

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Homestead Disqualification

Bill Number(s): [HB223 - Proposed Strike-All](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2020

Date of Analysis: November 12, 2019

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Section 196.031, Florida Statutes, reads (in part) "(5) A person who is receiving or claiming the benefit of an ad valorem tax exemption or a tax credit in another state where permanent residency is required as a basis for the granting of that ad valorem tax exemption or tax credit is not entitled to the homestead exemption provided by this section. This subsection does not apply to a person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate in Florida and maintains thereon the permanent residence of another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner."

Section 196.121 reads (in part) "(2) The forms shall require the taxpayer to furnish certain information to the property appraiser for the purpose of determining that the taxpayer is a permanent resident as defined in s. 196.012(16). Such information may include, but need not be limited to, the factors enumerated in s. 196.015."

b. Proposed Change:

This bill amends s. 196.031(5) to read "(5) A person or family unit who is receiving or claiming the benefit of an ad valorem tax exemption or a tax credit in another state where permanent residency is required as a basis for the granting of that ad valorem tax exemption or tax credit is not entitled to the homestead exemption provided by this section, unless, upon a determination by the property appraiser that the person or family unit is receiving or has received the tax exemption of tax credit in another state, that person or family unit demonstrates to the satisfaction of the property appraiser that the person or family unit did not apply for the tax exemption or tax credit in the other state and that the person or family unit is no longer receiving or will no longer receive the tax exemption or tax credit in the other state. For purposes of this paragraph, an automatic renewal of a tax exemption or tax credit constitutes application for the tax exemption or tax credit if the renewal is subsequent to an initial application by the person or family unit.

(b) This subsection does not apply to a person or family unit who has the legal or equitable title to real estate in Florida and maintains thereon the permanent residence of another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner."

Section 2. The provisions of this act relating to section 196.031, Florida Statutes, amending conditions under which a person or family unit is not entitled to the homestead exemption, apply to tax exemptions or tax credits in another state for which a benefit was received after 2009, and that are discovered by a property appraiser after July 1, 2020.

Section 196.121(2) would be amended to read "(2) The forms shall require the taxpayer to furnish certain information to the property appraiser for the purpose of determining that the taxpayer is a permanent resident as defined in s. 196.012(16). Such information may include, but need not be limited to, the factors enumerated in s. 196.015 and any ad valorem tax exemption or tax credit granted in another state where permanent residency is required as a basis for the granting of the ad valorem tax exemption or tax credit as described in s. 196.031(5)."

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Adopted REC estimates of Homestead Back Taxes, Penalties, and Interest, 2/15/2019

2018 Final Real Property Assessment Rolls

REC Ad Valorem Assessments 8/5/2019

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The low estimate is based on the notion that no one will be able to qualify for the protection afforded by the bill language, and therefore this change will have a null effect. We have included a list of example scenarios to illustrate some of the difficulties that may confront a property appraiser trying to evaluate claims made by a person or family unit.

The below list is neither exhaustive nor determinative in nature.

1. An agent applies for the exemption. It automatically renews the next year. The person stops the exemption at some point in the second year.
 - a. The agent's actions are at the direction of, or as a duly recognized legal representative of the person.
 - b. The automatic renewal is affirmative proof of the application.
 - c. The sales contract, signed by the person to complete the sale, includes a declaration of the exemption or credit.

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2. An agent applies for the exemption. The person stops the exemption at some point in the same year.
 - a. The agent’s actions are at the direction of, or as a duly recognized legal representative of the person.
 - b. The sales contract, signed by the person to complete the sale, includes a declaration of the exemption or credit.
3. A third party automatically grants the exemption. It automatically renews the next year. The person stops the exemption at some point in the second year.
 - a. The automatic renewal is affirmative proof of the application.
 - b. The sales contract, signed by the person to complete the sale, includes a declaration of the exemption or credit.
4. A third party automatically grants the exemption. The person stops the exemption at some point in that year.
 - a. The sales contract, signed by the person to complete the sale, includes a declaration of the exemption or credit.
5. The person explicitly declines the exemption or credit at the time of sale, but the exemption or credit is granted in error. The exemption automatically renews, and the exemption/credit is stopped by the person after the automatic renewal.
 - a. The sales contract, signed by the person to complete the sale, includes a declaration of the exemption or credit.
 - b. The person cannot provide documentation that they explicitly declined the automatic exemption.
 - c. The automatic renewal is affirmative proof of the application.
6. The person explicitly declines the exemption or credit at the time of sale, but the exemption or credit is granted in error. The exemption is canceled within the first year.
 - a. The sales contract, signed by the person to complete the sale, includes a declaration of the exemption or credit.
 - b. The person cannot provide documentation that they explicitly declined the automatic exemption.

The middle estimate is based on a previously adopted analysis of back taxes, penalties, and interest that is projected to be collected due to improper homestead classification. This analysis was originally part of the impact analysis for SB 444 and was adopted on February 15, 2019. “The Conference adopted an impact that assumes the average of the interest rate and penalties of Broward and Lee.” The middle estimate assumes that 90% of these collections are due to homeowners with residences in multiple states. The middle estimate assumes that the homeowner will be able to prove to the property appraiser that they “did not apply” for the credit in the other state. The previously adopted analysis has been updated with data from the most recent Ad Valorem Assessment Revenue Estimating Conference.

The high estimate is based on the number of residential parcels whose owner’s mailing address and reported state of domicile on the 2018 final assessment rolls are not Florida. (If either the mailing address state or state of domicile was Florida, the owner was placed into the Florida category.) There are 1.4 million parcels in this category. This estimate assumes that the change in law clears a pathway for more property owners to receive homestead exemptions. An assumed 5% of the non-Floridian owners could apply for a homestead if they “did not apply” for a tax benefit based on residency in another state. The high is based solely on the first and second homestead exemptions. The school and non-school 2018 taxable value impact is grown at 2% annually throughout the forecast period. To calculate the fiscal impact, the 2018 statewide effective millage rates were applied. This fiscal impact is combined with the middle estimate to generate the high Estimate.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	\$(64.4 M)	\$(64.4 M)	\$(15.0 M)	\$(15.0 M)	0	0
2021-22	\$(66.6 M)	\$(66.6 M)	\$(16.2 M)	\$(16.2 M)	0	0
2022-23	\$(69.1 M)	\$(69.1 M)	\$(17.7 M)	\$(17.7 M)	0	0
2023-24	\$(71.6 M)	\$(71.6 M)	\$(19.1 M)	\$(19.1 M)	0	0
2024-25	\$(74.2 M)	\$(74.2 M)	\$(20.7 M)	\$(20.7 M)	0	0

List of affected Trust Funds: Ad Valorem

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Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 11/12/2019): The Conference adopted a negative indeterminate impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2019-20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2020-21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	High Impact						
3							
4		Year	School	Non-School	Total		
5		2020-21	-17,533,322	-46,908,936	-64,442,258		
6		2021-22	-18,227,176	-48,421,548	-66,648,724		
7		2022-23	-19,011,822	-50,093,155	-69,104,977		
8		2023-24	-19,806,201	-51,788,216	-71,594,417		
9		2024-25	-20,631,274	-53,541,965	-74,173,239		
10							
11							
12	Middle						
13		% of Total					
14		37%	63%				
15		Year	School	Non-School	Total		
16		2020-21	-5,610,850	-9,391,546	-15,002,397		
17		2021-22	-6,066,254	-10,153,811	-16,220,065		
18		2022-23	-6,607,682	-11,060,063	-17,667,745		
19		2023-24	-7,153,978	-11,974,463	-19,128,440		
20		2024-25	-7,726,007	-12,931,936	-20,657,943		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
21	Impact Summary						
22							
23	School Impact						
24		High		Middle		Low	
25	Year	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
26	2020-21	\$ (17.5 M)	\$ (17.5 M)	\$ (5.6 M)	\$ (5.6 M)	\$ -	\$ -
27	2021-22	\$ (18.2 M)	\$ (18.2 M)	\$ (6.1 M)	\$ (6.1 M)	\$ -	\$ -
28	2022-23	\$ (19.0 M)	\$ (19.0 M)	\$ (6.6 M)	\$ (6.6 M)	\$ -	\$ -
29	2023-24	\$ (19.8 M)	\$ (19.8 M)	\$ (7.2 M)	\$ (7.2 M)	\$ -	\$ -
30	2024-25	\$ (20.6 M)	\$ (20.6 M)	\$ (7.7 M)	\$ (7.7 M)	\$ -	\$ -
31							
32	Non-School Impact						
33		High		Middle		Low	
34	Year	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
35	2020-21	\$ (46.9 M)	\$ (46.9 M)	\$ (9.4 M)	\$ (9.4 M)	\$ -	\$ -
36	2021-22	\$ (48.4 M)	\$ (48.4 M)	\$ (10.2 M)	\$ (10.2 M)	\$ -	\$ -
37	2022-23	\$ (50.1 M)	\$ (50.1 M)	\$ (11.1 M)	\$ (11.1 M)	\$ -	\$ -
38	2023-24	\$ (51.8 M)	\$ (51.8 M)	\$ (12.0 M)	\$ (12.0 M)	\$ -	\$ -
39	2024-25	\$ (53.5 M)	\$ (53.5 M)	\$ (12.9 M)	\$ (12.9 M)	\$ -	\$ -
40							
41	Total Impact						
42		High		Middle		Low	
43	Year	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
44	2020-21	\$ (64.4 M)	\$ (64.4 M)	\$ (15.0 M)	\$ (15.0 M)	\$ -	\$ -
45	2021-22	\$ (66.6 M)	\$ (66.6 M)	\$ (16.2 M)	\$ (16.2 M)	\$ -	\$ -
46	2022-23	\$ (69.1 M)	\$ (69.1 M)	\$ (17.7 M)	\$ (17.7 M)	\$ -	\$ -
47	2023-24	\$ (71.6 M)	\$ (71.6 M)	\$ (19.1 M)	\$ (19.1 M)	\$ -	\$ -
48	2024-25	\$ (74.2 M)	\$ (74.2 M)	\$ (20.7 M)	\$ (20.7 M)	\$ -	\$ -

	A	B	C	D	E
1	High Estimate				
2					
3	This estimate assumes that the change in law clears a pathway for more property owners to receive homestead exemptions.				
4					
5	Residential Use Code, Non-Floridian Owner State				
6					
7	- DOR_UC = 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8.				
8	- Owner State is based on reported owner's mailing address and owner's state of domicile. If either was Florida, owner is assumed to be Floridian.				
9					
10		Parcel Counts			
11		Owner State (Mailing Address or State of Domicile)	Homestead	Non-Homestead	Total
12		Florida	4,422,141	3,056,482	7,478,623
13		Not Florida	35,522	1,419,222	1,454,744
14		Total	4,457,663	4,475,704	8,933,367
15					
16		Not Florida		46.43%	
17					
18	Lever: Percent of Non-Florida owners who could change classification				
19					
20		Percent	5%		
21					
22	Reduced Parcel Count, Exemption Estimate				
23					
24		Non-Floridian Owned Residential Parcels		70,961	
25					
26		Exemption	Ex. Value	TV Impact	
27		First Homestead	25,000	1,774,027,500	
28		Second Homestead	22,000	1,561,144,200	
29		Non-School TV Impact	47,000	3,335,171,700	
30		School TV Impact	25,000	1,774,027,500	
31					
32					
33		Annual Growth Rate	2%		
34					
35		Roll Year	School	Non-School	
36		2019	1,809,508,050	3,401,875,134	
37		2020	1,845,698,211	3,469,912,637	
38		2021	1,882,612,175	3,539,310,889	
39		2022	1,920,264,419	3,610,097,107	
40		2023	1,958,669,707	3,682,299,049	
41		2024	1,997,843,101	3,755,945,030	
42					

	A	B	C	D	E
43	Apply Millage Rates				
44					
45		2018 Statewide Effective Millage Rates			
46			Rate		
47		School	6.4596		
48		Non-School	10.8122		
49		Total	17.2718		
50					
51					
52		Year	School	Non-School	Total
54		2020-21	11,922,472	37,517,389	49,439,862
55		2021-22	12,160,922	38,267,737	50,428,659
56		2022-23	12,404,140	39,033,092	51,437,232
57		2023-24	12,652,223	39,813,754	52,465,977
58		2024-25	12,905,267	40,610,029	53,515,296

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Middle						
2							
3	Adopted TV Not on Rolls due to Improper Classification						
4							
5		Roll Year	Missing Taxable Value	Back Taxes Collected	Penalties	Interest Collected	Total
6		2020	519,413,483	8,971,206	4,485,603	3,212,521	16,669,330
7		2021	561,571,638	9,699,353	4,849,677	3,473,265	18,022,294
8		2022	611,693,253	10,565,044	5,282,522	3,783,262	19,630,827
9		2023	662,265,512	11,438,517	5,719,259	4,096,046	21,253,823
10		2024	715,219,993	12,353,137	6,176,568	4,423,565	22,953,270
11	Adopted by the REC on 2/15/2019.						
12							
13	Reduction for Other Classification Reasons						
14							
15		Percent of Improper Classifications due to Multi-State Homeowners		90%			
16							
17							
18	Low Estimate						
19							
20		Low Impact Estimate					
21		Roll Year	Total				
22		2020	15,002,397				
23		2021	16,220,065				
24		2022	17,667,745				
25		2023	19,128,440				
26		2024	20,657,943				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Impact Estimates										
2											
3	Background: Percent of Homestead TV not Recorded on Roll										
4											
5	- Middle estimate based on weighted average of two counties.										
6				TV Not Recorded due to Improper Classification							
7				0.074%							
8	Roll Year	Homestead TV Estimate*		MIDDLE							
10	2020	700,390,553,574		519,413,483							
11	2021	757,237,698,830		561,571,638							
12	2022	824,822,978,647		611,693,253							
13	2023	893,015,918,633		662,265,512							
14	2024	964,421,108,658		715,219,993							
15											
16	* Estimates of homestead taxable value were adopted at the August 2019 Ad Valorem REC.										
17											
18	Impact of Penalty Rate Change										
19											
20	2018 Statewide Effective Millage Rate										
21	School	6.4596									
22	Non-School	10.8122									
23	Total	17.2718									
24											
25	Estimated Collections on Back Taxes										
26		Back Taxes Collected on Liens (using total millage)									
27	Roll Year		MIDDLE								
29	2020		8,971,206								
30	2021		9,699,353								
31	2022		10,565,044								
32	2023		11,438,517								
33	2024		12,353,137								
34											
35	Estimated Penalty Collections - current rate, proposed rate, and the impact of the change										
36		50%									
37		CURRENT PENALTY RATE									
38	Roll Year		MIDDLE								
40	2020		4,485,603								
41	2021		4,849,677								
42	2022		5,282,522								
43	2023		5,719,259								
44	2024		6,176,568								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
45											
46	Impact of Interest Rate Change										
47											
48		Current Interest		High							
49		Average Interest Collected as Percent of Back Taxes		35.8%	25.5%						
50											
51											
52	Estimated Collections on Back Taxes										
53		Back Taxes Collected on Liens (using total millage)									
54		Roll Year	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW						
56		2020	0	8,971,206	0						
57		2021	0	9,699,353	0						
58		2022	0	10,565,044	0						
59		2023	0	11,438,517	0						
60		2024	0	12,353,137	0						
61											
62	Estimated Collections on Interest - current average, new rates, and impact of the change										
63		Interest under Current Law - 15% per annum									
64		Roll Year	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW						
66		2020	0	3,212,521	0						
67		2021	0	3,473,265	0						
68		2022	0	3,783,262	0						
69		2023	0	4,096,046	0						
70		2024	0	4,423,565	0						

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax/Rental Car Surcharge

Issue: Rental Car Surcharge Peer-to-Peer Services

Bill Number(s): HB 377

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Latvala

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2020

Date of Analysis: 11/12/2019

Section 1: Narrative

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

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

- b. Proposed Change:** Section 212.0606, F.S. is revised so that the lease or rental of a motor vehicle requiring payment of the \$2 per day rental car surcharge specifically includes the lease or renting of a motor vehicle through a peer-to-peer car sharing program. The peer-to-peer vehicle sharing program is specifically defined as the "dealer," making it responsible to report surcharge and sales tax collections. Section 627.747, F.S. is created to define a peer-to-peer car sharing program as a business platform that connects vehicle owners with drivers to enable the sharing of vehicles for financial consideration. The peer to peer vehicle sharing program shall assume the liability of a vehicle owner for bodily injury or property damage to third parties, uninsured/underinsured motorists, and personal injury protection losses during the rental period with some exceptions. The peer to peer vehicle sharing program shall also collect and verify records pertaining to use of vehicles, fees paid, and proceeds kept by vehicle owners, verify that the vehicles being rented do not have any safety recalls, and keep a record of the name, address, and active driver license number of the individual who is renting a vehicle on the platform.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

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

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

Turo, Getaraound, and Drift websites

08/02/2019 Transportation REC

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

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

There are three major companies that provide peer-to-peer car sharing services in Florida. One of these services reported that they have 23,000 hosts who earn \$500 per month in the U.S. and \$1,141 per month in Miami. It is assumed that this company is pointedly larger than the other two. The 23,000 hosts from this company are extrapolated out assuming the company represents 60% of market share in the high scenario, 70% of market share in the middle scenario, and 90% of market share in the low scenario. Total revenue per month is calculated using total hosts times monthly earnings plus 20% kept by the peer to peer service. The low scenario assumes Florida earnings equal to US monthly earnings (\$500), the high assumes Miami monthly earnings (\$1,141), and the middle assumes the average of US and Miami (\$821). Total annual collections is multiplies by 6% to calculate sales tax collections. For all three scenarios, 5% is deducted for current collections and future years are grown by rental car surcharge growth rates from the Transportation REC. To calculate additional rental car surcharge revenue, the total revenue is divided by the total average daily

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax/Rental Car Surcharge

Issue: Rental Car Surcharge Peer-to-Peer Services

Bill Number(s): HB 377

rate of \$80 (\$50 base fee, \$30 add-on fees). In all three scenarios 5% is deducted for current collections and future years are grown by rental car surcharge growth rates from the Transportation REC. The GR and state trust fund calculations are based upon the statutory distribution percentages.

According to Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle, changes made in this bill will not result in vehicle owners participating as hosts on peer-to-peer car sharing services to register their vehicles as for-hire vehicles.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Sales Tax

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	34.3	37.4	21.2	23.1	10.0	10.9
2021-22	38.0	38.0	23.4	23.4	11.1	11.1
2022-23	38.7	38.7	23.8	23.8	11.3	11.3
2023-24	39.4	39.4	24.3	24.3	11.5	11.5
2024-25	40.2	40.2	24.8	24.8	11.7	11.7

Rental Car Surcharge

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2
2021-22	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
2022-23	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
2023-24	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
2024-25	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	11.9	14.3	7.3	8.8	3.5	4.2
2021-22	14.6	14.6	9.0	9.0	4.3	4.3
2022-23	14.8	14.8	9.1	9.1	4.3	4.3
2023-24	15.1	15.1	9.3	9.3	4.4	4.4
2024-25	15.4	15.4	9.5	9.5	4.5	4.5

List of affected Trust Funds:

General Revenue Fund

State Transportation Trust Fund

Local Trust Funds

Tourism Promotional Trust Fund

Florida International Trade and Promotion Trust Fund

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 11/12/2019): The Conference adopted a positive indeterminate impact for cash and recurring. It is unclear the extent to which the provisions of this bill are enforceable given the out-of-state nature of the current marketplace providers.

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	HB 377 - Peer to Peer Car Sharing Services							
2								
3	Industry Data Calculations					Rental Car Surcharge		
4		Low	Middle	High		Growth Rates		
5	Turo Hosts	23,000	23,000	23,000		2020-21	1.76%	
6	Total Hosts	25,556	32,857	38,333		2021-22	1.73%	
7	Avg Host \$ per month	\$ 500	\$ 821	\$ 1,141		2022-23	1.70%	
8	Plus 20% kept by P2P	\$ 625	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,426		2023-24	1.82%	
9	FL Total \$ per month	\$ 15,972,222	\$ 33,699,107	\$ 54,672,917		2024-25	2.02%	
10	FL Total \$ per year	\$ 191,666,667	\$ 404,389,286	\$ 656,075,000				
11	Assumed daily rate	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50				
12	Plus add-ons	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 30				
13	Total daily rate	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 80		Variable Assumptions		
14	FL Days per year	2,395,833	5,054,866	8,200,938		Turo Market Share		
15						Low	90%	
16	Sales Tax Calculations					Middle	70%	
17		Low	Middle	High		High	60%	
18	Total \$ Per Year	\$ 191,666,667	\$ 404,389,286	\$ 656,075,000		Avg Monthly Earnings*		
19	Sales Tax @ 6%					US	\$ 500	
20	2020-21	\$ 10,925,000	\$ 23,050,189	\$ 37,396,275		Miami	\$ 1,141	
21	2021-22	\$ 11,114,201	\$ 23,449,376	\$ 38,043,910		*per Turo's website		
22	2022-23	\$ 11,303,402	\$ 23,848,563	\$ 38,691,544				
23	2023-24	\$ 11,508,820	\$ 24,281,966	\$ 39,394,690				
24	2024-25	\$ 11,741,267	\$ 24,772,395	\$ 40,190,356				
25	*Note: Growth by RCS growth rates. Reduced by 5% for current payers.							
26								
27	Rental Car Surcharge Calculations (Low)							
28		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
29	2020-21	2,276,042	\$ 4,552,083	\$ 364,167	\$ 659,597	\$ 177,986	\$ 3,350,333	
30	2021-22	2,315,459	\$ 4,630,917	\$ 370,473	\$ 671,020	\$ 181,069	\$ 3,408,355	
31	2022-23	2,354,875	\$ 4,709,751	\$ 376,780	\$ 682,443	\$ 184,151	\$ 3,466,377	
32	2023-24	2,397,671	\$ 4,795,342	\$ 383,627	\$ 694,845	\$ 187,498	\$ 3,529,371	
33	2024-25	2,446,097	\$ 4,892,194	\$ 391,376	\$ 708,879	\$ 191,285	\$ 3,600,655	
34	Assumes 5% are currently paying the surcharge							
35								
36	Rental Car Surcharge Calculations (Middle)							
37		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
38	2020-21	4,802,123	\$ 9,604,246	\$ 768,340	\$ 1,391,655	\$ 375,526	\$ 7,068,725	
39	2021-22	4,885,287	\$ 9,770,573	\$ 781,646	\$ 1,415,756	\$ 382,029	\$ 7,191,142	
40	2022-23	4,968,451	\$ 9,936,901	\$ 794,952	\$ 1,439,857	\$ 388,533	\$ 7,313,559	
41	2023-24	5,058,743	\$ 10,117,486	\$ 809,399	\$ 1,466,024	\$ 395,594	\$ 7,446,470	
42	2024-25	5,160,916	\$ 10,321,831	\$ 825,747	\$ 1,495,633	\$ 403,584	\$ 7,596,868	
43	Assumes 5% are currently paying the surcharge							
44								
45	Rental Car Surcharge Calculations (High)							
46		Days	RCS Total \$	GR	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
47	2020-21	7,790,891	\$ 15,581,781	\$ 1,246,543	\$ 2,257,800	\$ 609,248	\$ 11,468,191	
48	2021-22	7,925,815	\$ 15,851,629	\$ 1,268,130	\$ 2,296,901	\$ 619,799	\$ 11,666,799	
49	2022-23	8,060,738	\$ 16,121,477	\$ 1,289,718	\$ 2,336,002	\$ 630,350	\$ 11,865,407	
50	2023-24	8,207,227	\$ 16,414,454	\$ 1,313,156	\$ 2,378,454	\$ 641,805	\$ 12,081,038	
51	2024-25	8,372,991	\$ 16,745,982	\$ 1,339,679	\$ 2,426,493	\$ 654,768	\$ 12,325,042	
52	Assumes 5% are currently paying the surcharge							

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
OTHER	<u> </u>	

1 Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill:

2 Representative offered the following:

3

4 **Amendment**

5 Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

6 Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 196.031, Florida
7 Statutes, is amended to read:

8 196.031 Exemption of homesteads.—

9 (5) (a) A person or family unit who is receiving or
10 claiming the benefit of an ad valorem tax exemption or a tax
11 credit in another state where permanent residency is required as
12 a basis for the granting of that ad valorem tax exemption or tax
13 credit is not entitled to the homestead exemption provided by
14 this section, unless, upon a determination by the property
15 appraiser that the person or family unit is receiving or has
16 received the tax exemption of tax credit in another state, that

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17 person or family unit demonstrates to the satisfaction of the
18 property appraiser that the person or family unit did not apply
19 for the tax exemption or tax credit in the other state and that
20 the person or family unit is no longer receiving or will no
21 longer receive the tax exemption or tax credit in the other
22 state. For purposes of this paragraph, an automatic renewal of a
23 tax exemption or tax credit constitutes application for the tax
24 exemption or tax credit if the renewal is subsequent to an
25 initial application by the person or family unit.

26 (b) This subsection does not apply to a person or family
27 unit who has the legal or equitable title to real estate in
28 Florida and maintains thereon the permanent residence of another
29 legally or naturally dependent upon the owner.

30 Section 2. The provisions of this act relating to section
31 196.031, Florida Statutes, amending conditions under which a
32 person or family unit is not entitled to the homestead
33 exemption, apply to tax exemptions or tax credits in another
34 state for which a benefit was received after 2009, and that are
35 discovered by a property appraiser after July 1, 2020.

36 Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 196.121, Florida
37 Statutes, is amended to read:

38 196.121 Homestead exemptions; forms.—

39 (2) The forms shall require the taxpayer to furnish
40 certain information to the property appraiser for the purpose of
41 determining that the taxpayer is a permanent resident as defined

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42 in s. 196.012(16). Such information may include, but need not be
43 limited to, the factors enumerated in s. 196.015 and any ad
44 valorem tax exemption or tax credit granted in another state
45 where permanent residency is required as a basis for the
46 granting of the ad valorem tax exemption or tax credit described
47 in s. 196.031(5).

48 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

49

50

51