary or enforcement action at the time of application for reciprocal licensure.

3. Submit a completed application for reciprocal licensure and any required supporting documentation.

4. Remit the application fee.

(b) If an applicant does not meet the requirements for licensure under subparagraphs (a)1. and 2., the department must award education and operational experience credits for licensure under s. 403.872.

(3) During a state of emergency declared pursuant to s. 252.36, the department:

(a) May issue a temporary water treatment plant operator license, water distribution system operator license, or domestic wastewater treatment plant operator license by reciprocity to any applicant who meets the requirements of subsection (1) or subsection (2).

(b) Shall waive the application fee for a temporary operator license under this subsection.

(4) The department shall adopt rules to implement this section."

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

DEP, *Water and Domestic Wastewater Operator Certification Program Handbook*,

[https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/ocp\\_handbook%20Nov%202022.pdf](https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/ocp_handbook%20Nov%202022.pdf)

American Water Works Association, *Operator Licensing Requirements Across the United States* (2018),

[https://www.awwa.org/Portals/0/AWWA/ETS/Resources/Final\\_Report\\_Compiled\\_2.19.18.pdf](https://www.awwa.org/Portals/0/AWWA/ETS/Resources/Final_Report_Compiled_2.19.18.pdf)

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators (visited 2023), <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/production/water-and-wastewater-treatment-plant-and-system-operators.htm#tab-6>

Conversations with:

Florida DEP operator certification staff

The EPA's Region 4 Operator Certification staff

Shane Brown of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management's Operator Certification Program

Margaret Doss of the Georgia Board of Examiners for Certification of Water & Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators and Laboratory Analysts

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Operator Certification Program charges fees for examinations, license applications, and license renewals. The fee schedules for treatment plant and water distribution operators are below. The fees listed include a non-refundable application fee and the relevant fee (e.g., the Class A exam fee includes a \$25 exam application fee and a \$75 exam fee).

Water & Wastewater Treatment Operator

Class	Exam Fee	License Fee	Renewal Fee*
A	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 75
B	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 75
C	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 75
D	\$ 75	\$ 50	\$ 50

Water Distribution Operator

Level	Exam Fee	License Fee	Renewal Fee*
1	\$ 75	\$ 50	\$ 50
2	\$ 75	\$ 50	\$ 50
3	\$ 75	\$ 50	\$ 50
4	\$ 75	\$ 50	\$ 50

\*Licenses must be renewed by April 30 of odd numbered years. Fee increases if renewed after expiration.

Any impact from this bill will not be immediate as DEP must first begin the rulemaking process. Once the new rules are in place, the two ways s. 403.8721 may have an impact are through otherwise-normal licenses by reciprocity and from temporary licenses under a state of emergency.



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes & Fees

**Issue:** Water and Wastewater Facility Operators

**Bill Number(s):** CS/CS/CS/SB 162

Section 403.8721(3), F.S., depends on future declaration(s) of emergency, so its impact is estimated to be negative indeterminate.

For licenses by reciprocity, the statute requires an applicant's out-of-state license to have comparable experience, educational, and exam standards to one of Florida's licensure levels. The impact estimate relies on three assumptions. First, it is assumed that an average of 12 percent of any year's license count is new licenses and not renewed licenses. This holds true for the low, medium, and high estimates. The analysis also assumes that only new licenses are considered reciprocal. Once an operator obtains a license through reciprocity, that operator's renewals and subsequent licenses are excluded from the impact.

The second major assumption is that applicants in the medium and high estimates need to take a Florida licensure exam. Though many states rely on a set of standardized examinations written by Water Professionals International (previously the Association Boards of Certification, or ABC), Florida's exams were developed by DEP's Operator Certification Program. According to DEP, Florida's exams are longer and more detailed than the ABC exams, so the high estimate assumes an applicant will take an average of 3 exams to pass and the medium estimate assumes applicants take the exam twice before passing. The low estimate assumes that DEP accepts out of state exams as comparable to Florida's.

The last major assumption is the rate of reciprocal applicants. Based on conversations with operator certification staff in Georgia and Alabama, approximately 3 percent of the license applications in those states are for reciprocal licenses. The low estimate uses that percentage, while the medium and high use 4 and 5 percent, respectively. Using the state's current operator license count as a base, adding possible exam fees and excluding license renewals, the fiscal impact of reciprocal licenses is insignificant.

Though the statute takes effect July 1, 2023, the cash impact is delayed until 2024-25 due to the rulemaking process.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*
2024-25	*	*	*	*	*	*
2025-26	*	*	*	*	*	*
2026-27	*	*	*	*	*	*
2027-28	*	*	*	*	*	*

### Revenue Distribution:

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023):** The Conference adopted insignificant/zero for the first year's cash and insignificant for the rest of the impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0/*	*	0/*	*	0.0	0.0	0/*	*
2024-25	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
2025-26	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
2026-27	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
2027-28	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3	April, 2023 Active Operator Licenses in Florida*									
4										
5			Type	Class / Level	Expires 2023	Expires 2025	Total			
6			Distiribution System	1	153	832	985			
7				2	180	815	995			
8				3	691	2,144	2,835			
9				4		4	4			
10			Drinking Water	A	165	1,132	1,297			
11				B	135	642	777			
12				C	463	1,806	2,269			
13				D	48	105	153			
14			Wastewater	A	206	1,276	1,482			
15				B	150	751	901			
16				C	462	1,650	2,112			
17				D	23	38	61			
18							13,871			
19			*One license that expires in 2027 was removed from this dataset.							
20										
21										
22	Licenses Flagged as "Ward" based on Address									
23										
24				Treatment Licenses	Percent of Total					
25			Ward	101	1.1%					
26			Not Ward	8,951	98.9%					
27			Total	9,052	100%					
28										
29										
30	Exam & Application Fees									
31										
32						1.1%				
33			Class or Level		License Count	With Wards Removed	Exam Fee	License Application Fee	License Renewal Fee	
34			Class A, B, or C		8,838	8,739	\$100	\$100	\$75	
35			Class D or Levels 1-4		5,033	4,977	\$75	\$50	\$50	
36			Total		13,871	13,716				
37										

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
38										
39		Fees: Adjustments for Estimates								
40										
41			Percent of Licenses:			12%	88%			
42										
43			Class or Level		Exam Fees (Passing)	License Application Fees	License Renewal Fees			
44			Class A, B, or C		\$104,872.65	\$104,873	\$576,800			
45			Class D or Levels 1-4		\$44,791.59	\$29,861	\$218,981			
46			Total		\$149,664	\$134,734	\$795,781			
47										
48										
49			- Operators can take an exam more than once if they do not pass.							
50										
51					Low	Medium	High			
52			Average exams per license:		0.0	2.0	3.0			
53										
54			Class or Level		Low Exam Fees	Medium Exam Fees	High Exam Fees			
55			Class A, B, or C		N/A	\$209,745	\$314,618			
56			Class D or Levels 1-4		N/A	\$89,583	\$134,375			
57			Total		N/A	\$299,328	\$448,993			
58										
59										
60		Reciprocity Information from Neighboring States								
61										
62			Alabama: Allows licensing with states that also allow reciprocal licensing. Less than 5% of licenses stem from reciprocity.							
63			Georgia: Approximately 2-3% of the applications they receive monthly are applications for reciprocity/endorsement.							
64										

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
65										
66		Impact Estimate								
67										
68						Low	Medium	High		
69			Reciprocal Licenses as Percent of Current			3%	4%	5%		
70										
71					Low Estimate					
72			Class or Level		Exam Fees	License Application Fees	License Renewal Fees	Low Estimate Total		
73			Class A, B, or C		N/A	\$3,146	N/A	\$3,146		
74			Class D or Levels 1-4		N/A	\$896	N/A	\$896		
75			Total		N/A	\$4,042	N/A	\$4,042		
76										
77					Medium Estimate					
78			Class or Level		Exam Fees	License Application Fees	License Renewal Fees	Medium Estimate Total		
79			Class A, B, or C		\$8,390	\$4,195	N/A	\$12,585		
80			Class D or Levels 1-4		\$3,583	\$1,194	N/A	\$4,778		
81			Total		\$11,973	\$5,389	N/A	\$17,362		
82										
83					High Estimate					
84			Class or Level		Exam Fees	License Application Fees	License Renewal Fees	High Estimate Total		
85			Class A, B, or C		\$15,731	\$5,244	N/A	\$20,975		
86			Class D or Levels 1-4		\$6,719	\$1,493	N/A	\$8,212		
87			Total		\$22,450	\$6,737	N/A	\$29,186		
88										
89										
90		Impact in \$Thousands								
91										
92			Fiscal Year	Low	Medium	High				
93			2023-24	\$4	\$17	\$29				
94			2024-25	\$4	\$17	\$29				
95			2025-26	\$4	\$17	\$29				
96			2026-27	\$4	\$17	\$29				
97			2027-28	\$4	\$17	\$29				
98										
99										
100		Annual Impacts & Growth Rates								
101										
102			- Despite Florida's population growth, the BLS assumes water and wastewater jobs will decline 7% between 2021 and 2031.							
103			- After an initial delay due to rulemaking, the impact remains flat.							
104			- All are less than \$100,000, so they are considered insignificant.							
105										
106				High		Middle		Low		
107				Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
108			2023-24	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	
109			2024-25	*	*	*	*	*	*	
110			2025-26	*	*	*	*	*	*	
111			2026-27	*	*	*	*	*	*	
112			2027-28	*	*	*	*	*	*	

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Disaster Preparedness Holiday – 2x14 Days

**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7063 Section 44

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 44

**Sponsor(s):** Ways & Means Committee ; McClain

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Sales Tax Holiday Dates: 5/27/2023 to 6/9/2023, Collections Affected: June 2023-July 2023 and 8/26/2023 to 9/8/2023, Collections Affected: September 2023-October 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** February 17, 2023, February 24, 2023, April 14, 2023, June 13, 2023

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, all of the items listed in the bill are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The proposed language provides an exemption from sales tax for the items listed below that are purchased during the time period specified. HB 7063 Section 44 exempts the items below for two periods of 14 days each: 5/27/2023 to 6/9/2023, Collections Affected: June 2023-July 2023 and 8/26/2023 to 9/8/2023, Collections Affected: September 2023-October 2023.

(a) Portable self-powered light source	\$ 40 or less
(b) Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	\$ 50 or less
(c) Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting	\$ 100 or less
(d) Ground anchor system or tie-down kit	\$ 100 or less
(e) Gas or diesel fuel tank	\$ 50 or less
(f) Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries	\$ 50 or less
(g) Non-electric food storage cooler	\$ 60 or less
(h) Reusable ice	\$ 20 or less
(i) Portable generator	\$3,000 or less
(j) Portable power bank	\$ 60 or less
(k) Smoke detector or smoke alarm	\$ 70 or less
(l) Fire extinguisher	\$ 70 or less
(m) Carbon monoxide detector	\$ 70 or less

Supplies necessary for the evacuation of household pets.

For purposes of this exemption, necessary supplies are the non-commercial purchase of:

1. Bags of dry pet food weighing 50 or fewer pounds	\$ 100 or less
2. Cans or pouches of wet pet food or the equivalent in a box or case	\$ 10 or less
3. Over-the-counter pet medications	\$ 100 or less
4. Portable kennels or pet carriers	\$ 100 or less
5. Manual can openers	\$ 15 or less
6. Leashes, collars, and muzzles	\$ 20 or less
7. Collapsible or travel-size food or water bowls	\$ 15 or less
8. Cat litter weighing 25 or fewer pounds	\$ 25 or less
9. Cat litter pans	\$ 15 or less
10. Pet waste disposal bags	\$ 15 or less
11. Pet pads	\$ 20 or less
12. Hamster or rabbit substrate	\$ 15 or less
13. Pet beds	\$ 40 or less

Common household consumable items with a sales price of \$30 or less.

1. The following laundry detergent and supplies: powder detergent; liquid detergent; or pod detergent, fabric softener, dryer sheets, stain removers, and bleach.
2. Toilet paper.
3. Paper towels.
4. Paper napkins and tissues.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Disaster Preparedness Holiday – 2x14 Days

**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7063 Section 44

5. Facial tissues.
6. Hand soap, bar soap and body wash
- ~~7. Sunscreen and sunblock.~~
8. Dish soap and detergents, including powder detergents, liquid detergents, or pod detergents or rinse agents that can be used in dishwashers.
9. Cleaning or disinfecting wipes and sprays
10. Hand sanitizer.
11. Trash bags.

NOTE: Sunscreen and sunblock are listed as an exempt item. However, this impact removes these from the estimate since it is a duplicate with Freedom Summer. Please see the note in “Methodology.”

The tax exemption does not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex; public lodging establishment; or within an airport.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC Impact for Proposed Language, 4/14/2023 , [http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/\\_pdf/page484-502.pdf](http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/_pdf/page484-502.pdf)
- REC Impact for Governor’s proposed Language, Section 12, Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days, 2/14/2023, [http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/\\_pdf/page166-176.pdf](http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/_pdf/page166-176.pdf)
- REC Impact for Proposed Language, 3/4/2022, [http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2022/\\_pdf/page625-634.pdf](http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2022/_pdf/page625-634.pdf)
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of January 2023 for 2022 Hurricane Ian, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://www.flor.com/home/ian>
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2019-20.
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2023.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2023.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2019-20, By Source [http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY19-20.pdf](http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY19-20.pdf)

### Section 3: Methodology (See attached.)

#### Data Source - CE

The methodology uses the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) to estimate expenditures on the exempted items in Florida. The CE is the most detailed publicly available source of consumer expenditure data. BLS uses a direct survey and a consumer diary type of survey to collect data. Aggregate level data, such as income and total expenditures are available for Florida. However, data for the most detailed level of items is not available for Florida but is available for the US.

#### Aggregate Expenditures

Florida number of consumer units (households), average annual income, and average annual consumer expenditures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) and grows them to the impact year by the growth rate of resident households from the FDEC and the growth rate in personal income from the FEEC respectively, assuming that the ratio of expenditures to income remained constant in the adjustment period. This process estimates aggregate annual consumer expenditures by Florida residents in the impact year.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Disaster Preparedness Holiday – 2x14 Days

**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7063 Section 44

### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

For each item or group of items, the analysis selects an expenditure category deemed most appropriate and likely to contain the exempt item or group of items. The decision is based on a review of the broad and detailed expenditure categories in the hierarchical structure of the CE, a review of adjacent categories, and a review of instructions to survey respondents. A further determination is made on whether the exempt items would comprise the entire expenditure category or only a relatively small share of the category.

**New since 2/17/2023: This step is now shown separately for each category as a lever for the conference to adjust as needed.**

### Annual to Daily

Since the expenditure data include state and local sales tax, an adjustment is made to deduct state and local sales taxes from the expenditures to estimate taxable expenditures. The annual taxable expenditures for each category are used to calculate annual and average daily sales tax collections.

### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

The length of the holiday multiplied by average daily tax collections produces the base impact of the holiday, affecting purchases that happen on average regardless of any sales tax holidays. This forms the minimum impact of the holiday. It is further assumed that consumers are sensitive to pre-announced sales tax holidays and they will shift purchases from periods adjacent to the holiday into the holiday to take advantage of the sales tax savings. Specifically, this impact assumes that consumers shift one week before and one week after the holiday into the holiday period. This doubles the minimum holiday impact.

### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.
- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: Includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to “first XXX Dollars of” price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Disaster Preparedness Holiday – 2x14 Days

**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7063 Section 44

New since 4/14/2023

Split categories

The category in the worksheet with data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey for pet supplies was split into two components: pet supplies and pet food to allow for a more precise impact estimate since there are two distinct categories in the CES.

Revised price Caps

Relative to the Governor's Proposed Language, this bill proposes three times higher price caps for dry pet food and four times higher price caps for wet pet food. This bill proposes a three times higher price cap for portable generators, from \$1,000 to \$3,000. All other disaster preparedness items and pet supplies items remain with the same price caps.

New categories as of April 14, 2023

Over-the-counter pet medications

The new category "Over-the-counter pet medications" was added. This category was deemed identical to the Governor's Proposed Language adopted on 3/3/2023. The impact was converted from one year to 14 days and an additional assumption for advantage buying was introduced.

Household consumable items

The new category of "household consumable items" was added. These items are generally similar to the items in the Governor's Proposed Language – Household Items. There was no impact adopted for the latter. The added term "consumable" was assumed to limit the scope of the eligible items as initially proposed in the Governor's Language. In addition, the bill proposes an explicitly stated list of items that are the only items eligible for the exemption, while the Governor's Language stated "items such as..." and thus presumably included many more items. Of note is that this bill adds items that were not determined to be included in the Governor's Household Items language: sunscreen and sunblock. These items are cosmetics and this category was not previously included in the impact for the Governor's Proposed Language. However, these items are currently excluded – see note below.

The bill proposes exempting household consumable items with a selling price of \$30 or less per item to be exempt from sales tax.

### **Sunscreen and sunblock**

Sunscreen and sunblock are included in HB 7063 Section 30, Freedom Summer. Even though the bill includes the item in the household supplies list, the estimate is reduced to zero here to eliminate the overlap with Freedom Summer. The latter has a longer duration than Disaster Preparedness. This analysis assumes there is an overlap even though there is a two day gap (5/27/2023 to 5/28/2023), during which the two holidays do not overlap.

HB 7063 Section 44 exempts the aforementioned items for two periods of 14 days each: 5/27/2023 to 6/9/2023 and 8/26/2023 to 9/8/2023. The first 14-day period impact was adopted at the REC on 4/14/2023. This analysis proposes a middle and a low impact for the second 14-day period in August-September 2023.

### **VERSION I: Middle Impact**

The middle impact assumes the second 14 days will account for the same amount of purchases as the first 14 days. This assumes that the same sales activity occurs on average in the August-September period and there is no seasonal variation. Also, it assumes that the same amount of purchases for the same number of days will be shifted from other periods in August and September into the sales tax holiday period. The second 14-day period impact is the same as the impact for the first 14-day period and the total MIDDLE impact is double the adopted REC 4/14/2023 impact.

### **VERSION II: Low Impact**

The low impact assumes that the same sales activity occurs on average in the August-September period and the sales activity that occurs during the 14-day period will be exempt. However, the low impact assumes that fewer days of purchases will be shifted into the second period compared to the first 14-day period since the novelty of the holiday may have worn off and potentially fewer Floridians may be incentivized to shift purchases than in the beginning of the summer. The number of days of shifted purchases in the second 14-day period is reduced for each item compared to the impact for the first 14-day period. The total LOW impact is the adopted REC 4/14/2023 impact for the first 14 days plus the reduced impact for the second 14 days. This is shown as the low impact.



# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Disaster Preparedness Holiday – 2x14 Days

**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7063 Section 44

## VERSION I (MIDDLE) AND VERSION II (LOW) IMPACT

	TOTAL IMPACT 2 X 14 Days	TOTAL IMPACT 2 X 14 Days	2nd 14-Day Impact	2nd 14-Day Impact		DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES ONLY		
	V. I SAME IMPACT AS PERIOD I	V. II PARTIAL IMPACT DUE TO REDUCED DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES	V. I SAME IMPACT AS PERIOD I	V. II PARTIAL IMPACT DUE TO REDUCED DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES	ADOPTED 4-14- 2023 (1x14 days)	V. I DOUBLED DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES	V. II PARTIAL/ REDUCED DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES	ADOPTED 4- 14-2023 (1x14 days)
TOTAL IMPACT								
Items	Sales Tax Collections	Sales Tax Collections	Sales Tax Collections	Sales Tax Collections	Sales Tax Collections	# Days	# Days	# Days
Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	\$ 15,276.00	\$ 13,639.00	\$ 7,638	\$ 6,001	\$ 7,638	14	8	14
Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting	\$ 1,492,798.13	\$ 1,243,998.44	\$ 746,399	\$ 497,599	\$ 746,399	28	14	28
Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank	\$ 2,092,816.19	\$ 1,868,585.88	\$ 1,046,408	\$ 822,178	\$ 1,046,408	14	8	14
Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, Reusable ice, Non-electric food storage cooler	\$ 9,880,689.63	\$ 8,233,908.02	\$ 4,940,345	\$ 3,293,563	\$ 4,940,345	28	14	28
Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector	\$ 1,069,999.95	\$ 955,357.10	\$ 535,000	\$ 420,357	\$ 535,000	14	8	14
Portable power bank	\$ 3,725,850.04	\$ 3,353,265.03	\$ 1,862,925	\$ 1,490,340	\$ 1,862,925	21	14	21
Portable generator	\$ 930,157.86	\$ 837,142.07	\$ 465,079	\$ 372,063	\$ 465,079	21	14	21
Pet supplies	\$ 9,674,649.64	\$ 8,638,080.04	\$ 4,837,325	\$ 3,800,755	\$ 4,837,325	14	8	14
Pet food	\$ 28,482,412.00	\$ 23,303,791.64	\$ 14,241,206	\$ 9,062,586	\$ 14,241,206	30	14	30
Pet medications - OTC & OTC through vet offices	\$ 12,052,693.70	\$ 8,306,586.31	\$ 6,026,347	\$ 2,280,239	\$ 6,026,347	60	14	60
Common household consumable items with a sales price of \$30 or less (listed)	\$ 58,649,340.00	\$ 47,985,824.00	\$ 29,324,670	\$ 18,661,154	\$ 29,324,670	30	14	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 128,066,683</b>	<b>\$ 104,740,178</b>	<b>\$ 64,033,342</b>	<b>\$ 40,706,836</b>	<b>\$ 64,033,342</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>274</b>

NOTE: The detailed worksheets reflect the impact of the second 14 days only and show the MIDDLE (VERSION I) and LOW (VERSION II) impacts.

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:** The proposed impact is nonrecurring for FY 2023-24. There is also a 5-day impact to FY 2022-23 in the amount of (\$22.9m) for the middle estimate.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			(\$105.2)		(\$81.8)	
2024-25						
2025-26						
2026-27						
2027-28						

**Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax**

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/2023):** The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2022-23	(20.3)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(1.9)	0.0
2023-24	(93.2)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(3.1)	0.0	(8.9)	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
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE****Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax**Issue:** Disaster Preparedness Holiday – 2x14 Days**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7063 Section 44

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2022-23	(22.9)	0.0	(2.8)	0.0	(25.7)	0.0
2023-24	(105.2)	0.0	(12.7)	0.0	(117.9)	0.0
2024-25	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
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	<b>HB 7063 Section 44</b>								
2	<b>2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 2 x 14 Days</b>								
3									
4									
5		TOTAL IMPACT 2 X 14 Days	TOTAL IMPACT 2 X 14 Days	2nd 14-Day Impact	2nd 14-Day Impact		DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES ONLY		
6	TOTAL IMPACT	V. I SAME IMPACT AS PERIOD I	V. II PARTIAL IMPACT DUE TO REDUCED DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES	V. I SAME IMPACT AS PERIOD I	V. II PARTIAL IMPACT DUE TO REDUCED DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES	ADOPTED 4-14- 2023 (1x14 days)	V. I DOUBLED DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES	V. II PARTIAL/ REDUCED DAYS OF SHIFTED PURCHASES	ADOPTED 4- 14-2023 (1x14 days)
7	Items	Sales Tax Collections	Sales Tax Collections	Sales Tax Collections	Sales Tax Collections	Sales Tax Collections	# Days	# Days	# Days
8	Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	\$ 15,276.00	\$ 13,639.00	\$ 7,638	\$ 6,001	\$ 7,638	28	8	14
9	Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting	\$ 1,492,798.13	\$ 1,243,998.44	\$ 746,399	\$ 497,599	\$ 746,399	56	14	28
10	Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank	\$ 2,092,816.19	\$ 1,868,585.88	\$ 1,046,408	\$ 822,178	\$ 1,046,408	28	8	14
11	Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9- volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, Reusable ice, Non-electric food storage cooler	\$ 9,880,689.63	\$ 8,233,908.02	\$ 4,940,345	\$ 3,293,563	\$ 4,940,345	56	14	28
12	Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector	\$ 1,069,999.95	\$ 955,357.10	\$ 535,000	\$ 420,357	\$ 535,000	28	8	14
13	Portable power bank	\$ 3,725,850.04	\$ 3,353,265.03	\$ 1,862,925	\$ 1,490,340	\$ 1,862,925	42	14	21
14	Portable generator	\$ 930,157.86	\$ 837,142.07	\$ 465,079	\$ 372,063	\$ 465,079	42	14	21
15	Pet supplies	\$ 9,674,649.64	\$ 8,638,080.04	\$ 4,837,325	\$ 3,800,755	\$ 4,837,325	28	8	14
16	Pet food	\$ 28,482,412.00	\$ 23,303,791.64	\$ 14,241,206	\$ 9,062,586	\$ 14,241,206	60	14	30
17	Pet medications - OTC & OTC through vet offices	\$ 12,052,693.20	\$ 8,306,586.31	\$ 6,026,346	\$ 2,280,239	\$ 6,026,347	120	14	60
18	Common household consumable items with a sales price of \$30 or less (listed)	\$ 58,649,340.00	\$ 47,985,824.00	\$ 29,324,670	\$ 18,661,154	\$ 29,324,670	60	14	30
19	Total	\$ 128,066,683	\$ 104,740,178	\$ 64,033,341	\$ 40,706,836	\$ 64,033,342	548	130	274

**HB 7063 Section 44****2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 2 x 14 Days****VERSION I****SECOND PERIOD HAS THE SAME IMPACT AS PERIOD I****2 x 14-Day Impact (TOTAL)****TOTAL IMPACT**

<b>Items</b>	<b>Sales Tax Collections</b>
Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	\$ 15,276
Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting	\$ 1,492,798
Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank	\$ 2,092,816
Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, Reusable ice, Non-electric food storage cooler	\$ 9,880,690
Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector	\$ 1,070,000
Portable power bank	\$ 3,725,850
Portable generator	\$ 930,158
Pet supplies	\$ 9,674,650
Pet food	\$ 28,482,412
Pet medications - OTC & OTC through vet offices	\$ 12,052,693
Common household consumable items with a sales price of \$30 or less (listed)	\$ 58,649,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 128,066,682</b>

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	HB 7063 Section 44									
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies				28 Days					
3	ASSUMPTIONS				4 Weeks					
4	I. HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS				5/27/2023 Start					
5	NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED				6/9/2023 End					
20	2022 Index based on Claims Data as of Jan 2023 (Hurricane Ian)									
21	Reported Loss % HHs				3.40%					
23										
24	II. GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS									
25	ADJUSTMENT FACTORS									
26	Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses				0.1564					
27	Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists				0.1577					
28	Bill language conditions & exclusions*				1.00					
29	Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)				6.8%					
30	* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.									
31										
32	III. GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS									
33					FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	
34	FDEC growth in population				1.63%	1.67%	1.72%	1.55%	1.39%	
35	FDEC growth in resident households				1.65%	1.70%	1.85%	1.64%	1.44%	
36	FEEC growth in personal income				6.56%	8.02%	4.92%	5.97%	3.92%	
37	CPI growth (June to June)									
38	Actuals to June 2022 and NEEC				1.23%	4.70%	8.00%	3.51%	2.18%	
39	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS									
40	IV. FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES									
41	Florida Consumer Expenditures				ACTUAL					
42					FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	
43					2019-2020 Average					
44	Florida	Number of Consumer Units			9,049,770	9,203,616	9,373,883	9,527,614	9,664,812	
45	by growth in households									
46										
47	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit			\$71,951.39	\$77,719	\$81,543	\$86,413	\$89,801	
48	by growth in personal income									
49										
50	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit			\$56,257	\$60,767	\$63,756	\$67,564	\$70,213	
51	constant share (2019-2020) of income before taxes									
52										
53	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes			651,143,509,095	715,298,065,648	764,374,306,307	823,313,413,076	867,913,557,015	
54										
55	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**			\$509,112,260,529	\$559,273,048,211	\$597,644,490,867	\$643,727,453,319	\$678,599,151,776	
56	constant share (2019-2020) of income before taxes									78.2%
57	** Includes state and local sales tax									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days				
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies					4 Weeks				
59	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS									
60	V. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS									
61				% of Expenditures	ASSUMPTION	FY 2023-24				
62	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
63	2	Miscellaneous sound equipment [D]	Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	0.00052%	50%	\$1,661,397	\$99,683.81	\$273.11	152	
64										
65	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)									
66				Days	Sales Tax (State)					
67	Holiday duration			28	\$7,647					
68	Additional days - time shifting of purchases			28	\$7,647					
69	Total consumer purchases for days impacted			56	\$15,294					
70										
71	B. Other Florida purchases									
72				Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
73	Hurricane sensitivity factor			0.136	\$2,080					
74	Business purchases factor			0.156	\$2,392					
75	Visitor purchases factor			0.039	\$603					
76	Total Other Florida purchases				\$5,074					
77										
78	A. & B. Total Florida purchases				\$20,368					
79										
80	Bill language conditions & exclusions*			0.750						
81	SALES TAX IMPACT					\$15,276	200%			
82										

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days				
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies					4 Weeks				
83	CE CATEGORY		ITEM		% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
	Materials for plastering, panels, roofing, and gutters, etc. [I]		Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting		0.02295%					
84	3				100%	\$145,823,169	\$8,749,390.13	\$23,970.93	8,108	
85										
86	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)									
87			Days	Sales Tax (State)						
88	Holiday duration		28	\$671,186						
89	Additional days - time shifting of purchases		56	\$1,342,372						
90	Total consumer purchases for days impacted		84	\$2,013,558						
91										
92	B. Other Florida purchases - level shifting of purchases									
93			Factors	Sales Tax (State)						
94	Hurricane sensitivity factor		0.170	\$342,305						
95	Business purchases factor		0.313	\$629,733						
96	Visitor purchases factor		-	\$0						
97	Total Other Florida purchases			\$972,038						
98										
99	A. & B. Total Florida purchases			\$2,985,596						
100										
101	Bill language conditions & exclusions*		0.500							
102	SALES TAX IMPACT					\$1,492,798	222%			
103										

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days			
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies					4 Weeks			
104	CE CATEGORY		ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
	Miscellaneous supplies and equipment [I]		Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank	0.0899%					
105	4&5			50%	\$285,665,309	\$17,139,918.55	\$46,958.68	15,281	
106									
107	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
108				Days	Sales Tax (State)				
109	Holiday duration			28	\$1,314,843				
110	Additional days - time shifting of purchases			28	\$1,314,843				
111	Total consumer purchases for days impacted			56	\$2,629,686				
112									
113	B. Other Florida purchases								
114				Factors	Sales Tax (State)				
115	Hurricane sensitivity factor			0.068	\$178,819				
116	Business purchases factor			0.156	\$411,212				
117	Visitor purchases factor			-	\$0				
118	Total Other Florida purchases				\$590,031				
119									
120	A. & B. Total Florida purchases				\$3,219,717				
121									
122	Bill language conditions & exclusions*			0.650					
123	SALES TAX IMPACT				\$2,092,816				
124									
125	CE CATEGORY		ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
	Miscellaneous household equipment and parts [D]		Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, Reusable ice, Non-electric food storage cooler	0.11%					
126	1&6			100%	\$707,755,028	\$42,465,301.69	\$116,343.29	73,897	
127									
128	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
129				Days	Sales Tax (State)				
130	Holiday duration			28	\$3,257,612				
131	Additional days - time shifting of purchases			56	\$6,515,224				
132	Total consumer purchases for days impacted			84	\$9,772,837				
133									
134	B. Other Florida purchases								
135				Factors	Sales Tax (State)				
136	Hurricane sensitivity factor			0.068	\$664,553				
137	Business purchases factor			0.156	\$1,528,210				
138	Visitor purchases factor			0.039	\$385,263				
139	Total Other Florida purchases				\$2,578,025				
140									
141	A. & B. Total Florida purchases				\$12,350,862				
142									
143	Bill language conditions & exclusions*			0.800					
144	SALES TAX IMPACT				\$9,880,690				
					303%				

303%



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days				
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies					4 Weeks				
145										
146	CE CATEGORY		ITEM		% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
	Electrical supplies, heating, and cooling equipment [I]		Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector							
147	11&1			0.0241604%	100%	\$153,513,062	\$9,210,783.75	\$25,235.02	12,548	
148										
149	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)									
150			Days	Sales Tax (State)						
151	Holiday duration		28	\$706,581						
152	Additional days - time shifting of purchases		28	\$706,581						
	Total consumer purchases for days impacted		56	\$1,413,161						
153										
154										
155	B. Other Florida purchases									
156			Factors	Sales Tax (State)						
157	Hurricane sensitivity factor		0.009	\$12,012						
158	Business purchases factor		0.156	\$220,981						
159	Visitor purchases factor		-	\$0						
160	Total Other Florida purchases			\$232,992						
161										
162	A. & B. Total Florida purchases			\$1,646,154						
163										
164	Bill language conditions & exclusions*		0.650							
165	SALES TAX IMPACT				\$1,070,000	151%				
166										
167										

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days				
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies					4 Weeks				
168	CE CATEGORY		ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily		
	Telephones and accessories [I] -									
169	10	PARTIAL 1/4	Portable power bank	0.19134%	25%	\$303,940,674	\$18,236,440.42	\$49,962.85	16,658	
170										
171	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)									
172				Days	Sales Tax (State)					
173	Holiday duration			28	\$1,398,960					
174	Additional days - time shifting of purchases			42	\$2,098,440					
175	Total consumer purchases for days impacted			70	\$3,497,400					
176										
177	B. Other Florida purchases									
178				Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
179	Hurricane sensitivity factor			0.170	\$594,558					
180	Business purchases factor			0.156	\$546,900					
181	Visitor purchases factor			0.039	\$137,874					
182	Total Other Florida purchases				\$1,279,331					
183										
184	A. & B. Total Florida purchases				\$4,776,731					
185										
186	Bill language conditions & exclusions*			0.780						
187	SALES TAX IMPACT					\$3,725,850	266%			
188										
189	CE CATEGORY		ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily		
	Miscellaneous household appliances									
190	9	[D]	Portable generator	0.00814%	100%	\$51,740,643	\$3,104,438.55	\$8,505.31	178	
191	Price cap \$3,000 or less									
192	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)									
193				Days	Sales Tax (State)					
194	Holiday duration			28	\$238,149					
195	Additional days - time shifting of purchases			42	\$357,223					
196	Total consumer purchases for days impacted			70	\$595,372					
197										
198	B. Other Florida purchases									
199				Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
200	Hurricane sensitivity factor			0.136	\$80,971					
201	Business purchases factor			0.469	\$279,301					
202	Visitor purchases factor			0.039	\$23,471					
203	Total Other Florida purchases				\$383,742					
204										
205	A. & B. Total Florida purchases				\$979,114					
206										
207	Bill language conditions & exclusions*			0.950						
208	SALES TAX IMPACT					\$930,158	391%			
209										

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	<b>HB 7063 Section 44</b>					<b>28 Days</b>			
2	<b>2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies</b>					<b>4 Weeks</b>			
210	<b>CE CATEGORY</b>		<b>ITEM</b>	<b>% of cat for item</b>	<b>Taxable Expenditures</b>	<b>Sales Tax-Annual</b>	<b>Sales Tax-Daily</b>	<b># Purchased daily</b>	
211	14	Pet food [D], Pet purchase, supplies, and medicine [I]	Pet supplies	0.2663%					
212				76%	\$1,286,929,389	\$77,215,763.36	\$211,550.04		
213	A. <b>Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)</b>								
214			<b>Days</b>	<b>Sales Tax (State)</b>					
215			Holiday duration	28	\$5,923,401				
216			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	28	\$5,923,401				
217			<b>Total consumer purchases for days impacted</b>	56	\$11,846,802				
218									
219	B. <b>Other Florida purchases</b>								
220			<b>Factors</b>	<b>Sales Tax (State)</b>					
221			Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.034	\$402,791				
222			Business purchases factor	0.039	\$463,131				
223			Visitor purchases factor	0.016	\$186,809				
224			<b>Total Other Florida purchases</b>		\$1,052,731				
225									
226	A. & B.		<b>Total Florida purchases</b>		\$12,899,533				
227									
228			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.750					
229			<b>SALES TAX IMPACT</b>		<b>\$9,674,650</b>	163%			
230									
231	<b>CE CATEGORY</b>		<b>ITEM</b>	<b>Percent of Annual Expenditures</b>	<b>Percent exempt</b>	<b>Taxable Expenditures</b>	<b>Sales Tax-Annual</b>	<b>Sales Tax-Daily</b>	<b># Purchased daily</b>
232		Pet food; Pet purchase, supplies, and medicine	Pet food [D]	0.3856%	82%	\$2,009,186,936	\$120,551,216.16	\$330,277.30	
233									
234	A. <b>Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)</b>								
235			<b>Days</b>	<b>Sales Tax (State)</b>					
236			Holiday duration	28	\$9,247,765				
237			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	60	\$19,816,638				
238			<b>Total consumer purchases for days impacted</b>	88	\$29,064,403				
239									
240	B. <b>Other Florida purchases</b>								
241			<b>Factors</b>	<b>Sales Tax (State)</b>					
242			Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.034	\$988,190				
243			Business purchases factor	0.039	\$1,136,223				
244			Visitor purchases factor	0.016	\$458,309				
245			<b>Total Other Florida purchases</b>		\$2,582,722				
246									
247	A. & B.		<b>Total Florida purchases</b>		\$31,647,124				
248									
249			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.900					
250			<b>SALES TAX IMPACT</b>		<b>\$28,482,412</b>	308%			
251	<b>TOTAL PET:</b>		<b>SALES TAX IMPACT: PET FOOD and SUPPLIES</b>		<b>\$38,157,062</b>				

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days 4 Weeks			
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies								
252									
253	VI. TOTAL IMPACT								
254	TOTAL IMPACT - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies								
255					Middle				
256	Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio			\$	15,276	\$7,647			
257	Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting			\$	1,492,798	\$671,186			
258	Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank			\$	2,092,816	\$1,314,843			
259	Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell			\$	9,880,690	\$3,257,612			
260	Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector			\$	1,070,000	\$706,581			
261	Portable power bank			\$	3,725,850	\$1,398,960			
262	Portable generator			\$	930,158	\$238,149			
263	Pet supplies			\$	9,674,650	\$5,923,401			
264	Pet food			\$	28,482,412				
265	Total			\$	57,364,649	\$13,518,379	424%		
266									
267									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days			
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - Over-the-Counter Pet Medications					4 Weeks			
3						5/27/2023 Start			
4						6/9/2023 End			
5									
6	I.	GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS					8/26/2023 Start		
7		ADJUSTMENT FACTORS					9/8/2023 End		
8		Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses			0.1564				
9		Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists			0.1577				
10		Bill language conditions & exclusions*			1.00				
11		Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)			6.8%				
12	* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.								
13									
14	II.	GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS							
15			FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24		
16		FDEC growth in population	1.63%	1.67%	1.72%	1.55%	1.39%		
17		FDEC growth in resident households	1.65%	1.70%	1.85%	1.64%	1.44%		
18		FEEC growth in personal income	6.56%	8.02%	4.92%	5.97%	3.92%		
19		CPI growth (June to June)							
20		Actuals to June 2022 and NEEC	1.23%	4.70%	8.00%	3.51%	2.18%		
21	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
22	III.	FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES							
23		Florida Consumer Expenditures	ACTUAL						
24			FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24		
25			2019-2020 Average						
26	Florida	Number of Consumer Units	9,049,770	9,203,811	9,373,791	9,527,624	9,664,982		
27		by growth in households							
28									
29	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit	\$71,951.39	\$77,719	\$81,543	\$86,413	\$89,801		
30		by growth in personal income							
31									
32	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit	\$56,257	\$60,767	\$63,756	\$67,564	\$70,213		
33		constant share (2019-2020) of income before taxes							
34									
35	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes	\$651,143,509,095	\$715,313,269,841	\$764,366,801,448	\$823,314,215,943	\$867,928,848,570		
36									
37	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**	\$509,112,260,529	\$559,284,935,975	\$597,638,623,012	\$643,728,081,060	\$678,611,107,846		
38		constant share (2019-2020) of income before taxes	78.2%	78.2%	78.2%	78.2%	78.2%		
39		** Includes state and local sales tax							

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days			
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - Over-the-Counter Pet Medications					4 Weeks			
41									
42	IV. EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
43					% of Expenditures	FY 2023-24			
44	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	Percent of category Exempted under Proposed Language	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	
45	1	Pet purchase, supplies, and medicine [I]	Pet medications - OTC	0.17750%	33.0%	\$372,197,264	\$22,331,835.81	\$61,183.11	
46	Reduced to only capture OTC medications based on items below (analyst judgment)								
47	Pet store products (IBIS World)				Pet supplies	67%			
48					Live animals	9%			
49					Other	24%			
50									
51	Pet supplies (IBIS World definition)		Products in this segment include over-the-counter medicines, food bowls, collars and leashes, pet clothing, brushes and combs, shovels and scoopers, cat litter, cages birds and reptiles, travel carriers and other various accessories for pets.						
52									
53	A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)							
54					Days	Sales Tax (State)			
55	Holiday duration				28	\$1,713,127			
56	Additional days - time shifting of purchases				120	\$7,341,973			
57	Total consumer purchases for days impacted				148	\$9,055,101			
58									
59	B.	Other Florida purchases							
60					Factors	Sales Tax (State)			
61	Business purchases factor				0.250	\$2,263,775			
62	Visitor purchases factor				0.002	\$14,279			
63	Total Other Florida purchases					\$2,278,054			
64									
65	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases				\$11,333,154			
66									
67	Bill language conditions & exclusions*				0.850	Reduced for price cap of \$100 or less			
68	SALES TAX IMPACT					\$9,633,181			
69									
70									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days			
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - Over-the-Counter Pet Medications					4 Weeks			
71	CE CATEGORY ITEM				Percent of category Exempted under Proposed Language	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	
72	2	Vet services [D]	Pet medications OTC - through vet offices	0.39755%	4.0%	\$101,041,287	\$6,062,477.20	\$16,609.53	
73	Reduced to only capture OTC medications								
74	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
75					Days	Sales Tax (State)			
76	Holiday duration				28	\$465,067			
77	Additional days - time shifting of purchases				120	\$1,993,143			
78	Total consumer purchases for days impacted				148	\$2,458,210			
79									
80	B. Other Florida purchases - level shifting of purchases								
81					Factors	Sales Tax (State)			
82	Business purchases factor				0.156	\$384,398			
83	Visitor purchases factor				0.002	\$3,876			
84	Total Other Florida purchases					\$388,274			
85									
86	A. & B. Total Florida purchases					\$2,846,484			
87									
88	Bill language conditions & exclusions*				0.850	Reduced for price cap of \$100 or less			
89	SALES TAX IMPACT					\$2,419,512			
90									
91									
92									
93	V. TOTAL IMPACT								
94	TOTAL IMPACT								
95					Middle	Adopted TOTAL Sales Tax			
96	Pet medications - OTC				\$	9,633,181			
97	Pet medications OTC - through vet offices				\$	2,419,512			
98	Total SALES TAX IMPACT: PET OTC MEDICATIONS				\$	12,052,693			
99					\$	-			
100						\$ 200,878,211.71			

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	HB 7063 Section 44				28 Days				
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - Common household consumable items with a sales price of \$30 or less				4 Weeks				
3					5/27/2023 Start				
4					6/9/2023 End				
5									
6	I. GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS				8/26/2023 Start				
7	ADJUSTMENT FACTORS				9/8/2023 End				
8	Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses				0.1564				
9	Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists				0.1577				
10	Bill language conditions & exclusions*				1.00				
11	Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)				6.8%				
12	* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.								
13									
14	II. GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS								
15					FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
16	FDEC growth in population				1.63%	1.67%	1.72%	1.55%	1.39%
17	FDEC growth in resident households				1.65%	1.70%	1.85%	1.64%	1.44%
18	FEEC growth in personal income				6.56%	8.02%	4.92%	5.97%	3.92%
19	CPI growth (June to June)								
20	Actuals to June 2022 and NEEC				1.23%	4.70%	8.00%	3.51%	2.18%
21	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
22	III. FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES								
23	Florida Consumer Expenditures				ACTUAL				
24					FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
25					2019-2020 Avg.				
26	Florida	Number of Consumer Units			9,049,770	9,203,811	9,373,791	9,527,624	9,664,982
27	by growth in households								
28									
29	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit			\$71,951.39	\$77,719	\$81,543	\$86,413	\$89,801
30	by growth in personal income								
31									
32	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit			\$56,257	\$60,767	\$63,756	\$67,564	\$70,213
33	constant share (2019-2020) of income before taxes								
34									
35	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes			\$651,143,509,095	\$715,313,269,840.64	\$764,366,801,448	\$823,314,215,943	\$867,928,848,569.53
36									
37	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**			\$509,112,260,529.02	\$559,284,935,975	\$597,638,623,012	\$643,728,081,060	\$678,611,107,845.96
38	constant share (2019-2020) of income before taxes				78.2%	78.2%	78.2%	78.2%	78.2%
39	** Includes state and local sales tax								
41									



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	HB 7063 Section 44					28 Days			
2	2023 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - Common household consumable items with a sales price of \$30 or less					4 Weeks			
42	IV. EXPENDITURE CALCULATION FOR ITEMS								
43						FY 2023-24			
44	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	% of Expenditures adj. % of category	Percent Exempted During Holiday	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	
45	rgent/s	Housekeeping supplies [D]	Laundry and cleaning supplies [D]	0.26663%	100.00000%	\$1,694,179,879	\$101,650,793	\$278,495	
46	deter	Housekeeping supplies [D]	Soaps and detergents [D]	0.12026%	95.00000%	\$725,952,993	\$43,557,180	\$119,335	
47	rgent/	Housekeeping supplies [D]	Other laundry cleaning products [D]	0.14637%	80.00000%	\$744,015,067	\$44,640,904	\$122,304	
48	s/spra	Housekeeping supplies [D]	Other household products [D]	0.76784%	20.00000%	\$975,779,255	\$58,546,755	\$160,402	
49	paper	Other household products [D]	Cleansing and toilet tissue, paper towels, and napkins [D]	0.01659%	100.00000%	\$105,381,881	\$6,322,913	\$17,323	
50	eaning	Other household products [D]	Miscellaneous household products [D]	0.42072%	25.00000%	\$668,320,497	\$40,099,230	\$109,861	
51	nblock	Personal care products	Cosmetics, perfume, and bath preparations [D]	0.27237%	0.00000%	\$0	\$0	\$0	
68									
69						total expenditures	average annual per household		
70						\$4,913,629,572	\$543		
71	A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)							
72			Days	Sales Tax (State)	Alternative look:				
73		Holiday duration	28	\$22,616,158.03	Monthly purchases				
74		Additional days - time shifting of purchases	60	\$48,463,195.78	laundry detergent \$ 15.00				
75		Total consumer purchases for days impacted	88	\$71,079,354	toilet paper \$ 15.00				
76					paper towels \$ 15.00				
77	B.	Other Florida purchases							
78			Factors	Sales Tax (State)	hand soap \$ 7.50				
79		Business purchases factor (10%)	0.01564	\$1,111,491	dish soap \$ 7.50				
80		Visitor purchases factor	0.01577	\$1,120,831	disinfecting wipes and spray \$ 5.63				
81		Total Other Florida purchases		\$2,232,321	hand sanitizer \$ 1.88				
82					trash bags \$ 8.25				
83	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases		\$73,311,675	facial tissue \$ 3.75				
84					sponges \$ 3.75				
85		Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.800		bathroom cleaner \$ 3.75				
86		SALES TAX IMPACT			\$58,649,340	monthly purchase \$ 87.00			
87						yearly \$ 1,044.00			
88		TOTAL IMPACT (\$ m)							
89	V.	TOTAL IMPACT		Middle	household \$ 9,447,959,567				
90		Household Products		\$ (58.6)					
91		Total		\$ (58.6)	sales tax \$ 566,877,574				
92									

Reflects price cap of le \$30

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Inmate Welfare Trust Fund

**Bill Number(s):** SB 7018 (Section 1) Paragraph (b) of Subsection (2)

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Criminal Justice

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2023

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** June 13, 2023

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

Under current law in s. 945.215, F.S., net proceeds/funds collected by the Department of Corrections from the following are deposited into the State-Operated Institutions Inmate Welfare Trust Fund, up to and not to exceed \$2.5 million annually. Any revenues generated over \$2.5 million are deposited into the General Revenue Fund either as Other Nonoperating GR or Other Fees/Licenses/Taxes GR:

Canteens/Vending machines used by inmates and inmate visitors  
Hobby shops  
Contracted telephone commissions (Fees)  
Funds assigned by inmates  
General public donations  
Confiscated and liquidated contraband  
Disciplinary fines imposed against inmates  
Forfeitures of inmate earnings  
Unexpended balances in individual inmate trust fund accounts of less than \$1

Currently funds in the trust fund shall be used exclusively to provide for or operate any of the following at correctional facilities operated by the department:

1. Literacy programs, vocational training programs, and educational programs.
2. Inmate chapels, faith-based programs, visiting pavilions, visiting services and programs, family services and programs, and libraries.
3. Inmate substance abuse treatment programs and transition and life skills training programs.
4. The purchase, rental, maintenance, or repair of electronic or audiovisual equipment, media, services, and programming used by inmates.
5. The purchase, rental, maintenance, or repair of recreation and wellness equipment.
6. The purchase, rental, maintenance, or repair of bicycles used by inmates traveling to and from employment in the work release program authorized under s. 945.091(1)(b).

#### b. Proposed Change:

Effective July 1, 2023, three additional funding sources are added:

1. Proceeds obtained through the collection of damages pursuant to s 960.293(2).
2. Cost of incarceration liens pursuant to s. 960.292(2)
3. Copayments made by inmates for nonemergency visits to a healthcare provider.

Also beginning July 1, 2023, a maximum of \$32 million from the referenced funds shall be deposited into the State-Operated Institutions Inmate Welfare Trust Fund annually and the remaining shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

The bill also allows for the trust funds to be utilized for environmental health upgrades to facilities, including fixed capital outlay maintenance and repairs that could improve environmental conditions and capital outlay for educational facilities.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Approximately \$30.2 million is forecast annually as Other Nonoperating, and \$5.8 million is forecast annually as Other Fees/Licenses/Taxes for a total of \$36 million.

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Included in the fiscal impact is the annual 8% Service Charge to the General Revenue Fund – \$2.36 million.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Inmate Welfare Trust Fund

**Bill Number(s):** SB 7018 (Section 1) Paragraph (b) of Subsection (2)

Because the average monthly forecast is \$3 million, the assumption is that after the total of \$32 million trust fund requirement is met, GR will receive approximately \$1 million in May and \$3 million every June.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

General Revenue – Other Fees/Licenses/Taxes

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			(5.5)	(5.5)		
2024-25			(5.5)	(5.5)		
2025-26			(5.5)	(5.5)		
2026-27			(5.5)	(5.5)		
2027-28			(5.5)	(5.5)		

General Revenue – Other Nonoperating

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			(24.0)	(24.0)		
2024-25			(24.0)	(24.0)		
2025-26			(24.0)	(24.0)		
2026-27			(24.0)	(24.0)		
2027-28			(24.0)	(24.0)		

General Revenue Service Charge

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			2.4	2.4		
2024-25			2.4	2.4		
2025-26			2.4	2.4		
2026-27			2.4	2.4		
2027-28			2.4	2.4		

State-Operated Institutions Inmate Welfare Trust Fund – Net of Service Charge

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			27.1	27.1		
2024-25			27.1	27.1		
2025-26			27.1	27.1		
2026-27			27.1	27.1		
2027-28			27.1	27.1		

**Revenue Distribution:** General Revenue, State-Operated Institutions Inmate Welfare Trust Fund, General Revenue Service Charge

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/23)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(27.1)	(27.1)	27.1	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	(27.1)	(27.1)	27.1	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	(27.1)	(27.1)	27.1	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	(27.1)	(27.1)	27.1	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	(27.1)	(27.1)	27.1	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Other Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** State Park Camping Reservations

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB109

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Canady

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** January 1, 2024

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** June 13, 2023

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Florida state parks allow visitors to make reservations up to 11 months in advance. The booking window applies to both Florida residents and non-residents. Camping Fees are the same for residents and non-residents, with the exception that there is a 50% discount available to Florida residents who are at least 65 years of age or citizens possessing a SS disability award certificate or a federal 100% disability award certificate.
- b. Proposed Change:** The bill allows individuals to make reservations for state park cabins and campsites in the following manner:
- For Florida residents, reservations up to 11 months in advance.
  - For nonresidents, reservations up to 10 months in advance.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department of Environmental Protection Schedule I

### Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

According to the staff bill analysis, 61% of campers are Florida residents. A bill that could increase the number of Florida campers increases the chance that eligible campers could use that discount. In contrast, the Schedule I for state parks for the last four years of State Park revenue indicate no one has recently availed themselves of the 50% discount.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			0/(* )	0/(* )		
2024-25			0/(* )	0/(* )		
2025-26			0/(* )	0/(* )		
2026-27			0/(* )	0/(* )		
2027-28			0/(* )	0/(* )		

**Revenue Distribution:** State Park Trust Fund/GR Service Charge

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/13/23) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0.0	0.0	0/(* )	0/(* )
2024-25	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0.0	0.0	0/(* )	0/(* )
2025-26	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0.0	0.0	0/(* )	0/(* )
2026-27	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0.0	0.0	0/(* )	0/(* )
2027-28	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0/(* )	0.0	0.0	0/(* )	0/(* )