

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Tax Exemption for Affordable Housing

Bill Number(s): [Proposed language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2021

Date of Analysis: April 1, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of section 196.196, Florida Statutes, currently reads,

“(2)(a) Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, property in a multifamily project that meets the requirements of this paragraph is considered property used for a charitable purpose and shall receive a 50 percent discount from the amount of ad valorem tax otherwise owed beginning with the January 1 assessment after the 15th completed year of the term of the recorded agreement on those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004. The multifamily project must:

1. Contain more than 70 units that are used to provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004; and
2. Be subject to an agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located to provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004.

This discount terminates if the property no longer serves extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons pursuant to the recorded agreement.”

This discount terminates if the property no longer serves extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons pursuant to the recorded agreement.

(b) To receive the discount under paragraph (a), a qualified applicant must submit an application to the county property appraiser by March 1.

(c) The property appraiser shall apply the discount by reducing the taxable value on those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004 before certifying the tax roll to the tax collector.

1. The property appraiser shall first ascertain all other applicable exemptions, including exemptions provided pursuant to local option, and deduct all other exemptions from the assessed value.
2. Fifty percent of the remaining value shall be subtracted to yield the discounted taxable value.
3. The resulting taxable value shall be included in the certification for use by taxing authorities in setting millage.
4. The property appraiser shall place the discounted amount on the tax roll when it is extended.

b. Proposed Change:

Section 1. Section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

“196.1978 Affordable housing property exemption. —

(2)(a) Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, property in a multifamily project that meets the requirements of this paragraph is considered property used for a charitable purpose and shall receive a 100 ~~50~~ percent discount from the amount of ad valorem tax otherwise owed beginning with the January 1 assessment after the 15th completed year of the term of the recorded agreement on those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004. The multifamily project must:

1. Contain more than 70 units that are used to provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004; and
2. Be subject to an agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located to provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004.

This discount terminates if the property no longer serves extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons pursuant to the recorded agreement.

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(b) To receive the discount under paragraph (a), a qualified applicant must submit an application to the county property appraiser by March 1.

(c) The property appraiser shall apply the discount by reducing the taxable value on those portions of the affordable housing property that provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004 before certifying the tax roll to the tax collector.

1. The property appraiser shall first ascertain all other applicable exemptions, including exemptions provided pursuant to local option, and deduct all other exemptions from the assessed value.
2. One-hundred Fifty percent of the remaining value shall be subtracted to yield the discounted taxable value.
3. The resulting taxable value shall be included in the certification for use by taxing authorities in setting millage.
4. The property appraiser shall place the discounted amount on the tax roll when it is extended. “

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

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2020 Final Real Property (NAL) Rolls

Ad Valorem Assessments Revenue Estimating Conference, March 2021

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

This analysis assumes that all multi-family properties with 70 units or more that are currently receiving a 50 percent exemption will now receive a 100 percent exemption based on the proposed change.

The 2020 Final Real Property Rolls were examined to determine participation in the current exemption at the 50 percent level for large multifamily parcels. Two hundred and sixty-six large multi-family properties with 70 or more units that were currently 50 percent exempt with a physical age of at least 15 years were identified. It is assumed that parcels currently receiving a 50 percent exemption would all be eligible for the 100 percent exemption. The medium and low estimates assume eligibility of 80 and 70 percent of current taxable value is exempt. The estimated taxable value impact was derived by summarizing the existing school and non-school taxable value for the identified parcels. Then the growth rate adopted by the March 2021 estimating conference for non-residential property was applied to each year.

Cash impacts being with the 2022 roll year. Cash and recurring are equal in all other years.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22		\$(23.6 M)		\$(18.9 M)		\$(16.6 M)
2022-23	\$(23.5 M)	\$(23.5 M)	\$(18.8 M)	\$(18.8 M)	\$(16.4 M)	\$(16.4 M)
2023-24	\$(24.2 M)	\$(24.2 M)	\$(19.3 M)	\$(19.3 M)	\$(16.9 M)	\$(16.9 M)
2024-25	\$(25.2 M)	\$(25.2 M)	\$(20.1 M)	\$(20.1 M)	\$(17.6 M)	\$(17.6 M)
2025-26	\$(26.3 M)	\$(26.3 M)	\$(21.0 M)	\$(21.0 M)	\$(18.4 M)	\$(18.4 M)

List of affected Trust Funds: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	(8.8)	0.0	(14.8)	0.0	(23.6)
2022-23	(8.7)	(8.7)	(14.7)	(14.7)	(23.5)	(23.5)
2023-24	(9.0)	(9.0)	(15.2)	(15.2)	(24.2)	(24.2)
2024-25	(9.4)	(9.4)	(15.8)	(15.8)	(25.2)	(25.2)
2025-26	(9.8)	(9.8)	(16.5)	(16.5)	(26.3)	(26.3)

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	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2020-21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(23.6)	0.0	(23.6)
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(23.5)	(23.5)	(23.5)	(23.5)
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(24.2)	(24.2)	(24.2)	(24.2)
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(25.2)	(25.2)	(25.2)	(25.2)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(26.3)	(26.3)	(26.3)	(26.3)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Data from NAL used to estimate eligible parcels									
2	1. Identify population									
3										
4		Total Number of Eligible Parcels (from NAL)								
5		266	Total							
6										
7										
8	2. Calculate annual taxable value impact									
9										
10		Taxable Value Impact								
11			High	Medium	Low					
12			100% eligible	80% eligible	70% eligible					
13		School	\$ 1,406,235,299	\$ 1,124,988,239	\$ 984,364,709					
14		Non-School	\$ 1,337,751,132	\$ 1,070,200,906	\$ 936,425,792					
15										
16	Source: 3/21 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference									
17	Non Residential TV Growth Rates									
18	Calendar	Total	Growth Rates							
19	2019	513,703								
20	2020	554,150	7.87%							
21	2021	540,209	-2.52%							
22	2022	535,741	-0.83%							
23	2023	552,081	3.05%							
24	2024	574,932	4.14%							
25	2025	600,020	4.36%							
26	2026	627,430	4.57%							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
27											
28	3. Apply Growth Rate to prior year's total										
29											
30	School	High	Medium	Low		Non-School	High	Medium	Low		
31		100% eligible	80% eligible	70% eligible			100% eligible	80% eligible	70% eligible		
32											
33	2022	\$ 1,359,519,815	\$ 1,087,615,852	\$ 951,663,870		2022	\$ 1,293,310,709	\$ 1,034,648,567	\$ 905,317,496		
34	2023	\$ 1,400,984,914	\$ 1,120,787,931	\$ 980,689,440		2023	\$ 1,332,756,443	\$ 1,066,205,154	\$ 932,929,510		
35	2024	\$ 1,458,972,612	\$ 1,167,178,090	\$ 1,021,280,828		2024	\$ 1,387,920,119	\$ 1,110,336,095	\$ 971,544,083		
36	2025	\$ 1,522,637,019	\$ 1,218,109,615	\$ 1,065,845,913		2025	\$ 1,448,484,046	\$ 1,158,787,237	\$ 1,013,938,832		
37	2026	\$ 1,592,193,835	\$ 1,273,755,068	\$ 1,114,535,684		2026	\$ 1,514,653,420	\$ 1,211,722,736	\$ 1,060,257,394		
38											
39											
40	4. Apply Millage Rates										
41	School	6.955									
42	Non-School	10.824									
43											
44		School				Non-School			Total		
45		High	Medium	Low		High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
46	2022	\$ 9,455,460	\$ 7,564,368	\$ 6,618,822	\$ 13,998,795	\$ 11,199,036	\$ 9,799,157	\$ 23,454,255	\$ 18,763,404	\$ 16,417,979	
47	2023	\$ 9,743,850	\$ 7,795,080	\$ 6,820,695	\$ 14,425,756	\$ 11,540,605	\$ 10,098,029	\$ 24,169,606	\$ 19,335,685	\$ 16,918,724	
48	2024	\$ 10,147,155	\$ 8,117,724	\$ 7,103,008	\$ 15,022,847	\$ 12,018,278	\$ 10,515,993	\$ 25,170,002	\$ 20,136,002	\$ 17,619,001	
49	2025	\$ 10,589,940	\$ 8,471,952	\$ 7,412,958	\$ 15,678,391	\$ 12,542,713	\$ 10,974,874	\$ 26,268,332	\$ 21,014,665	\$ 18,387,832	
50	2026	\$ 11,073,708	\$ 8,858,966	\$ 7,751,596	\$ 16,394,609	\$ 13,115,687	\$ 11,476,226	\$ 27,468,317	\$ 21,974,653	\$ 19,227,822	
51											
52											
53											
54	Summary										
55	Tax Impact										
56		High		Middle		Low					
57		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring				
58	2021-22		\$ (23.6 M)		\$ (18.9 M)		\$ (16.6 M)				
59	2022-23	\$ (23.5 M)	\$ (23.5 M)	\$ (18.8 M)	\$ (18.8 M)	\$ (16.4 M)	\$ (16.4 M)				
60	2023-24	\$ (24.2 M)	\$ (24.2 M)	\$ (19.3 M)	\$ (19.3 M)	\$ (16.9 M)	\$ (16.9 M)				
61	2024-25	\$ (25.2 M)	\$ (25.2 M)	\$ (20.1 M)	\$ (20.1 M)	\$ (17.6 M)	\$ (17.6 M)				
62	2025-26	\$ (26.3 M)	\$ (26.3 M)	\$ (21.0 M)	\$ (21.0 M)	\$ (18.4 M)	\$ (18.4 M)				
63	2026-27	\$ (27.5 M)	\$ (27.5 M)	\$ (22.0 M)	\$ (22.0 M)	\$ (19.2 M)	\$ (19.2 M)				

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: TPP Construction Works in Progress

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): NA

Month/Year Impact Begins: Effective July 1, 2021, first roll year affected is January 1, 2021

Date of Analysis: April 2, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Paragraph D of Subsection (11) of section 192.001 reads:

192.001 Definitions. —All definitions set out in chapters 1 and 200 that are applicable to this chapter are included herein. In addition, the following definitions shall apply in the imposition of ad valorem taxes:

(11) "Personal property," for the purposes of ad valorem taxation, shall be divided into four categories as follows:

(d) "Tangible personal property" means all goods, chattels, and other articles of value (but does not include the vehicular items enumerated in s. 1(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution and elsewhere defined) capable of manual possession and whose chief value is intrinsic to the article itself. "Construction work in progress" consists of those items of tangible personal property commonly known as fixtures, machinery, and equipment when in the process of being installed in new or expanded improvements to real property and whose value is materially enhanced upon connection or use with a preexisting, taxable, operational system or facility. Construction work in progress shall be deemed substantially completed when connected with the preexisting, taxable, operational system or facility. Inventory and household goods are expressly excluded from this definition.

b. Proposed Change: Adds the following language to paragraph (d) of Subsection (11) of Section 192.001: for the purposes of tangible personal property constructed or installed by an electric utility, construction work in progress shall not be deemed substantially complete unless all permits or approvals required for commercial operation have been received and approved.

The amendment made by this act to s. 33 192.001(11)(d), Florida Statutes, first applies to the 2021 property tax roll and operates retroactively to January 1, 2021.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2015-20 Tangible Personal Property Tax Rolls

2020-21 statewide millage rates

December 2020 Ad Valorem Assessments Estimating Conference Tangible Personal Property Growth rates

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The Jenks Natural Breaks Optimization was applied to obtain 5 classes for the county metrics developed by DOR. This is the method is in lieu of arbitrarily selecting all values above \$100 million or some other number. The results are color-coded on the first tab of attached spreadsheet.

Explanation...The Jenks optimization method, also called the Jenks natural breaks classification method, is a data clustering method designed to determine the best arrangement of values into different classes. This is done by seeking to minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups. In other words, this method minimizes the variation within each range, so the areas within each range are as close as possible in value to each other. It is also sometimes referred to as the Goodness of Variance Fit (GVF) method. One user-friendly explanation for 5 classes would be high; high-middle; middle; low-middle; and low. The results are on Row 86 of the first tab. The "Low" estimate on the worksheet only uses the values coded to the middle cohort (green-shaded cells in Column A) and removes the first 2 years to develop a 3-year average. The "High" estimate on the worksheet uses the high-middle; middle; and low-middle cohorts (gold- and green-shaded cells in Column A) and removes the first 2 years to develop a 3-year average. The results are:

LOW: 468,973,971

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HIGH: 1,483,415,843

The proposal is that these numbers would become the two alternative TPP values that begin to frame the universe into a pool that is likely to occur each year — especially important given how noisy the data is.

The Conference previously adopted the low estimate of the low TPP estimate of the Jenks Natural Breaks method as an at least as number on December 20, 2019.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Low TPP

School Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(\$1.5 M)	(\$1.5 M)	(\$1.0 M)	(\$1.0 M)	(\$0.5 M)	(\$0.5 M)
2022-23	(\$1.6 M)	(\$1.6 M)	(\$1.0 M)	(\$1.0 M)	(\$0.5 M)	(\$0.5 M)
2023-24	(\$1.6 M)	(\$1.6 M)	(\$1.1 M)	(\$1.1 M)	(\$0.5 M)	(\$0.5 M)
2024-25	(\$1.7 M)	(\$1.7 M)	(\$1.1 M)	(\$1.1 M)	(\$0.6 M)	(\$0.6 M)
2025-26	(\$1.7 M)	(\$1.7 M)	(\$1.1 M)	(\$1.1 M)	(\$0.6 M)	(\$0.6 M)

NonSchool Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(\$2.3 M)	(\$2.3 M)	(\$1.6 M)	(\$3.1 M)	(\$0.8 M)	(\$0.8 M)
2022-23	(\$2.4 M)	(\$2.4 M)	(\$1.6 M)	(\$3.2 M)	(\$0.8 M)	(\$0.8 M)
2023-24	(\$2.5 M)	(\$2.5 M)	(\$1.7 M)	(\$3.3 M)	(\$0.8 M)	(\$0.8 M)
2024-25	(\$2.6 M)	(\$2.6 M)	(\$3.4 M)	(\$3.4 M)	(\$0.9 M)	(\$0.9 M)
2025-26	(\$2.7 M)	(\$2.7 M)	(\$3.5 M)	(\$3.5 M)	(\$0.9 M)	(\$0.9 M)

High TPP

School Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(\$4.8 M)	(\$4.8 M)	(\$3.2 M)	(\$3.2 M)	(\$1.6 M)	(\$1.6 M)
2022-23	(\$5.0 M)	(\$5.0 M)	(\$3.3 M)	(\$3.3 M)	(\$1.7 M)	(\$1.7 M)
2023-24	(\$5.1 M)	(\$5.1 M)	(\$3.4 M)	(\$3.4 M)	(\$1.7 M)	(\$1.7 M)
2024-25	(\$5.3 M)	(\$5.3 M)	(\$3.5 M)	(\$3.5 M)	(\$1.8 M)	(\$1.8 M)
2025-26	(\$5.4 M)	(\$5.4 M)	(\$3.6 M)	(\$3.6 M)	(\$1.8 M)	(\$1.8 M)

NonSchool Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(\$7.4 M)	(\$7.4 M)	(\$4.9M)	(\$4.9M)	(\$2.5 M)	(\$2.5 M)
2022-23	(\$7.6 M)	(\$7.6 M)	(\$5.1 M)	(\$5.1 M)	(\$2.5 M)	(\$2.5 M)
2023-24	(\$7.9 M)	(\$7.9 M)	(\$5.3 M)	(\$5.3 M)	(\$2.6 M)	(\$2.6 M)
2024-25	(\$8.1 M)	(\$8.1 M)	(\$5.4 M)	(\$5.4 M)	(\$2.7 M)	(\$2.7 M)
2025-26	(\$8.4 M)	(\$8.4 M)	(\$5.6 M)	(\$5.6 M)	(\$2.8 M)	(\$2.8 M)

List of Affected Trust Funds: Ad Valorem

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: TPP Construction Works in Progress

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted the low estimate for the low TPP value as the minimum impact of the bill, but in any given year the impact could be considerably higher.

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(1.3)
2022-23	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(1.3)
2023-24	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(1.4)
2024-25	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(1.4)
2025-26	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(1.5)

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1		Jenks Natural Breaks Optimization								
2		<i>class</i>	<i>lower</i>	<i>upper</i>	<i>count</i>					
3		1	2092	48410406	211					
4		2	51514419	135789606	32					
5		3	143890521	267298658	15					
6		4	334903516	479703660	4					
7		5	1057988394	1416749126	2					
8		GVF	1.39924E+17	4.13296E+18	0.966144284					
9										
10		LOW: Middle Values only, treating all others as one-off outliers; excludes data from 2016 and 2017								
11		Change in TPP Values where greater than zero								
12		County	Co No	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
13		Alachua	11							
14		Baker	12							
15		Bay	13							
16		Bradford	14							
17		Brevard	15							
18		Broward	16	\$ 184,629,438		\$ 237,261,366		\$ 259,764,648		
19		Calhoun	17							
20		Charlotte	18		\$ 176,863,218					
21		Citrus	19							
22		Clay	20							
23		Collier	21							
24		Columbia	22							
25		Miami-Dade	23	\$ 203,599,520						
26		DeSoto	24							
27		Dixie	25							
28		Duval	26							
29		Escambia	27							
30		Flagler	28							
31		Franklin	29							
32		Gadsden	30							
33		Gilchrist	31							
34		Glades	32							
35		Gulf	33							
36		Hamilton	34							
37		Hardee	35							
38		Hendry	36							
39		Hernando	37	\$ 163,981,459						
40		Highlands	38							
41		Hillsborough	39		\$ 225,274,830					
42		Holmes	40							

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
43		Indian River	41						
44		Jackson	42						
45		Jefferson	43						
46		Lafayette	44						
47		Lake	45						
48		Lee	46	\$ 143,890,521	\$ 267,298,658				
49		Leon	47						
50		Levy	48						
51		Liberty	49						
52		Madison	50						
53		Manatee	51			\$ 169,288,173			
54		Marion	52						
55		Martin	53			\$ 235,415,018			
56		Monroe	54						
57		Nassau	55						
58		Okaloosa	56						
59		Okeechobee	57						
60		Orange	58						
61		Osceola	59						
62		Palm Beach	60	\$ 182,817,060		\$ 170,275,873			
63		Pasco	61						
64		Pinellas	62						
65		Polk	63						
66		Putnam	64						
67		St. Johns	65						
68		St. Lucie	66			\$ 162,972,665			
69		Santa Rosa	67						
70		Sarasota	68						
71		Seminole	69						
72		Sumter	70						
73		Suwannee	71						
74		Taylor	72						
75		Union	73						
76		Volusia	74			\$ 171,944,170			
77		Wakulla	75						
78		Walton	76						
79		Washington	77						
80									
81		STATEWIDE		\$ 878,917,998	\$ 669,436,706	\$ 1,147,157,265	\$ -	\$ 259,764,648	
82		Count		5	3	6	0	1	
83						3-Year Average		468,973,971	

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
84	LOW TPP								
85	468,973,971								
86					15%	\$70,346,096			
87					30%	\$140,692,191			
88					45%	\$211,038,287			
89									
90			School	NonSchool					
91	2020-21 Millage Rate		6.996	10.7629					
92									
93	Tangible Personal Property Growth Rates			Taxable Value Impact					
94	2020	1.7%			High	Middle	Low		
95	2021	1.5%			2021	\$218,027,853	\$145,351,902	\$72,675,951	
96	2022	3.0%			2022	\$224,660,174	\$149,773,449	\$74,886,725	
97	2023	3.0%			2023	\$231,494,416	\$154,329,611	\$77,164,805	
98	2024	3.0%			2024	\$238,530,579	\$159,020,386	\$79,510,193	
99	2025	3.0%			2025	\$245,784,195	\$163,856,130	\$81,928,065	
100	2026	3.0%			2026	\$253,239,731	\$168,826,488	\$84,413,244	
101									
102	School Impact				NonSchool Impact				
103		High	Middle	Low		High	Middle	Low	
104	2021	\$1,525,323	\$1,016,882	\$508,441	2021	\$2,346,612	\$1,564,408	\$782,204	
105	2022	\$1,571,723	\$1,047,815	\$523,908	2022	\$2,417,995	\$1,611,997	\$805,998	
106	2023	\$1,619,535	\$1,079,690	\$539,845	2023	\$2,491,551	\$1,661,034	\$830,517	
107	2024	\$1,668,760	\$1,112,507	\$556,253	2024	\$2,567,281	\$1,711,521	\$855,760	
108	2025	\$1,719,506	\$1,146,337	\$573,169	2025	\$2,645,351	\$1,763,567	\$881,784	
109	2026	\$1,771,665	\$1,181,110	\$590,555	2026	\$2,725,594	\$1,817,063	\$908,531	

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10	HIGH: Low-Middle, Middle and High Middle Values, treating all others as one-off outliers; exludes data from 2016 and 2017							
11	Change in TPP Values where greater than zero							
12	County	Co No	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
13	Alachua	11						
14	Baker	12						
15	Bay	13						
16	Bradford	14						
17	Brevard	15	\$ 66,795,024					
18	Broward	16	\$ 184,629,438		\$ 237,261,366		\$ 259,764,648	
19	Calhoun	17						
20	Charlotte	18		\$ 176,863,218				
21	Citrus	19		\$ 73,671,772		\$ 470,630,314		
22	Clay	20						
23	Collier	21	\$ 77,835,075				\$ 70,191,647	
24	Columbia	22				\$ 125,438,329		
25	Miami-Dade	23	\$ 203,599,520		\$ 387,921,994			
26	DeSoto	24		\$ 135,789,606	\$ 93,181,656			
27	Dixie	25						
28	Duval	26						
29	Escambia	27						
30	Flagler	28						
31	Franklin	29						
32	Gadsden	30						
33	Gilchrist	31						
34	Glades	32						
35	Gulf	33						
36	Hamilton	34				\$ 108,015,273		
37	Hardee	35						
38	Hendry	36			\$ 112,969,953			
39	Hernando	37	\$ 163,981,459					
40	Highlands	38						
41	Hillsborough	39	\$ 68,080,900	\$ 225,274,830	\$ 66,105,190		\$ 87,267,910	
42	Holmes	40						

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
43	Indian River	41				\$ 89,645,818		
44	Jackson	42						
45	Jefferson	43						
46	Lafayette	44						
47	Lake	45						
48	Lee	46	\$ 143,890,521	\$ 267,298,658	\$ 92,239,546			
49	Leon	47						
50	Levy	48						
51	Liberty	49						
52	Madison	50						
53	Manatee	51	\$ 92,706,799	\$ 119,035,694	\$ 169,288,173		\$ 62,763,101	
54	Marion	52						
55	Martin	53		\$ 91,364,095	\$ 235,415,018		\$ 115,845,666	
56	Monroe	54						
57	Nassau	55						
58	Okaloosa	56						
59	Okeechobee	57						
60	Orange	58		\$ 127,676,788			\$ 58,713,837	
61	Osceola	59						
62	Palm Beach	60	\$ 182,817,060		\$ 170,275,873	\$ 75,161,865		
63	Pasco	61	\$ 95,958,896					
64	Pinellas	62		\$ 135,712,564		\$ 76,236,906		
65	Polk	63		\$ 415,241,623	\$ 51,514,419		\$ 120,154,252	
66	Putnam	64			\$ 124,699,361			
67	St. Johns	65					\$ 73,212,034	
68	St. Lucie	66	\$ 111,415,627		\$ 162,972,665			
69	Santa Rosa	67						
70	Sarasota	68			\$ 84,409,981		\$ 106,931,364	
71	Seminole	69						
72	Sumter	70			\$ 105,777,013			
73	Suwannee	71						
74	Taylor	72						
75	Union	73						
76	Volusia	74			\$ 171,944,170		\$ 284,298,187	
77	Wakulla	75						
78	Walton	76						
79	Washington	77						
80								
81	STATEWIDE		\$ 1,391,710,319	\$ 1,767,928,848	\$ 2,265,976,378	\$ 945,128,505	\$ 1,239,142,646	
82	Count		11	10	15	6	10	
83						3-Year Average	1,483,415,843	

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
84	HIGH TPP							
85	1,483,415,843							
86				15%	\$222,512,376			
87				30%	\$445,024,753			
88				45%	\$667,537,129			
89								
90			School	NonSchool				
91	2020-21 Millage Rate		6.996	10.7629				
92								
93	Tangible Personal Property Growth Rates		Taxable Value Impact					
94	2020	1.7%			High	Middle	Low	
95	2021	1.5%	2021	\$689,645,888	\$459,763,926	\$229,881,963		
96	2022	3.0%	2022	\$710,624,644	\$473,749,763	\$236,874,881		
97	2023	3.0%	2023	\$732,242,097	\$488,161,398	\$244,080,699		
98	2024	3.0%	2024	\$754,498,248	\$502,998,832	\$251,499,416		
99	2025	3.0%	2025	\$777,442,227	\$518,294,818	\$259,147,409		
100	2026	3.0%	2026	\$801,024,903	\$534,016,602	\$267,008,301		
101								
102	School Impact				NonSchool Impact			
103		High	Middle	Low		High	Middle	Low
104	2021	\$4,824,763	\$3,216,508	\$1,608,254	2021	\$7,422,590	\$4,948,393	\$2,474,197
105	2022	\$4,971,530	\$3,314,353	\$1,657,177	2022	\$7,648,382	\$5,098,921	\$2,549,461
106	2023	\$5,122,766	\$3,415,177	\$1,707,589	2023	\$7,881,048	\$5,254,032	\$2,627,016
107	2024	\$5,278,470	\$3,518,980	\$1,759,490	2024	\$8,120,589	\$5,413,726	\$2,706,863
108	2025	\$5,438,986	\$3,625,991	\$1,812,995	2025	\$8,367,533	\$5,578,355	\$2,789,178
109	2026	\$5,603,970	\$3,735,980	\$1,867,990	2026	\$8,621,351	\$5,747,567	\$2,873,784

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Flood Damage Resistance Assessment Limitation

Bill Number(s): HJR 1377/ SJR 1182

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Representative Chaney, Senator Brandes

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1, 2023

Date of Analysis: 04/02/2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Currently, Article VII, s. 4(i) of the Florida Constitution authorizes the Legislature, by general law and subject to any conditions specified therein, to prohibit the consideration of the following in the determination of the assessed value of real property:

- 1) Any change or improvement to real property used for residential purposes made to improve the property’s resistance to wind damage.
- 2) The installation of a solar or renewable energy source device.

b. Proposed Change:

HJR 1377 and SJR 1182 propose an amendment to Article VII, s. 4(i) of the Florida Constitution to add flood damage. The amended language would read: any change or improvement to real property used for residential purposes made to improve the property’s resistance to wind damage or to flood damage. If adopted by the Legislature, the proposed amendment will be submitted to Florida’s electors for approval or rejection at the November 2022 general election. If approved, the proposed amendment would take effect January 1, 2023.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Article VII, s. 4(i) of the Florida Constitution

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The proposed amendment is permissive and not self-executing. The impact, if any, is dependent both on the ballot outcome and future implementing legislation. Currently, two separate bills (CS/HB 1379 and CS/SB 1186) provide implementing language that is linked to the joint resolutions. Even if one of those bills were to pass during the 2021 Session, the implementing language could be further modified at a future time.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			---	0.0		
2022-23			0.0	0.0		
2023-24			0.0	0.0		
2024-25			0.0	0.0		
2025-26			0.0	0.0		

List of affected Trust Funds: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted a zero impact since each bill is a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the voters which is not self-executing.

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

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Educational exemption transfer

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2020

Date of Analysis: April 2, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Section 196.198 Educational property exemption.—Educational institutions within this state and their property used by them or by any other exempt entity or educational institution exclusively for educational purposes are exempt from taxation. Sheltered workshops providing rehabilitation and retraining of individuals who have disabilities and exempted by a certificate under s. (d) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, are declared wholly educational in purpose and are exempt from certification, accreditation, and membership requirements set forth in s. 196.012. Those portions of property of college fraternities and sororities certified by the president of the college or university to the appropriate property appraiser as being essential to the educational process are exempt from ad valorem taxation. The use of property by public fairs and expositions chartered by chapter 616 is presumed to be an educational use of such property and is exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent of such use. Property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution is owned by the identical persons who own the property, or if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution and the entity owning the property are owned by the identical natural persons. Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the land is a nonprofit entity and the land is used, under a ground lease or other contractual arrangement, by an educational institution that owns the buildings and other improvements to the real property, is a nonprofit entity under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and provides education limited to students in prekindergarten through grade 8. If legal title to property is held by a governmental agency that leases the property to a lessee, the property shall be deemed to be owned by the governmental agency and used exclusively for educational purposes if the governmental agency continues to use such property exclusively for educational purposes pursuant to a sublease or other contractual agreement with that lessee. If the title to land is held by the trustee of an irrevocable inter vivos trust and if the trust grantor owns 100 percent of the entity that owns an educational institution that is using the land exclusively for educational purposes, the land is deemed to be property owned by the educational institution for purposes of this exemption. Property owned by an educational institution shall be deemed to be used for an educational purpose if the institution has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property for educational use. The term “affirmative steps” means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate commitment of the property to an educational use.”

b. Proposed Change:

Section 196.198 Educational property exemption —Educational institutions within this state and their property used by them or by any other exempt entity or educational institution exclusively for educational purposes are exempt from taxation. Sheltered workshops providing rehabilitation and retraining of individuals who have disabilities and exempted by a certificate under s. (d) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, are declared wholly educational in purpose and are exempt from certification, accreditation, and membership requirements set forth in s. 196.012. Those portions of property of college fraternities and sororities certified by the president of the college or university to the appropriate property appraiser as being essential to the educational process are exempt from ad valorem taxation. The use of property by public fairs and expositions chartered by chapter 616 is presumed to be an educational use of such property and is exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent of such use. Property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution is owned by the identical persons who own the property, or if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution and the entity owning the property are owned by the identical natural persons. Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the land is a nonprofit entity and the land is used, under a ground lease or other contractual arrangement, by an educational institution that owns the buildings and other improvements to the real property, is a nonprofit entity under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and provides education limited to students in

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Educational exemption transfer

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

prekindergarten through grade 8 Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the educational institution that currently uses the land, buildings, and other improvements for educational purposes received the exemption under this section on the same property in any 10 consecutive prior years, or is an educational institution described in s. 212.0602, and, under a lease, the educational institution is responsible for any taxes owed and for ongoing maintenance and operational expenses for the land, buildings, and other improvements. For such leasehold properties, the educational institution shall receive the full benefit of the exemption. The owner of the property shall disclose to the educational institution the full amount of the benefit derived from the exemption and the method for ensuring that the educational institution receives the benefit. If legal title to property is held by a governmental agency that leases the property to a lessee, the property shall be deemed to be owned by the governmental agency and used exclusively for educational purposes if the governmental agency continues to use such property exclusively for educational purposes pursuant to a sublease or other contractual agreement with that lessee. If the title to land is held by the trustee of an irrevocable inter vivos trust and if the trust grantor owns 100 percent of the entity that owns an educational institution that is using the land exclusively for educational purposes, the land is deemed to be property owned by the educational institution for purposes of this exemption. Property owned by an educational institution shall be deemed to be used for an educational purpose if the institution has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property for educational use. The term “affirmative steps” means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate commitment of the property to an educational use.”

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Specific parcel taxable value and tax impact

Non-Residential Real Property growth rates from the December 9, 2020 Ad Valorem Assessments Estimating Conference

2020 Statewide Millage Rates

2020 Final Ad valorem Tax Rolls

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Four parcels were identified as impacted by the legislation, three in Orange and one in Broward counties. The values for two parcels were combined into Orange County’s 30-22-10-8819-00-010 as it belonged to the same ownership in Orange County. The taxable values of these properties were obtained, and the statewide school and non-school millage was applied. It was assumed the identified parcels would be exempted by the legislation. The low is twice the 2020 Taxable Value Impact, the middle is four times the 2020 Taxable Value Impact and the high is eight times the 2020 Taxable Value Impact. The estimate assumes the same parcel is the same location.

The conference previously adopted the Low.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

School

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	\$(6.5 M)	\$(6.5 M)	\$(3.2 M)	\$(3.2 M)	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.6 M)
2022-23	\$(6.6 M)	\$(6.6 M)	\$(3.3 M)	\$(3.3 M)	\$(1.7 M)	\$(1.7 M)
2023-24	\$(6.9 M)	\$(6.9 M)	\$(3.4 M)	\$(3.4 M)	\$(1.7 M)	\$(1.7 M)
2024-25	\$(7.2 M)	\$(7.2 M)	\$(3.6 M)	\$(3.6 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(1.8 M)
2025-26	\$(7.5 M)	\$(7.5 M)	\$(3.7 M)	\$(3.7 M)	\$(1.9 M)	\$(1.9 M)

Non-School

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	\$(10.9 M)	\$(10.9 M)	\$(5.5 M)	\$(5.5 M)	\$(2.7 M)	\$(2.7 M)
2022-23	\$(11.1 M)	\$(11.1 M)	\$(5.6 M)	\$(5.6 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(2.8 M)
2023-24	\$(11.6 M)	\$(11.6 M)	\$(5.8 M)	\$(5.8 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(2.9 M)
2024-25	\$(12.0 M)	\$(12.0 M)	\$(6.0 M)	\$(6.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)
2025-26	\$(12.6 M)	\$(12.6 M)	\$(6.3 M)	\$(6.3 M)	\$(3.1 M)	\$(3.1 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Educational exemption transfer

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

List of affected Trust Funds: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted the low.

10 Consecutive Years

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(1.4)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(3.8)	(3.8)
2022-23	(1.4)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(3.9)	(3.9)
2023-24	(1.5)	(1.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(4.0)	(4.0)
2024-25	(1.6)	(1.6)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(4.2)	(4.2)
2025-26	(1.6)	(1.6)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(4.4)	(4.4)

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.2)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(4.2)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)

s. 212.0602, F.S.

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2022-23	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2023-24	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2024-25	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2025-26	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Known affected parcels						
2	Broward County				Orange County		
3	Parcel #	4742-32-11-0010			Parcel #	24-23-27-000-00-004	30-22-10-8819-00-010
4		10 Year				10 Year	s. 212.0602
5	2020 Taxable Value				2020 Taxable Value		
6	Land	\$13,078,170			Land	\$9,438,906	\$3,706,836
7	Improvements	\$60,994,800			Improvements	\$29,395,765	\$13,453,562
8	Total Taxable Value	\$74,072,970			Special Features	\$1,343,730	
9					Total Taxable Value	\$40,178,401	\$17,160,398
10							
11	2020 Statewide School Millage	6.3996					
12	2020 Statewide NonSchool Millage	10.7629					
13					10 year Group		
14		10 year Group	s. 212.0602 Group		Tax Impact		
15	Taxable Value Impact - 2020				School	NonSchool	
16	Low - 2 times	\$228,502,742	\$34,320,796		\$1,462,326	\$2,459,352	
17	Middle - 4 times	\$457,005,484	\$68,641,592		\$2,924,652	\$4,918,704	
18	High - 8 times	\$914,010,968	\$137,283,184		\$5,849,305	\$9,837,409	
19							
20					s. 212.0602 Group		
21	Non Residential Real Property Growth Rates				Tax Impact		
22	2022	-3.62%			School	NonSchool	
23	2023	2.12%			\$219,639	\$369,391	
24	2024	3.86%			\$439,279	\$738,783	
25	2025	4.18%			\$878,557	\$1,477,565	
26	2026	4.49%					
27					Ten Year Group		
28					School Impact		
29					High	Middle	Low
30				2021-22	\$5,637,560	\$2,818,780	\$1,409,390
31				2022-23	\$5,757,076	\$2,878,538	\$1,439,269
32				2023-24	\$5,979,299	\$2,989,650	\$1,494,825
33				2024-25	\$6,229,234	\$3,114,617	\$1,557,308
34				2025-26	\$6,508,926	\$3,254,463	\$1,627,232
35							
36					NonSchool Impact		
37					High	Middle	Low
38				2021-22	\$9,481,294	\$4,740,647	\$2,370,324
39				2022-23	\$9,682,298	\$4,841,149	\$2,420,574
40				2023-24	\$10,056,035	\$5,028,017	\$2,514,009
41				2024-25	\$10,476,377	\$5,238,188	\$2,619,094
42				2025-26	\$10,946,766	\$5,473,383	\$2,736,692
43							
44					s. 212.0602 Group		
45					School Impact		
46					High	Middle	Low
47				2021-22	\$846,754	\$423,377	\$211,688
48				2022-23	\$864,705	\$432,352	\$216,176
49				2023-24	\$898,082	\$449,041	\$224,521
50				2024-25	\$935,622	\$467,811	\$233,906
51				2025-26	\$977,632	\$488,816	\$244,408
52							
53					NonSchool Impact		
54					High	Middle	Low
55				2021-22	\$1,424,077	\$712,039	\$356,019
56				2022-23	\$1,454,268	\$727,134	\$363,567
57				2023-24	\$1,510,402	\$755,201	\$377,601
58				2024-25	\$1,573,537	\$786,769	\$393,384
59				2025-26	\$1,644,189	\$822,095	\$411,047
60							
61	10-Year						
62	School Impact						
63		High		Middle		Low	
64		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
65	2021-2022	\$ (5.6 M)	\$ (5.6 M)	\$ (2.8 M)	\$ (2.8 M)	\$ (1.4 M)	\$ (1.4 M)
66	2022-2023	\$ (5.8 M)	\$ (5.8 M)	\$ (2.9 M)	\$ (2.9 M)	\$ (1.4 M)	\$ (1.4 M)
67	2023-2024	\$ (6.0 M)	\$ (6.0 M)	\$ (3.0 M)	\$ (3.0 M)	\$ (1.5 M)	\$ (1.5 M)
68	2024-2025	\$ (6.2 M)	\$ (6.2 M)	\$ (3.1 M)	\$ (3.1 M)	\$ (1.6 M)	\$ (1.6 M)
69	2025-2026	\$ (6.5 M)	\$ (6.5 M)	\$ (3.3 M)	\$ (3.3 M)	\$ (1.6 M)	\$ (1.6 M)
70							
71	NonSchool Impact						
72		High		Middle		Low	
73		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
74	2021-2022	\$ (9.5 M)	\$ (9.5 M)	\$ (4.7 M)	\$ (4.7 M)	\$ (2.4 M)	\$ (2.4 M)
75	2022-2023	\$ (9.7 M)	\$ (9.7 M)	\$ (4.8 M)	\$ (4.8 M)	\$ (2.4 M)	\$ (2.4 M)
76	2023-2024	\$ (10.1 M)	\$ (10.1 M)	\$ (5.0 M)	\$ (5.0 M)	\$ (2.5 M)	\$ (2.5 M)
77	2024-2025	\$ (10.5 M)	\$ (10.5 M)	\$ (5.2 M)	\$ (5.2 M)	\$ (2.6 M)	\$ (2.6 M)
78	2025-2026	\$ (10.9 M)	\$ (10.9 M)	\$ (5.5 M)	\$ (5.5 M)	\$ (2.7 M)	\$ (2.7 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Motorsports Complexes

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: 01/2021

Date of Analysis: 04/02/2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** s. 196.199, F.S. lists out the conditions that qualifies government property from being exempt from ad valorem taxation.
- b. **Proposed Change:** the proposed language adds an additional condition to s. 196.199, F.S. that qualifies property owned and used by a governmental unit from ad valorem taxation. The new condition exempts “of municipalities used for a motorsports entertainment complex, as defined in s. 288.1171, is exempt from ad valorem taxation if the municipality is liable for payment of such ad valorem taxation pursuant to a lease agreement entered into before January 1, 2020”. The motorsports definition in s.288.1171, F.S is a closed-course racing facility.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Florida Property Tax Roll
2019 Approved Millage Rates

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The analysis examined the property tax rolls for all closed-course racing facilities in Florida and found 2 facilities that may qualify due to the land being owned by a governmental entity but leased to a private business that operates the racing facility. The Daytona International Speedway is owned by the City of Daytona but leased to the Daytona International Speedway. The property is already exempt from taxation under s. 196.199(1)(c). The Homestead-Miami Speedway is owned by the City of Homestead but leased to Homestead Miami Speedway LLC. The racing facility had a 2020 taxable value of \$28,842,964. The middle impact assumes that the proposed language will exempt the Homestead-Miami Speedway from ad valorem taxation.

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

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(\$0.57m)	(\$0.57m)		
2022-23			(\$0.60m)	(\$0.60m)		
2023-24			(\$0.63m)	(\$0.63m)		
2024-25			(\$0.67m)	(\$0.67m)		
2025-26			(\$0.70m)	(\$0.70m)		

List of affected Trust Funds: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2022-23	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2023-24	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2024-25	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.6)
2025-26	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Motorsports Complexes

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.6)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)

Property: Homestead-Miami Speedway

Year	Just Value	Taxable Value	Millage Rate	Est. 2020 Tax Amount	School	Non-School
2020	28,842,964	28,842,964	19.2524	555,296	206,170	349,127

Miami-Dade TX Growth Rates (Ad Val Conference):	
2021	2.45%
2022	4.84%
2023	5.55%
2024	5.66%
2025	5.67%

Impact	
	Total
2021	568,907
2022	596,423
2023	629,509
2024	665,118
2025	702,862

School	
	Total
2021	211,223
2022	221,439
2023	233,723
2024	246,944
2025	260,957

Non-School	
	Total
2021	357,684
2022	374,984
2023	395,786
2024	418,174
2025	441,904

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Elevated Properties

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1, 2023

Date of Analysis: April 2, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

(b) Changes, additions, or improvements that replace all or a portion of homestead property damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity shall not increase the homestead property's assessed value when the square footage of the homestead property as changed or improved does not exceed 110 percent of the square footage of the homestead property before the damage, or destruction.

Article VII Sec. 42 (i) The legislature, by general law and subject to conditions specified therein, may prohibit the consideration of the following in the determination of the assessed value of real property: (1) Any change or improvement to real property used for residential purposes made to improve the property's resistance to wind damage.

There is currently no Sec. 42 within Article XII

b. Proposed Change:

The proposed language for CS/HB 1379 modifies Subsection 193.155(4) F.S., as follows; b) Changes, additions, or improvements that replace all or a portion of homestead property ~~damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity~~ shall not increase the homestead property's assessed value when the square footage of the homestead property as changed or improved does not exceed 110 percent of the square footage of the homestead property before ~~the damage, or~~ destruction, or voluntary elevation of the homestead property if:

1. The homestead property was damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity; or

2. At the time the voluntary elevation commences:

a. The homestead property was not deemed uninhabitable in part or in whole under state or local law;

b. All ad valorem taxes, special assessments, county or municipal utility charges, and other government-imposed liens against the homestead property have been paid; and

c. The homestead property did not comply with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program requirements and Florida Building Code elevation requirements and was elevated in compliance with such requirements. The property owner must provide elevation certificates for both the original and elevated homestead property. For purposes of this subsection, the term "voluntary elevation" or "voluntarily elevated" means the elevation of an existing nonconforming homestead property or the removal and rebuilding of a nonconforming homestead property. Conforming areas below an elevated structure designated only for parking, storage, or access may not be included in the 110 percent calculation unless the area exceeds 110 percent of the lowest level square footage before the voluntary elevation, in which case the area in excess of 110 percent of the lowest level square footage before the voluntary elevation shall be included in the 110 percent calculation.

3. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply if, after completion of the voluntary elevation, there is a change in the classification of the property pursuant to s. 195.073(1).

(c)1. Changes, additions, or improvements that do not cause the total to exceed 110 percent of the total square footage of the homestead property before the qualifying damage, or destruction, or voluntary elevation or that do not cause the total to exceed 1,500 total square feet shall be reassessed as provided under subsection (1). The homestead property's assessed value shall be increased by the just value of that portion of the changed or improved homestead property which is in excess of 110 percent of the square footage of the homestead property before the qualifying damage, or destruction, or voluntary elevation or of that portion exceeding 1,500 square feet. Homestead property ~~damaged, or destroyed, or voluntarily elevated by misfortune or calamity~~ which, after being changed or improved, has a square footage of less than 100 percent of the homestead property's total square footage before the qualifying damage, or destruction, or voluntary elevation shall be assessed pursuant to subsection (5).

2. For voluntarily elevated properties only, the assessment limitation in subparagraph 1. does not apply to that portion of the changed or improved homestead property which is in excess of 3,000 total square feet.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Elevated Properties

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

The proposed language for CS/HB 1379 modifies Subsection 193.1554(6) F.S., as follows; (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) and s. 193.624, changes, additions, or improvements to nonhomestead residential property shall be assessed at just value as of the first January 1 after the changes, additions, or improvements are substantially completed.

(b) Changes, additions, or improvements that replace all or a portion of nonhomestead residential property ~~damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity~~ shall not increase the property's assessed value when the square footage of the property as changed or improved does not exceed 110 percent of the square footage of the property before ~~the damage, or destruction, or voluntary elevation of the property if:~~

1. The property was damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity; or

2. At the time the voluntary elevation commences:

a. The ownership of the property had not changed during the preceding 24 months;

b. The property was not deemed uninhabitable in part or in whole under state or local law;

c. All ad valorem taxes, special assessments, county or municipal utility charges, and other government-imposed liens against the homestead property have been paid; and

d. The property did not comply with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program requirements and Florida Building Code elevation requirements and was elevated in compliance with such requirements.

The property owner must provide elevation certificates for both the original and the elevated property. For purposes of this subsection, the term "voluntary elevation" or "voluntarily elevated" means the elevation of an existing nonconforming nonhomestead residential property or the removal and rebuilding of a nonconforming nonhomestead residential property. Conforming areas below an elevated structure designated only for parking, storage, or access may not be included in the 110 percent calculation unless the area exceeds 110 percent of the lowest level square footage before the voluntary elevation, in which case the area in excess of 110 percent of the lowest level square footage before the voluntary elevation shall be included in the 110 percent calculation.

3. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply if, after completion of the voluntary elevation, there is a change in the classification of the property pursuant to s. 195.073(1).

Additionally, the property's assessed value ~~may~~ shall not increase if the total square footage of the property as changed, or improved, ~~or elevated~~ does not exceed 1,500 square feet.

(c)1. Changes, additions, or improvements that do not cause the total to exceed 110 percent of the total square footage of the property before the qualifying damage, or destruction, or voluntary elevation or that do not cause the total to exceed 1,500 total square feet shall be reassessed as provided under subsection (3). The property's assessed value shall be increased by the just value of that portion of the changed or improved property which is in excess of 110 percent of the square footage of the property before the qualifying damage, or destruction, or voluntary elevation or of that portion exceeding 1,500 square feet. Property ~~damaged, or destroyed, or voluntarily elevated by misfortune or calamity~~ which, after being changed or improved, has a square footage of less than 100 percent of the property's total square footage before the qualifying damage, or destruction, or voluntary elevation shall be assessed pursuant to subsection (8).

2. For voluntarily elevated properties only, the assessment limitation in subparagraph 1. Does not apply to that portion of the changed or improved homestead property which is in excess of 3,000 total square feet.

This act shall take effect on the effective date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by HJR 1377 or a similar joint resolution having substantially the same specific intent and purpose, if such amendment to the State Constitution is approved at the general election held in November 2022 or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that purpose.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

FEMA NFIP 2020 Florida Policies by County – provided by FEMA

FEMA NFIP 2020 Florida Policies below required elevation – Provided by FEMA (data limited to newer policies written with elevation requirements).

FEMA NFIP 2020 Florida Policies by Occupancy and Flood Zone – FEMA website

Number of residential parcels – Florida 2020 Databook – Florida Department of Revenue

Insurance Information Institute – iii.org – additional information on NFIP policy types and history

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Elevated Properties

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The FEMA NFIP policy totals are a combination of FEMA direct and Write Your Own (WYO) policies which is a pool of insurance companies issuing policies on behalf of the federal government. The law prohibits lenders that are federally regulated, supervised or insured by federal agencies from lending money on a property in a floodplain (Special Flood Hazard Area) when a community is participating in the NFIP, unless the property is covered by flood insurance. This makes the NFIP policy count a reasonable proxy for the number of parcels in the Special Flood Hazard Area – SFHA. Other literature reviews suggest that nearly a million homes in Florida are in danger of flooding during a category 2 or higher hurricane and storm surge event due to not being built to the proper elevation. Data for private insurance policies not included in the NFIP program were not available, but are assumed to be a small proportion of the market.

The total number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies in Florida is 1.7 million. Additional county level information from FEMA shows that approximately 627,000 of those policies are residential policies issued to owners in SFHA (high risk) zones. One further factor was applied to estimate the eligibility pool. This factor adjusted the number of eligible parcels by the percentage that had been owned for 24 months (non-homestead) and the full number of homestead parcels. This was done because the proposed change requires non-homestead property to be owned at least 24 months before the change in elevation. This reduced the eligible pool to approximately 587,000 parcels.

Because FEMA was not able to provide county level data by policy type, the real property tax roll information was used to apportion policy counts by property type. The NAL was used to calculate what proportion of residential parcels were single family, mobile home, condos/cooperatives, and small multi-family (less than 10 units). These proportions were then applied at the county level to the policy data to estimate the number of parcels of each property type in the SFHA (high risk) area in each county. This calculated residential policy count by property type was used as the estimated number of parcels in each county that would be eligible for treatment under the proposed change. Condo data was converted from individual units to building count to better align with the other categories. Condominiums were separated into large (over 100 units) and small condos (less than 100 units) to better reflect the type of addition that would be needed to elevate the property. Small condos were usually low two or three-story buildings with 4-8 units per building grouped on the parcel and large condos were generally multi-story high rise buildings.

Counties were then grouped into coastal and inland counties. Each group was totaled by property type. These totals were used in the analysis to determine the possible impact by assuming that 1% of parcels in coastal counties and .25% of parcels in inland counties would choose to voluntarily elevate their dwelling each year.

To determine the taxable value impact of each voluntarily elevated parcel an addition size (parking, storage, access only) was developed for each property type. The single family of 1,700 square feet was derived from conversations with property appraiser offices as being a common size for these properties. Property appraisers also provided three possible values for the additional square footage. They were \$60, \$30, and \$15. The most common value was \$30 per square foot. These values were used to develop a high medium and low taxable value impact for single family and mobile home estimates. Mobile home units were included in the analysis, because it is unknown at this time if they would be excluded due to building codes or other requirements. Small multi-family parcels on the NAL were analyzed and the most common footprint of an addition (parking, storage, access only) was determined to be 3,000 square feet. Since these additions would be similar to those for single family parcels the same values were used for the estimate. Condos were assumed to have a square foot value of the addition to be approximately \$45 per square foot if located under the building.

The individual taxable value impacts for each property type were multiplied by the estimated number of voluntary elevations for one year.

The high, middle, and low estimates were generated from totaling the high, middle and low impact calculations for all property types. These initial calculations reflect the 2023 taxable value impact if the referendum passes on the 2022 General Election. Then each year the estimated taxable value impact was calculated by multiplying the previous impact by the growth rate adopted by the March 2021 Revenue Estimating conference for residential property and then the additional impact of the new 1% of parcels with voluntary elevation was added. This cumulative taxable value impact was then multiplied by school and non-school statewide millage rates to estimate the statewide tax impact.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Elevated Properties

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

The impact for this estimate is limited to the additional space added under newly elevated property by the current owner. Subject to the provisions of the proposed change, the additional space under the elevated property will not be added to the assessed value of the property nor would the square footage be used in the calculation of the 110% or 1,500 square foot limitation for the assessed value caps unless the lower level addition area exceeds 110% of the previous square footage of the residence. The proposed language currently offers an expansion of the calamity treatment to voluntary elevation properties for up to 110% of the original property’s square footage or 1,500 square feet whichever is greater.

Example Scenario:

2000 ft² property is elevated by a full story and expanded an additional 1200 ft² by an additional floor with no change in footprint of house. The rebuilt property now has a just value that reflects all of the improvements to the property, but a cap is applied to the assessed value.

Tax base changes under the proposed language

1. No additional assessed or taxable value for 2000 ft² parking, access, or storage under elevated property
2. No additional assessed value for first 2200 ft² of elevated property regardless of prior value
3. The value of 1000 ft² beyond first 2200 ft² is added as new construction (full value) to the assessed value

This estimate represents only the measurement of the assessed value not added for item 1 above.

If the property is sold after the rebuild, the assessed value cap is removed in the next tax year for the new owner.

There is an indeterminate negative impact for the additional value generated by the elevation of the property improvement alone because of the wide variation in base values between counties and the possible improvements that could impact value other than square footage.

Clarification is needed on how the 3,000 square foot improvement language applies to condominium owners. If the limit is applied to the individual unit or the complex changes the impact calculation. Language in the current statute implies that these types of improvements might actually be classified as common area and must be placed on the roll at just value and apportioned out to each unit instead of capped at the previous level.

The recurring value is set to the sixth-year cash value.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22		\$(35.1 M)		\$(17.5 M)		\$(8.8 M)
2022-23		\$(35.1 M)		\$(17.5 M)		\$(8.8 M)
2023-24	\$(8.1 M)	\$(35.1 M)	\$(4.1 M)	\$(17.5 M)	\$(2.0 M)	\$(8.8 M)
2024-25	\$(16.7 M)	\$(35.1 M)	\$(8.4 M)	\$(17.5 M)	\$(4.2 M)	\$(8.8 M)
2025-26	\$(25.7 M)	\$(35.1 M)	\$(12.9 M)	\$(17.5 M)	\$(6.4 M)	\$(8.8 M)

List of affected Trust Funds: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The impact of the implementing bill to the constitutional amendment is zero/negative indeterminate due to the requirement for a statewide referendum. If the constitutional amendment does not pass, the impact is zero.

If approved, the Conference adopted the following impact (adjusted middle with recurring being the sixth year):

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	(9.0)	0.0	(15.2)	0.0	(24.2)
2022-23	0.0	(9.0)	0.0	(15.2)	0.0	(24.2)
2023-24	(2.1)	(9.0)	(3.5)	(15.2)	(5.6)	(24.2)
2024-25	(4.3)	(9.0)	(7.2)	(15.2)	(11.5)	(24.2)
2025-26	(6.6)	(9.0)	(11.1)	(15.2)	(17.7)	(24.2)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Elevated Properties

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Data from County Parcel and Policy data used to estimate eligible parcels									
2	1. Identify population and value of parcel addition									
3										
4		Total Number of Eligible Parcels (from County Parcels and Policies)								
5		Single Family	Mobile Home	Condo -Small	Condo - Large	Small Multi-Family	Total			
6	Coastal	392,072	35,196	224	35	10,230	437,757			
7	Inland	11,031	2,265	13	4	195	13,508			
8	Total	403,103	37,461	237	39	10,425	451,265			
9										
10		Percent of Voluntary Elevations - Annual								
11	Coastal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
12	Inland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
13										
14		Estimated Voluntary Elevations - annual								
15		Single Family	Mobile Home	Condo -Small	Condo - Large	Small Multi-Family				
16		403,103	37,461	237	39	10,425	451,265			
17		Assumes these voluntary elevations add additional parking and storage space								
18										
19		Square Foot Addition per parcel	Dollars per Square Foot for Parcel Addition (Parking, Storage, Access only)							
20			High	Medium	Low					
21			\$ 60	\$ 30	\$ 15					
22	Single Family & MH	1,700	\$ 102,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 25,500					
23										
24	Small Multi-Family		\$ 60	\$ 30	\$ 15					
25		3,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 45,000					
26										
27			\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ 45					
28	Condo - Small	3,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000					
29	Condo - Large	13,000	\$ 585,000	\$ 585,000	\$ 585,000					
30										
31										
32	2. Calculate annual taxable value impact									
33										
34		Taxable Value Impact	Based on annual elevations times value of addition							
35			High	Medium	Low					
36	Group	Single Family	\$ 41,116,506,000	\$ 20,558,253,000	\$ 10,279,126,500					
37		Mobile Home	\$ 3,821,022,000	\$ 1,910,511,000	\$ 955,255,500					
38		Small Multi-Family	\$ 1,876,500,000	\$ 938,250,000	\$ 469,125,000					
39		Condo - Small	\$ 31,950,450	\$ 31,950,450	\$ 31,950,450					
40		Condo - Large	\$ 22,815,000	\$ 22,815,000	\$ 22,815,000					
41		Total	\$ 46,868,793,450	\$ 23,461,779,450	\$ 11,758,272,450					
42										

43	Source: 3/21 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference									
44	Residential Growth Rates									
45	Calendar	Homestead AV	Non-Homestead AV	Total	Growth Rates					
46	2019	875,203	688,025	1,563,228						
47	2020	940,790	718,390	1,659,180	6.14%					
48	2021	1,005,604	753,049	1,752,630	5.63%					
49	2022	1,077,733	785,334	1,854,590	5.82%					
50	2023	1,148,464	815,973	1,956,728	5.51%					
51	2024	1,219,160	846,118	2,055,515	5.05%					
52	2025	1,292,420	877,135	2,156,655	4.92%					
53	2026	1,367,066	909,340	2,260,488	4.81%					
54										
55	3. Apply Growth Rate to prior year's total and add value of the additional 1% of parcels with new elevations beginning in 2024									
56										
57		High	Medium	Low						
58										
59		\$ 46,868,793,450	\$ 23,461,779,450	\$ 11,758,272,450						
60	2022									
61	2023	\$ 46,868,793,450	\$ 23,461,779,450	\$ 11,758,272,450						
62	2024	\$ 49,235,002,498	\$ 24,646,266,413	\$ 12,351,898,371						
63	2025	\$ 51,657,572,099	\$ 25,858,966,581	\$ 12,959,663,822						
64	2026	\$ 54,144,646,148	\$ 27,103,956,659	\$ 13,583,611,914						
65										
66										
67	4. Apply Millage Rates									
68	School	6.955								
69	Non-School	10.824								
70										
71		School			Non-School				Total	
72		High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
73	2022									
74	2023	\$ 325,972,458	\$ 163,176,676	\$ 81,778,785	\$ 507,307,820	\$ 253,950,301	\$ 127,271,541	\$ 833,280,279	\$ 417,126,977	\$ 209,050,326
75	2024	\$ 342,429,442	\$ 171,414,783	\$ 85,907,453	\$ 532,919,667	\$ 266,771,188	\$ 133,696,948	\$ 875,349,109	\$ 438,185,971	\$ 219,604,401
76	2025	\$ 359,278,414	\$ 179,849,113	\$ 90,134,462	\$ 559,141,560	\$ 279,897,454	\$ 140,275,401	\$ 918,419,974	\$ 459,746,567	\$ 230,409,863
77	2026	\$ 376,576,014	\$ 188,508,019	\$ 94,474,021	\$ 586,061,650	\$ 293,373,227	\$ 147,029,015	\$ 962,637,664	\$ 481,881,245	\$ 241,503,036
78										
79										
80	Summary - 1 % per year voluntary elevation									
81	Tax Impact									
82		High		Middle		Low				
83		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring			
84	2021-22									
85	2022-23									
86	2023-24	\$ (833. 3 M)	\$ (833. 3 M)	\$ (417. 1 M)	\$ (417. 1 M)	\$ (209. 1 M)	\$ (209. 1 M)			
87	2024-25	\$ (875. 3 M)	\$ (875. 3 M)	\$ (438. 2 M)	\$ (438. 2 M)	\$ (219. 6 M)	\$ (219. 6 M)			
88	2025-26	\$ (918. 4 M)	\$ (918. 4 M)	\$ (459. 7 M)	\$ (459. 7 M)	\$ (230. 4 M)	\$ (230. 4 M)			
89	2026-27	\$ (962. 6 M)	\$ (962. 6 M)	\$ (481. 9 M)	\$ (481. 9 M)	\$ (241. 5 M)	\$ (241. 5 M)			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Data from County Parcel and Policy data used to estimate eligible parcels									
2	1. Identify population and value of parcel addition									
3										
4		Total Number of Eligible Parcels (from County Parcels and Policies)								
5		Single Family	Mobile Home	Condo -Small	Condo - Large	Small Multi-Family	Total			
6	Coastal	392,072	35,196	224	35	10,230	437,757			
7	Inland	11,031	2,265	13	4	195	13,508			
8	Total	403,103	37,461	237	39	10,425	451,265			
9										
10		Percent of Voluntary Elevations - Annual								
11	Coastal	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%				
12	Inland	0.25%	0.00%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%				
13										
14		Estimated Voluntary Elevations - annual								
15		Single Family	Mobile Home	Condo -Small	Condo - Large	Small Multi-Family				
16		5,909	-	3	0.5	154	6,067			
17		Assumes these voluntary elevations add additional parking and storage space								
18										
19		Square Foot Addition per parcel	Dollars per Square Foot for Parcel Addition (Parking, Storage, Access only)							
20			High	Medium	Low					
21			\$ 60	\$ 30	\$ 15					
22	Single Family & MH	1,700	\$ 102,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 25,500					
23										
24	Small Multi-Family		\$ 60	\$ 30	\$ 15					
25		3,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 45,000					
26										
27			\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ 45					
28	Condo - Small	3,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000					
29	Condo - Large	13,000	\$ 585,000	\$ 585,000	\$ 585,000					
30										
31	2. Calculate annual taxable value impact									
32										
33		Taxable Value Impact	Based on annual elevations times value of addition							
34			High	Medium	Low					
35		Single Family	\$ 602,683,065	\$ 301,341,533	\$ 150,670,766					
36	Group	Mobile Home	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -					
37		Small Multi-Family	\$ 27,708,750	\$ 13,854,375	\$ 6,927,188					
38		Condo - Small	\$ 457,235	\$ 457,235	\$ 457,235					
39		Condo - Large	\$ 313,341	\$ 313,341	\$ 313,341					
40		Total	\$ 631,162,391	\$ 315,966,483	\$ 158,368,529					
41										

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
42	Source: 3/21 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference									
43	Residential Growth Rates									
44	Calendar	Homestead AV	Non-Homestead AV	Total	Growth Rates					
45	2019	875,203	688,025	1,563,228						
46	2020	940,790	718,390	1,659,180	6.14%					
47	2021	1,005,604	753,049	1,752,630	5.63%					
48	2022	1,077,733	785,334	1,854,590	5.82%					
49	2023	1,148,464	815,973	1,956,728	5.51%					
50	2024	1,219,160	846,118	2,055,515	5.05%					
51	2025	1,292,420	877,135	2,156,655	4.92%					
52	2026	1,367,066	909,340	2,260,488	4.81%					
53										
54	3. Apply Growth Rate to prior year's total and add value of the additional 1% of parcels with new elevations beginning in 2024									
55										
56		High	Medium	Low						
57										
58		\$ 631,162,391	\$ 315,966,483	\$ 158,368,529						
59	2022									
60	2023	\$ 631,162,391	\$ 315,966,483	\$ 158,368,529						
61	2024	\$ 1,294,189,526	\$ 647,884,790	\$ 324,732,422						
62	2025	\$ 1,989,031,495	\$ 995,729,935	\$ 499,079,155						
63	2026	\$ 2,715,956,586	\$ 1,359,636,226	\$ 681,476,046						
64										
65	4. Apply Millage Rates									
66	School	6.955								
67	Non-School	10.824								
68										
69		School			Non-School			Total		
70		High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
71	2022									
72	2023	\$ 4,389,734	\$ 2,197,547	\$ 1,101,453	\$ 6,831,702	\$ 3,420,021	\$ 1,714,181	\$ 11,221,436	\$ 5,617,568	\$ 2,815,634
73	2024	\$ 9,001,088	\$ 4,506,039	\$ 2,258,514	\$ 14,008,307	\$ 7,012,705	\$ 3,514,904	\$ 23,009,396	\$ 11,518,744	\$ 5,773,418
74	2025	\$ 13,833,714	\$ 6,925,302	\$ 3,471,096	\$ 21,529,277	\$ 10,777,781	\$ 5,402,033	\$ 35,362,991	\$ 17,703,083	\$ 8,873,128
75	2026	\$ 18,889,478	\$ 9,456,270	\$ 4,739,666	\$ 29,397,514	\$ 14,716,703	\$ 7,376,297	\$ 48,286,992	\$ 24,172,972	\$ 12,115,963
76										
77	Summary - 1 % per year voluntary elevation									
78	Tax Impact									
79		High		Middle		Low				
80		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring			
81	2021-22									
82	2022-23									
83	2023-24	\$ (11.2 M)	\$ (11.2 M)	\$ (5.6 M)	\$ (5.6 M)	\$ (2.8 M)	\$ (2.8 M)			
84	2024-25	\$ (23.0 M)	\$ (23.0 M)	\$ (11.5 M)	\$ (11.5 M)	\$ (5.8 M)	\$ (5.8 M)			
85	2025-26	\$ (35.4 M)	\$ (35.4 M)	\$ (17.7 M)	\$ (17.7 M)	\$ (8.9 M)	\$ (8.9 M)			
86	2026-27	\$ (48.3 M)	\$ (48.3 M)	\$ (24.2 M)	\$ (24.2 M)	\$ (12.1 M)	\$ (12.1 M)			

	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Coastal / Inland	County	Parcel Count - Residential (SF, MH, Condo Multi-family small)	Parcels with FNIP policy - All zones	Number of residential policy owners in SFHA zones	Policy Coverage	Number of Properties eligible for assessment cap for new construction (adjusted for 24 month ownership)	Pct SF in NAL	Pct MH	Pct Condo/Coop	Pct Small Multi-family	Single Family Estimate	Mobile Home Estimate	Small Condo Estimate	Large Condo Estimate	Small Multi-family Estimate	Total
2	C	Bay	85,650	32,223	6,925	37.6%	6,440	66%	10%	22%	2%	4,233	644			144	5,021
3	C	Brevard	244,994	49,435	5,307	20.2%	4,936	79%	5%	15%	1%	3,908	227			60	4,195
4	C	Broward	673,439	187,569	69,922	27.9%	65,027	58%	1%	39%	2%	37,421	400			1,590	39,411
5	C	Charlotte	98,844	36,848	18,182	37.3%	16,909	75%	6%	18%	1%	12,724	933			223	13,880
6	C	Collier	204,078	104,868	42,449	51.4%	39,478	47%	2%	50%	1%	18,668	672			379	19,719
7	C	Duval	312,876	34,666	4,056	11.1%	3,772	42%	56%	2%	0%	1,589	2,094			2	3,685
8	C	Escambia	117,089	19,435	7,575	16.6%	7,045	86%	3%	9%	2%	6,092	212			117	6,421
9	C	Flagler	50,542	11,862	2,543	23.5%	2,365	84%	4%	7%	4%	1,993	99			97	2,189
10	C	Franklin	8,175	2,493	1,558	30.5%	1,449	85%	3%	9%	2%	1,237	45			31	1,313
11	C	Gulf	7,950	1,666	670	21.0%	623	40%	51%	6%	3%	247	321			19	587
12	C	Hillsborough	420,633	62,003	20,908	14.7%	19,444	81%	13%	5%	2%	15,667	2,484			359	18,510
13	C	Indian River	71,482	21,687	5,232	30.3%	4,866	72%	28%	0%	0%	3,515	1,343			8	4,866
14	C	Lee	345,637	134,553	53,349	38.9%	49,615	82%	12%	5%	1%	40,611	5,988			483	47,082
15	C	Manatee	156,698	36,890	11,415	23.5%	10,616	64%	33%	0%	3%	6,765	3,548			303	10,616
16	C	Martin	69,851	17,231	2,448	24.7%	2,277	79%	17%	2%	2%	1,797	385			56	2,238
17	C	Miami-Dade	789,012	345,253	211,300	43.8%	196,509	70%	4%	24%	2%	138,111	8,243			2,999	149,353
18	C	Monroe	42,842	30,350	15,555	70.8%	14,466	67%	12%	17%	4%	9,702	1,675			609	11,986
19	C	Nassau	37,085	10,654	1,440	28.7%	1,339	71%	17%	11%	1%	953	225			15	1,193
20	C	Okaloosa	84,834	19,694	4,325	23.2%	4,022	79%	4%	16%	1%	3,193	153			36	3,382
21	C	Palm Beach	576,527	131,042	31,948	22.7%	29,712	64%	1%	33%	2%	19,127	185			527	19,839
22	C	Pasco	213,197	22,647	6,987	10.6%	6,498	79%	14%	0%	2%	5,139	896			100	6,135
23	C	Pinellas	389,761	124,309	47,192	31.9%	43,889	65%	5%	27%	3%	28,608	1,976			1,407	31,991
24	C	Saint Johns	107,564	36,629	7,544	34.1%	7,016	80%	5%	14%	2%	5,591	360			109	6,060
25	C	Saint Lucie	125,943	19,257	5,321	15.3%	4,949	84%	4%	12%	1%	4,136	180			59	4,375
26	C	Santa Rosa	67,326	14,056	4,306	20.9%	4,005	87%	9%	3%	1%	3,488	371			41	3,900
27	C	Sarasota	214,932	58,954	18,316	27.4%	17,034	68%	6%	24%	2%	11,574	947			360	12,881
28	C	Volusia	215,240	44,522	4,847	20.7%	4,508	82%	3%	13%	1%	3,698	154			52	3,904
29	C	Wakulla	11,895	1,296	474	10.9%	441	68%	28%	3%	0%	301	126			1	428
30	C	Waltton	48,055	19,170	3,223	39.9%	2,997	66%	10%	22%	1%	1,984	310			44	2,338
31	I	Alachua	75,077	2,711	267	3.6%	248	81%	7%	10%	2%	201	18			5	224
32	I	Baker	7,151	167	49	2.3%	46	66%	33%	0%	1%	30	15			-	45
33	I	Bradford	8,433	458	128	5.4%	119	69%	31%	0%	0%	82	36			-	118
34	I	Calhoun	3,793	88	26	2.3%	24	69%	31%	0%	0%	16	7			-	23
35	I	Citrus	73,353	5,205	2,101	7.1%	1,954	76%	21%	2%	1%	1,483	413			13	1,909
36	I	Clay	73,948	5,741	921	7.8%	857	84%	13%	3%	0%	717	109			3	829
37	I	Columbia	20,924	729	166	3.5%	154	63%	35%	0%	1%	98	55			2	155
38	I	DeSoto	9,316	435	115	4.7%	107	49%	0%	47%	4%	52	-			4	56
39	I	Dixie	6,809	420	85	6.2%	79	62%	29%	7%	3%	49	23			2	74
40	I	Gadsden	14,875	132	11	0.9%	10	79%	16%	5%	0%	8	2			-	10
41	I	Gilchrist	5,341	191	49	3.6%	46	75%	24%	0%	1%	34	11			-	45
42	I	Glades	4,325	241	33	5.6%	31	48%	51%	0%	1%	15	16			-	31
43	I	Hamilton	3,557	48	18	1.3%	17	77%	19%	3%	0%	13	3			-	16
44	I	Hardee	6,082	97	23	1.6%	21	56%	40%	0%	4%	12	8			1	21
45	I	Hendry	11,048	959	154	8.7%	143	70%	24%	3%	4%	100	34			5	139
46	I	Hernando	78,730	3,235	906	4.1%	843	55%	40%	2%	3%	466	334			27	827
47	I	Highlands	41,246	938	161	2.3%	150	84%	15%	1%	1%	125	22			1	148
48	I	Holmes	4,692	95	24	2.0%	22	85%	3%	10%	1%	19	1			-	20
49	I	Jackson	13,308	135	30	1.0%	28	76%	2%	21%	1%	21	-			-	21
50	I	Jefferson	4,186	78	16	1.9%	15	77%	23%	0%	0%	12	3			-	15
51	I	Lafayette	1,814	123	39	6.8%	36	67%	32%	0%	1%	24	11			-	35

	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
52	I	Lake	134,617	3,732	634	2.8%	590	55%	45%	0%	0%	325	263			2	590
53	I	Leon	87,241	3,112	654	3.6%	608	67%	5%	26%	3%	405	29			17	451
54	I	Levy	17,309	934	342	5.4%	318	84%	8%	5%	3%	268	25			8	301
55	I	Liberty	2,153	16	3	0.7%	3	45%	53%	1%	0%	1	2			-	3
56	I	Madison	5,009	91	23	1.8%	21	62%	35%	0%	3%	13	7			1	21
57	I	Marion	145,275	3,397	463	2.3%	431	67%	3%	27%	3%	290	13			12	315
58	I	Okeechobee	14,844	1,431	467	9.6%	434	51%	45%	2%	3%	219	195			13	427
59	I	Orange	384,438	13,550	2,148	3.5%	1,998	84%	2%	13%	1%	1,685	31			21	1,737
60	I	Osceola	128,472	7,725	2,513	6.0%	2,337	85%	4%	10%	1%	1,977	99			18	2,094
61	I	Polk	234,939	6,975	1,102	3.0%	1,025	80%	13%	4%	3%	821	137			30	988
62	I	Putnam	32,712	1,289	465	3.9%	432	52%	47%	1%	0%	225	202			2	429
63	I	Seminole	148,686	7,124	1,134	4.8%	1,055	87%	1%	11%	1%	920	12			8	940
64	I	Sumter	66,568	3,106	174	4.7%	162	91%	8%	1%	0%	147	14			-	161
65	I	Suwannee	12,749	512	117	4.0%	109	49%	51%	0%	0%	53	55			-	108
66	I	Taylor	8,534	579	142	6.8%	132	63%	36%	0%	0%	83	47			-	130
67	I	Union	2,551	54	12	2.1%	11	53%	46%	1%	0%	6	5			-	11
68	I	Washington	7,454	126	26	1.7%	24	66%	33%	0%	1%	16	8			-	24
69		Unknown		14,857	6,343												
70		Total	7,693,710	1,722,098	637,401	22%	586,887					403,103	37,461			10,425	450,989
71																	
72																	
73				1,036,659	total residential parcels with FNIP policies												
74				1,722,098													
75				60.2%													
76																	
77	C	Coastal	5,792,151	1,631,262	615,317							392,072	35,196	Buildings	Buildings		
78	I	Inland	1,901,559	75,979	15,741							11,031	2,265	224	35	10,230	437,498
79		Total			631,058									13	4	195	13,491
80																	
81																	
82	(1)	Special Flood Hazard Area policy count divided by total FEMA policy count															
83	(2)	FIRM(Flood Insurance Rate Maps) policies meaning they were constructed prior to the existence of the program or prior to the initial FIRM maps in those areas elevation data was not required.															

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2	Data from Pinellas County Property Appraiser - SF homes in SFHA A&V - Elevation at grade									
3										
4	1. Identify population and value of parcel addition									
5										
6		Total Number of Eligible Parcels (from County Parcels and Policies)								
7		51,800	Single Family in SFHA							
8										
9		51,800	Total							
10										
11		Percent of Voluntary Elevations - Annual								
12		1.00%	Pinellas							
13										
14										
15		Estimated Voluntary Elevations - annual								
16		518								
17										
18		Square Foot Addition per parcel	Dollars per Square Foot for Parcel Addition (Parking, Storage, Access only)							
19			High	Medium	Low					
20			\$ 60	\$ 30	\$ 15					
21		1,700	\$ 102,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 25,500					
22		1,500	\$ 90,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 22,500					
23		Pinellas estimate of per sq ft value of improvement is \$60 per sq ft.								
24	2. Calculate annual taxable value impact									
25										
26		Taxable Value Impact	Based on annual elevations times value of addition							
27			High	Medium	Low					
28		1700	\$ 52,836,000	\$ 26,418,000	\$ 13,209,000					
29	Square Feet	1500	\$ 46,620,000	\$ 23,310,000	\$ 11,655,000					
30										

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
31	Source: 3/21 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference									
32	Residential Growth Rates									
33	Calendar	Homestead AV	Non-Homestead AV	Total	Growth Rates					
34	2019	875,203	688,025	1,563,228						
35	2020	940,790	718,390	1,659,180	6.14%					
36	2021	1,005,604	753,049	1,752,630	5.63%					
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38	2023	1,148,464	815,973	1,956,728	5.51%					
39	2024	1,219,160	846,118	2,055,515	5.05%					
40	2025	1,292,420	877,135	2,156,655	4.92%					
41	2026	1,367,066	909,340	2,260,488	4.81%					
42										
43										
44	3. Apply Growth Rate to prior year's total and add value of the additional 1% of parcels with new elevations beginning in 2024									
45										
46		High	Medium	Low						
47		Based on 1,700 sq ft and High per Sq Ft of \$60	Average of the two medium estimates	Based on 1,500 sq ft and Low per Sq Ft of \$15						
48		\$ 52,836,000	\$ 24,864,000	\$ 11,655,000						
49	2022									
50	2023	\$ 52,836,000	\$ 24,864,000	\$ 11,655,000						
51	2024	\$ 108,339,468	\$ 50,983,279	\$ 23,898,412						
52	2025	\$ 166,506,227	\$ 78,355,871	\$ 36,729,315						
53	2026	\$ 227,358,734	\$ 106,992,346	\$ 50,152,662						
54										
55										
56	4. Apply Millage Rates									
57	School	6.955								
58	Non-School	10.824								
59										
60		School			Non-School			Total		
61		High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
62	2022									
63	2023	\$ 367,474	\$ 172,929	\$ 81,061	\$ 571,897	\$ 269,128	\$ 126,154	\$ 939,371	\$ 442,057	\$ 207,214
64	2024	\$ 753,501	\$ 354,589	\$ 166,213	\$ 1,172,666	\$ 551,843	\$ 258,676	\$ 1,926,167	\$ 906,432	\$ 424,890
65	2025	\$ 1,158,051	\$ 544,965	\$ 255,452	\$ 1,802,263	\$ 848,124	\$ 397,558	\$ 2,960,314	\$ 1,393,089	\$ 653,010
66	2026	\$ 1,581,280	\$ 744,132	\$ 348,812	\$ 2,460,931	\$ 1,158,085	\$ 542,852	\$ 4,042,211	\$ 1,902,217	\$ 891,664

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Tax collection enforcement diversion program

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 427

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 2

Sponsor(s): Persons-Mulicka ; Tant

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2021

Date of Analysis: April 2, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Under current law, Section 413.4021, F.S. requires 50 percent of the revenues collected from the tax collection enforcement diversion program to be deposited into the special reserve account of the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Section 2 of CS/HB 427 amends Subsection (1) of Section 413.4021, F.S. to deposit 75 percent of the revenues collected from the tax collection enforcement diversion program into the special reserve account of the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living (FACIL).

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC - Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program, January 5, 2021.

Section 3: Methodology

The Revenue Estimating Conference adopts a forecast by fiscal year for the entire amount collected from the tax collection enforcement diversion program. The most recent forecast estimates that FY 2020-21 collections will be 3,247,129. Currently, 50 percent of this amount goes to the General Revenue fund. The currently adopted forecast for the entire amount collected is shown below:

	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Estimated tax collections	3,247,129	3,247,129	3,247,129	3,247,129	3,247,129	3,247,129	3,247,130
Growth rate	-3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Proposed Change	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
General Revenue (25%)	811,782.18	811,782.18	811,782.18	811,782.18	811,782.18	811,782.18	811,782.43
FACIL (75%)	2,435,346.54	2,435,346.54	2,435,346.54	2,435,346.54	2,435,346.54	2,435,346.54	2,435,347.29
Loss to GR	(811,782.18)	(811,782.18)	(811,782.18)	(811,782.18)	(811,782.18)	(811,782.18)	(811,782.43)

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(0.8)	(0.8)		
2022-23			(0.8)	(0.8)		
2023-24			(0.8)	(0.8)		
2024-25			(0.8)	(0.8)		
2025-26			(0.8)	(0.8)		

List of affected Trust Funds: Sales and Use Tax Grouping

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2022-23	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2023-24	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2024-25	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2025-26	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Tax collection enforcement diversion program

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 427

	Local Option		Total Local		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)
2022-23	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)
2023-24	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Article V

Issue: Clerks of the Court

Bill Number(s): SB 382 and HB 31

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 1-3

Sponsor(s): Senator Hooper and Representative Clemons

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2021

Date of Analysis: 04/02/2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Court Service Charges

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

Appellate Fees

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

b. Proposed Change:

Court Service Charges

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

Appellate Fees

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

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

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

Contact with staff from CCOC

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

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

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

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

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Court Service Charges

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

Appellate Fees

In regards to the \$20 GR portion of the \$100 fee for appeals from County or Circuit Court to the District Court of Appeals or Supreme Court, changes made to section 28.241, F.S. are consistent with current administration of this fee. Thus, there is no impact. There will be a negative impact to GR and positive impact to Clerks from deleting the \$20 GR portion of the \$280 fee for appeals from

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Article V

Issue: Clerks of the Court

Bill Number(s): SB 382 and HB 31

County Court to Circuit Court. To calculate this amount, historical transactions of the \$80 appellate fee were calculated for the fiscal years 2014-15 through 2019-20. The \$80 fee applies to both appeals from County Court and appeals from Circuit Court. To isolate the County Court appellate transactions, the County Court percentage of the \$295 filing fee (41.3%) was applied to the derived \$80 fee transactions. This amount was further adjusted to account for the increased appellate jurisdiction for Circuit Courts effective January 1, 2023 per Ch. 2019-58, L.O.F. To make this adjustment, the \$195 filing fee shifted to County Courts was accessed from the most recent Article V REC and divided by \$195 to calculate shifted filings. Next, the 3.4% appellate rate from the REC Impact Analysis for CS CS HB 337, prepared 6/12/2019, was applied to the shifted filings to calculate shifted appeals. Shifted appeals and the previously calculated appellate cases originating from County Court were added together to get a total forecast for appellate cases which would potentially be impacted by the bill. Ch. 2020-61, L.O.F. stated that the Circuit Courts will no longer have jurisdiction over appeals from County Court with certain exceptions effective January 1, 2021. The adopted REC Impact Analysis for that language assumed that 95% of appellate cases originating in the County Courts would shift from the Circuit Court to the District court of Appeals. Thus, the percentage of appellate cases originating in the County Court which would be appealed to the Circuit Court is assumed to be 5%. Applying the \$20 fee to the 5% remaining cases which would experience the fee shift yield an insignificant positive impact to the Clerks and an insignificant impact to GR.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

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

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

List of affected Trust Funds:

General Revenue Fund

Clerk’s Fine and Forfeiture Funds

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

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

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	SB 382 & HB 31 Analysis					
2	Assumptions (based on FY 2019-20)					
3		\$295 filing fee	% of Total			
4	County	\$ 59,819,814	41.3%			
5	Circuit	\$ 85,194,708	58.7%			
6	Total	\$ 145,014,523				
7						
8	History					
9		\$80 to GR/Clerks	Fee Amount	Transactions	41.3% Lower Court	
10	2014-15	\$ 562,696	\$ 80	7,034	2,901	
11	2015-16	\$ 533,313	\$ 80	6,666	2,750	
12	2016-17	\$ 509,589	\$ 80	6,370	2,628	
13	2017-18*	\$ 379,613	\$ 80	4,745	1,957	
14	2018-19	\$ 318,859	\$ 80	3,986	1,644	
15	2019-20	\$ 307,798	\$ 80	3,847	1,587	
16	*80 fee shifted from GR to Clerks					
17						
18	Jurisdiction Shift per 2019 HB 337					
19		\$195 Nonforeclosure	\$195 Foreclosure	Shifted Filings	Shifted Appeals (3.4%)	
20	2022-23	\$ 7,351,266	\$ 1,923,235	47,562	1,617	
21	2023-24	\$ 8,892,175	\$ 3,273,502	62,388	2,121	
22	2024-25	\$ 8,812,553	\$ 3,181,249	61,507	2,091	
23	2025-26	\$ 8,743,972	\$ 3,236,962	61,441	2,089	
24						
25	Impact without Jurisdiction Shift per 2019 HB 337					
26		Clerk's F&FF Other 142.02	Growth Rate	Transactions	Plus Shifted Appeals per 2019 HB 337	Total County Court Appeals
27	2020-21	\$ 242,093,399	-3.9%	1,525		1,525
28	2021-22	\$ 249,886,145	3.2%	1,575		1,575
29	2022-23	\$ 257,431,381	3.0%	1,622	1,617	3,239
30	2023-24	\$ 261,484,521	1.6%	1,648	2,121	3,769
31	2024-25	\$ 264,357,578	1.1%	1,666	2,091	3,757
32	2025-26	\$ 266,040,500	0.6%	1,676	2,089	3,765
33	*Note bill is effective 7/1/2021. 2020-21 impact shown for calculation purposes only.					
34						
35	Impact Assuming 5% of Appeals from County Court are to Circuit Court					
36		5% of Appeals from County Court	Loss to GR	Gain to Clerks		
37	2021-22	79	\$ (1,580)	\$ 1,580		
38	2022-23	162	\$ (3,240)	\$ 3,240		
39	2023-24	188	\$ (3,760)	\$ 3,760		
40	2024-25	188	\$ (3,760)	\$ 3,760		
41	2025-26	188	\$ (3,760)	\$ 3,760		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Business Interest Expense

Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: Effective date of language: July 1, 2021 (Applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022)

Date of Analysis: April 2, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Under current law, a business may deduct interest expense at 20% of the interest expense incurred throughout a business’s fiscal year.

b. Proposed Change: Under F.S. 220.13 (1)(e) subparagraph 4 is added to read:

4. There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to the amount of business interest taken as a deduction for federal tax purposes subject to the limitation provided in s. 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code. There shall be subtracted from such taxable income the amount of business interest paid or accrued within the taxable year which would have been deductible at the federal level consistent with s. 163 of the Internal Revenue Code as it existed and applied immediately before the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, Pub. L. No. 115-97.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Piggyback – Business Interest Expense impact – March 2021

General Revenue Estimating Conference – December 9, 2020 – Corporate income growth rates

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Using the beginning framework of the Business Interest Expense impact analysis from the piggyback impact analysis, the 2019 simulated new Business Interest Expense total was used to grow the analysis. The total simulated impact was grossed up by 79% approximating the full amount for the tax base and then the value was reverted to the 100% scale and grown forward using the Corporate Income Tax growth rates from the December 9th General Revenue conference.

The portion of the impacted population that DOR possessed additional data on were broken out into three groups based on their Florida Apportionment factor: The less than 50% Florida apportionment; the 50% and greater to just under 100% Florida apportionment; and the 100% Florida Apportionment. Further, an assumption matrix was created to guide the shape of the impact for each group. The less than 50% were assumed that 80% would choose to do a 50% deduction, while 20% would use a 100% deduction. The between 50% and 100% group were assumed to be evenly split between both approaches. The 100% Florida Apportionment group was assumed to use the 100% deduction option. This resulted in a 60% adoption for the less than 50%, a 75% adoption for the 50 to 100%, and a 100% adoption rate for the 100% Florida apportionment group.

Applying these values to the Fiscal year converted Total simulated Impact from the 2019 values, we arrived at our impact.

The cash is 15% of the first-year recurring, then the following years it is 85% of the prior year and 15% of the current year to account for corporate payment timing.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			\$(7.0 M)	\$(42.5 M)		
2022-23			\$(46.9 M)	\$(46.9 M)		
2023-24			\$(47.7 M)	\$(47.3 M)		
2024-25			\$(50.5 M)	\$(50.0 M)		
2025-26			\$(53.9 M)	\$(53.3 M)		

List of affected Trust Funds:

Corporate income tax.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Business Interest Expense

Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(7.0)	(42.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(42.5)
2022-23	(46.9)	(46.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(46.9)	(46.9)
2023-24	(47.7)	(47.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(47.7)	(47.3)
2024-25	(50.5)	(50.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(50.5)	(50.0)
2025-26	(53.9)	(53.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(53.9)	(53.3)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	CIT Tax Due Totals With and Without Additional Data on CIT returns Filed								
2		No	Yes	Total Tax Due	% of Total 'No'	% of Total 'Yes'			
3	2018	\$ 290,555,424	\$ 2,824,412,988	\$ 3,114,968,412	9%	91%			
4	2019	\$ 447,258,642	\$ 1,675,783,170	\$ 2,123,041,812	21%	79%			
5	Grand Total	\$ 737,814,066	\$ 4,500,196,159	\$ 5,238,010,225	14%	86%			
6									
7									
8	All values in Millions \$								
9		2019							
10		Additional Data	Adjusted						
11	Tax Due (2019)	1,676	2,123						
12	Simulated Impact (2019) of New BIEs Generated	(16.4)	(21)						
13									
14	Inclusion Factor		100%						
15									
16	Corporate Income Tax Growth Rates								
17	2019-20	-21.2%							
18	2020-21	27.5%							
19	2021-22	-3.2%							
20	2022-23	5.0%							
21	2023-24	6.7%							
22	2024-25	6.5%							
23	2025-26	6.3%							
24									
25									
26	Business Interest Expense - Grown at CIT Growth Rates								
27	CY	20%	100%	30%	Difference.	Fiscal Year	FY Recurring		
28	2019	(20.8)	(104.2)	(31.3)	(72.9)				
29	2020		(82.1)	(24.6)	(57.5)	FY2019-20			
30	2021		(104.7)	(31.4)	(73.3)	FY2020-21	(65.4)		
31	2022		(101.3)	(30.4)	(70.9)	FY2021-22	(72.1)		
32	2023		(106.4)	(31.9)	(74.5)	FY2022-23	(72.7)		
33	2024		(113.5)	(34.1)	(79.5)	FY2023-24	(77.0)		
34	2025		(120.9)	(36.3)	(84.6)	FY2024-25	(82.0)		
35	2026		(128.5)	(38.6)	(90.0)	FY2025-26	(87.3)		
36									

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
37					Assumption Matrix:				
38	Sub Groups	Tax Due	% of Total Tax Due			BIE Expense allowed rate			
39	2019				BIE threshold	50%	100%		Result:
40	Less than 50% FL Appor Factor	\$ 1,332,841,136	80%		Less than 50% FL Appor Factor	80%	20%		60%
41	50% >= x < 100%	\$ 212,735,572	13%		50% >= x < 100%	50%	50%		75%
42	1	\$ 130,220,980	8%		100%		100%		100%
43									
44									
45									
46	Portion of total Broken out into each group								
47			80%	13%	8%				
48	FY	FY Recurring Impact	Less than 50% FL Appor Factor	50% >= x < 100%	== 100%				
49	FY2020-21	\$ (65.4)	\$ (51.99)	\$ (8.30)	\$ (5.08)				
50	FY2021-22	\$ (72.1)	\$ (57.35)	\$ (9.15)	\$ (5.60)				
51	FY2022-23	\$ (72.7)	\$ (57.82)	\$ (9.23)	\$ (5.65)				
52	FY2023-24	\$ (77.0)	\$ (61.22)	\$ (9.77)	\$ (5.98)				
53	FY2024-25	\$ (82.0)	\$ (65.26)	\$ (10.42)	\$ (6.38)				
54	FY2025-26	\$ (87.3)	\$ (69.43)	\$ (11.08)	\$ (6.78)				
55									
56	Portion that adopts the changes								
57		60%	75%	100%					
58	FY	Less than 50% FL Appor Factor	50% >= x < 100%	== 100%	Total Recurring Impact	Total Cash Impact			
59	FY2020-21	\$ (31.20)	\$ (6.22)	\$ (5.08)	\$ (42.50)	\$ -			
60	FY2021-22	\$ (34.41)	\$ (6.86)	\$ (5.60)	\$ (46.88)	\$ (7.03)			
61	FY2022-23	\$ (34.69)	\$ (6.92)	\$ (5.65)	\$ (47.27)	\$ (46.93)			
62	FY2023-24	\$ (36.73)	\$ (7.33)	\$ (5.98)	\$ (50.04)	\$ (47.68)			
63	FY2024-25	\$ (39.15)	\$ (7.81)	\$ (6.38)	\$ (53.34)	\$ (50.54)			
64	FY2025-26	\$ (41.66)	\$ (8.31)	\$ (6.78)	\$ (56.75)	\$ (53.85)			
65									
66		High		Middle		Low			
67		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring		
68	2021-2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7.0 M)	\$ (42.5 M)	\$ -	\$ -		
69	2022-2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (46.9 M)	\$ (46.9 M)	\$ -	\$ -		
70	2023-2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (47.7 M)	\$ (47.3 M)	\$ -	\$ -		
71	2024-2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (50.5 M)	\$ (50.0 M)	\$ -	\$ -		
72	2025-2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (53.9 M)	\$ (53.3 M)	\$ -	\$ -		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax/Rental Car Surcharge

Issue: Rental Car Surcharge

Bill Number(s): CS SB 566

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Senator Perry

Month/Year Impact Begins: 01/01/2022

Date of Analysis: 04/02/2021

Section 1: Narrative

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

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

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

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Contact with Department of Revenue 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

03/24/2020 Transportation REC

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

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Car Sharing Services

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

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

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax/Rental Car Surcharge

Issue: Rental Car Surcharge

Bill Number(s): CS SB 566

scenario assumes Florida earnings equal to US monthly earnings (\$500), the high assumes Miami monthly earnings (\$1,141), and the middle assumes the average of US and Miami (\$821). Total annual collections is multiplied by 6% to calculate sales tax collections. For all three scenarios, 5% is deducted for current collections and future years are grown by rental car surcharge growth rates from the Transportation REC. To calculate additional rental car surcharge revenue, the total revenue is divided by the total average daily rate of \$80 (\$50 base fee, \$30 taxable other fees). In all three scenarios 5% is deducted for current collections and future years are grown by rental car surcharge growth rates from the Transportation REC. For the 5% current payers, there is a negative offset from current payers being charges \$1 instead of \$2. The GR and state trust fund calculations are based upon the statutory distribution percentages. According to Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle, changes made in this bill will not result in vehicle owners participating as hosts on peer-to-peer car sharing services to register their vehicles as for-hire vehicles.

Rental Car Companies \$1 if Less than 24 Hours

There will be negative impacts to GR and various state trust funds due to rentals under 24 hours from traditional rental car companies being charges a \$1 surcharge instead of a \$2 surcharge. The current forecast of total rental car surcharge collections was reduced by the assumed high, middle, and low scenarios for the assumed 5% of peer-to-peer rentals that are currently playing the surcharge. A 7.5% reduction was also made to account for car sharing services which already pay \$1 for rentals less than 24 hours. For the high scenario, it is assumed that 1.64% of rentals from motor vehicle rental companies are for less than 24 hours. The middle scenario assumes that percentage is 1.23% while the low scenario assumes 0.82%.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Car Sharing Services

Sales Tax

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

Rental Car Surcharge

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

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	1.8	5.5	1.1	3.4	0.5	1.6
2022-23	6.6	6.6	4.1	4.1	1.9	1.9
2023-24	7.1	7.1	4.4	4.4	2.1	2.1
2024-25	7.3	7.3	4.5	4.5	2.1	2.1
2025-26	7.4	7.4	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.2

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax/Rental Car Surcharge

Issue: Rental Car Surcharge

Bill Number(s): CS SB 566

Rental Car Companies \$1 if Less than 24 Hours

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

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.5)
2022-23	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2023-24	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)
2024-25	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)
2025-26	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)

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: 04/02/2021): For Car Sharing Services, 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. For Rental Car Companies (\$1 if Less than 24 Hours), the Conference adopted the middle.

Car Sharing Services

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

Rental Car Companies \$1 if Less than 24 Hours

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	(0.9)
2022-23	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.9)	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(1.0)
2023-24	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)
2024-25	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)
2025-26	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)

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

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	CS SB 566 - Rental Car Companies \$1 if Less than 24 Hours							
2								
3	Rental Car Surcharge Current Forecast (millions)							
4		Collections	Admin Fee	GR Srv Chrg	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
5	2021-22	\$ 148.5	\$ 1.5	\$ 11.9	\$ 21.3	\$ 5.7	\$ 108.1	
6	2022-23	\$ 180.8	\$ 1.5	\$ 14.5	\$ 26.0	\$ 7.0	\$ 131.8	
7	2023-24	\$ 193.2	\$ 1.5	\$ 15.5	\$ 27.8	\$ 7.5	\$ 140.9	
8	2024-25	\$ 197.6	\$ 1.5	\$ 15.8	\$ 28.4	\$ 7.7	\$ 144.2	
9	2025-26	\$ 200.9	\$ 1.5	\$ 16.1	\$ 28.9	\$ 7.8	\$ 146.6	
10								
11	Rental Car Surcharge Calculated Share Newly Subject to \$1 if Less Than 24 Hours							
12		Peer 2 Peer	Peer 2 Peer	Peer 2 Peer	Car Sharing (Zip)	MV Rent Comp	MV Rent Comp	MV Rent Comp
13		High	Middle	Low	7.50%	High	Middle	Low
14	2021-22	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.6	\$ 11.1	\$ 137.18	\$ 136.98	\$ 136.74
15	2022-23	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 13.6	\$ 167.02	\$ 166.77	\$ 166.48
16	2023-24	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 14.5	\$ 178.47	\$ 178.21	\$ 177.90
17	2024-25	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 14.8	\$ 182.54	\$ 182.27	\$ 181.95
18	2025-26	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 15.1	\$ 185.59	\$ 185.31	\$ 184.99
19								
20	Rental Car Surcharge Loss (Low) (millions)							
21		0.82% 1 Day	Loss	GR Srv Chrg	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
22	2021-22	\$ 1.12	\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.41)	
23	2022-23	\$ 1.37	\$ (0.68)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.50)	
24	2023-24	\$ 1.46	\$ (0.73)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.54)	
25	2024-25	\$ 1.49	\$ (0.75)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.55)	
26	2025-26	\$ 1.52	\$ (0.76)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.56)	
27								
28	Rental Car Surcharge Loss (Middle) (millions)							
29		1.23% 1 Day	Loss	GR Srv Chrg	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
30	2021-22	\$ 1.68	\$ (0.84)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.62)	
31	2022-23	\$ 2.05	\$ (1.03)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.75)	
32	2023-24	\$ 2.19	\$ (1.10)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.81)	
33	2024-25	\$ 2.24	\$ (1.12)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.83)	
34	2025-26	\$ 2.28	\$ (1.14)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.84)	
35								
36	Rental Car Surcharge Loss (High) (millions)							
37		1.64% 1 Day	Loss	GR Srv Chrg	TPTF	FIT&P TF	STTF	
38	2021-22	\$ 2.25	\$ (1.12)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.83)	
39	2022-23	\$ 2.74	\$ (1.37)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (1.01)	
40	2023-24	\$ 2.93	\$ (1.46)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (1.08)	
41	2024-25	\$ 2.99	\$ (1.50)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (1.10)	
42	2025-26	\$ 3.04	\$ (1.52)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (1.12)	

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Data Center Property

Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2022 (with a one-month collection lag)

Date of Analysis: April 2, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Under 212.08 (5) (s) qualifying Data centers may apply for permits to exempt them from paying sales and use tax on data center property.

“Data center property” means property used exclusively at a data center to construct, outfit, operate, support, power, cool, dehumidify, secure, or protect a data center and any contiguous dedicated substations. The term includes, but is not limited to, construction materials, component parts, machinery, equipment, computers, servers, installations, redundancies, and operating or enabling software, including any replacements, updates and new versions, and upgrades to or for such property, regardless of whether the property is a fixture or is otherwise affixed to or incorporated into real property. The term also includes electricity used exclusively at a data center.

This exemption is repealed on June 30, 2022.

- b. Proposed Change:** The proposed language extends the window of permitting availability until June 30, 2027.

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2021.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Industry research and Discussion

EIA data for Commercial electrical \$/kW

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The low estimate assumes that there is one data center that meets the minimum requirements applying on July 1, 2021. They begin construction in 2021-22 and complete construction in 2022-23. Based on industry information spending on acquisition costs are matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis in purchases of data center equipment. It is assumed that half of the constructions costs are due to the construction materials. It is assumed that the smaller facility faces a higher price for construction on a per MW basis. The construction spending is tied to the planned MW schedule which assumes that the facilities reach their total MW capacity within the 5-year window. After construction completes about 5% of total revenue is spent on maintenance. Average revenue per MW is \$1.8 M, so for a 15 MW data center annual revenue equals \$27 M or \$1.35 M per year for maintenance. Data centers pre-lease between 25% and 50% of total capacity. All estimates assume that construction follows lease expectations, and that the total MW capacity will be leased within the 5-year window. The electrical exemption is calculated based on 15 MW x 8,760 hours x \$9.05 MWh, and begins and phases-in with the planned MW schedule.

The High estimate assumes the data center is twice the size of the minimum, and the middle is the average of the low and the high.

Based on the conference’s request the estimate has been taken out until the impacts stabilize in fiscal year 2026-27. These stabilized values are used for the recurring values.

Conference previously adopted the low estimate as an “at least as” number.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Data Center Property

Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Sales Tax Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	\$0	\$(1.5 M)	\$0	\$(1.2 M)	\$0	\$(0.9 M)
2022-23	\$(2.1 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.3 M)	\$(0.9 M)
2023-24	\$(2.9 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(2.5 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(0.9 M)
2024-25	\$(2.9 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(2.5 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(0.9 M)
2025-26	\$(2.9 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(2.5 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(0.9 M)

Gross Receipts Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	\$-	\$(0.08 M)	\$-	\$(0.06 M)	\$-	\$(0.04 M)
2022-23	\$(0.03 M)	\$(0.08 M)	\$(0.02 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.01 M)	\$(0.04 M)
2023-24	\$(0.04 M)	\$(0.08 M)	\$(0.03 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.02 M)	\$(0.04 M)
2024-25	\$(0.05 M)	\$(0.08 M)	\$(0.04 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.03 M)	\$(0.04 M)
2025-26	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.08 M)	\$(0.05 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.03 M)	\$(0.04 M)

List of affected Trust Funds:

Sales Tax Group

PECO

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021): The Conference adopted the middle estimate as the minimum tax impact assuming only one large project occurs during the forecast window. The impact could be larger if additional projects are undertaken.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(1.0)	(1.1)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2022-23	(1.6)	(1.6)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2023-24	(2.2)	(2.2)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2024-25	(2.2)	(2.2)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2025-26	(2.2)	(2.2)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)

	Local Option		Total Local		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.3)	(1.4)
2022-23	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(2.1)	(2.1)
2023-24	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(2.9)	(2.9)
2024-25	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(2.9)	(2.9)
2025-26	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(2.9)	(2.9)

Proposed Language
Data Centers

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Base line assumptions						
3			High	Middle	Low		
4	Construction Expense		\$ 240.0 M	\$ 202.5 M	\$ 150.0 M		
5	Construction \$/MW		\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M		
6	MW Capacity		30	23	15		
7	Revenue per MW		\$ 1.8 M	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 1.8 M		
8	MWH \$ (2020)		\$ 9.15	\$ 9.15	\$ 9.15		
9							
10	Planned MW Schedule						
11	% MW/Year	Year	High	Middle	Low		
12	0%	2021-22	-	-	-		
13	40%	2022-23	12.0 MW	9.0 MW	6.0 MW		
14	20%	2023-24	6.0 MW	4.5 MW	3.0 MW		
15	20%	2024-25	6.0 MW	4.5 MW	3.0 MW		
16	20%	2025-26	6.0 MW	4.5 MW	3.0 MW		
17	20%	2026-27	6.0 MW	4.5 MW	3.0 MW		
18	20%	2027-28	6.0 MW	4.5 MW	3.0 MW		
19	20%	2028-29	6.0 MW	4.5 MW	3.0 MW		
20	20%	2029-30	6.0 MW	4.5 MW	3.0 MW		
21	20%	2030-31	6.0 MW	4.5 MW	3.0 MW		
22							
23	Construction Expense Phase-in						
24	Construction Material %				50%		
25		Year	High	Middle	Low		
26		2021-22	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
27		2022-23	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 22.5 M		
28		2023-24	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
29		2024-25	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
30		2025-26	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
31		2026-27	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
32		2027-28	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
33		2028-29	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
34		2029-30	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
35		2030-31	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 10.1 M	\$ 7.5 M		
36							

Proposed Language
Data Centers

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
37	Maintenance expense 5% of revenue				5%		
38		Year	High	Middle	Low		
39		2021-22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
40		2022-23	\$ 1.1 M	\$ 0.8 M	\$ 0.5 M		
41		2023-24	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 1.2 M	\$ 0.8 M		
42		2024-25	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 1.1 M		
43		2025-26	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 1.4 M		
44		2026-27	\$ 3.2 M	\$ 2.4 M	\$ 1.6 M		
45		2027-28	\$ 3.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 1.9 M		
46		2028-29	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 3.2 M	\$ 2.2 M		
47		2029-30	\$ 4.9 M	\$ 3.6 M	\$ 2.4 M		
48		2030-31	\$ 5.4 M	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 2.7 M		
49							
50	Customer IT Gear						
51		Year	High	Middle	Low		
52		2021-22					
53	40%	2022-23	\$ 96.0 M	\$ 81.0 M	\$ 60.0 M		
54	20%	2023-24	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 40.5 M	\$ 30.0 M		
55	20%	2024-25	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 40.5 M	\$ 30.0 M		
56	20%	2025-26	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 40.5 M	\$ 30.0 M		
57	25%	2026-27	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
58	25%	2027-28	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 22.5 M		
59	25%	2028-29	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 40.5 M	\$ 30.0 M		
60	25%	2029-30	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 37.5 M		
61							
62	Total expense per year (excluding Electricity)						
63		Year	High	Middle	Low		
64		2021-22	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 20.3 M	\$ 15.0 M		
65	40%	2022-23	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 22.5 M		
66	20%	2023-24	\$ 49.6 M	\$ 41.7 M	\$ 30.8 M		
67	20%	2024-25	\$ 50.2 M	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 31.1 M		
68	20%	2025-26	\$ 50.7 M	\$ 42.5 M	\$ 31.4 M		
69	25%	2026-27	\$ 26.7 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 16.4 M		
70	25%	2027-28	\$ 38.7 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 23.9 M		
71	25%	2028-29	\$ 50.7 M	\$ 42.5 M	\$ 31.4 M		
72	25%	2029-30	\$ 62.7 M	\$ 52.7 M	\$ 38.9 M		
73							

Proposed Language
Data Centers

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
74	Tax Due on Total expense per year (excluding Electricity)						
75		Year	High	Middle	Low		
76		2021-22	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.2 M	\$ 0.9 M		
77		2022-23	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 1.4 M		
78		2023-24	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 1.8 M		
79		2024-25	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 1.9 M		
80		2025-26	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 1.9 M		
81		2026-27	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.0 M		
82		2027-28	\$ 2.3 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 1.4 M		
83		2028-29	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 1.9 M		
84		2029-30	\$ 3.8 M	\$ 3.2 M	\$ 2.3 M		
85							
86	Electricity spending						
87		Year	High	Middle	Low		
88		2021-22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
89		2022-23	\$ 0.96 M	\$ 0.72 M	\$ 0.48 M		
90		2023-24	\$ 1.44 M	\$ 1.08 M	\$ 0.72 M		
91		2024-25	\$ 1.92 M	\$ 1.44 M	\$ 0.96 M		
92		2025-26	\$ 2.40 M	\$ 1.80 M	\$ 1.20 M		
93		2026-27	\$ 2.89 M	\$ 2.16 M	\$ 1.44 M		
94		2027-28	\$ 3.37 M	\$ 2.52 M	\$ 1.68 M		
95		2028-29	\$ 3.85 M	\$ 2.89 M	\$ 1.92 M		
96		2029-30	\$ 4.33 M	\$ 3.25 M	\$ 2.16 M		
97							
98	Sales Tax Due on Electricity - 4.35% Tax						
99		Year	High	Middle	Low		
100		2021-22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
101		2022-23	\$ 0.04 M	\$ 0.03 M	\$ 0.02 M		
102		2023-24	\$ 0.06 M	\$ 0.05 M	\$ 0.03 M		
103		2024-25	\$ 0.08 M	\$ 0.06 M	\$ 0.04 M		
104		2025-26	\$ 0.10 M	\$ 0.08 M	\$ 0.05 M		
105		2026-27	\$ 0.13 M	\$ 0.09 M	\$ 0.06 M		
106		2027-28	\$ 0.15 M	\$ 0.11 M	\$ 0.07 M		
107		2028-29	\$ 0.17 M	\$ 0.13 M	\$ 0.08 M		
108		2029-30	\$ 0.19 M	\$ 0.14 M	\$ 0.09 M		
109							

Proposed Language
Data Centers

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
110	Gross Receipts Tax Due on Electricity - 2.6% Tax						
111		Year	High	Middle	Low		
112		2021-22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
113		2022-23	\$ 0.03 M	\$ 0.02 M	\$ 0.01 M		
114		2023-24	\$ 0.04 M	\$ 0.03 M	\$ 0.02 M		
115		2024-25	\$ 0.05 M	\$ 0.04 M	\$ 0.03 M		
116		2025-26	\$ 0.06 M	\$ 0.05 M	\$ 0.03 M		
117		2026-27	\$ 0.08 M	\$ 0.06 M	\$ 0.04 M		
118		2027-28	\$ 0.09 M	\$ 0.07 M	\$ 0.04 M		
119		2028-29	\$ 0.10 M	\$ 0.08 M	\$ 0.05 M		
120		2029-30	\$ 0.11 M	\$ 0.08 M	\$ 0.06 M		
121							
122	Sales Tax Impact						
123		High		Middle		Low	
124	Year	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
125	2021-22	\$ (1.3 M)	\$ (1.4 M)	\$ (1.1 M)	\$ (1.2 M)	\$ (0.8 M)	\$ (0.9 M)
126	2022-23	\$ (2.1 M)	\$ (2.1 M)	\$ (1.8 M)	\$ (1.8 M)	\$ (1.3 M)	\$ (1.3 M)
127	2023-24	\$ (2.9 M)	\$ (2.9 M)	\$ (2.5 M)	\$ (2.5 M)	\$ (1.8 M)	\$ (1.8 M)
128	2024-25	\$ (2.9 M)	\$ (2.9 M)	\$ (2.5 M)	\$ (2.5 M)	\$ (1.8 M)	\$ (1.8 M)
129	2025-26	\$ (2.9 M)	\$ (2.9 M)	\$ (2.5 M)	\$ (2.5 M)	\$ (1.8 M)	\$ (1.8 M)
130	2026-27	\$ (1.5 M)	\$ (1.5 M)	\$ (1.2 M)	\$ (1.2 M)	\$ (0.9 M)	\$ (0.9 M)
131							
132	Gross Reciepts Tax Impact						
133		High		Middle		Low	
134	Year	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
135	2021-22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
136	2022-23	\$ (0.03 M)	\$ (0.03 M)	\$ (0.02 M)	\$ (0.02 M)	\$ (0.01 M)	\$ (0.01 M)
137	2023-24	\$ (0.04 M)	\$ (0.04 M)	\$ (0.03 M)	\$ (0.03 M)	\$ (0.02 M)	\$ (0.02 M)
138	2024-25	\$ (0.05 M)	\$ (0.05 M)	\$ (0.04 M)	\$ (0.04 M)	\$ (0.03 M)	\$ (0.03 M)
139	2025-26	\$ (0.06 M)	\$ (0.06 M)	\$ (0.05 M)	\$ (0.05 M)	\$ (0.03 M)	\$ (0.03 M)
140	2026-27	\$ (0.08 M)	\$ (0.08 M)	\$ (0.06 M)	\$ (0.06 M)	\$ (0.04 M)	\$ (0.04 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Various Taxes

Issue: Strong Families Tax Credit

Bill Number(s): SB908

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Senator Rodrigues

Month/Year Impact Begins: Bill Effective Date is 07/01/2021, Begins January 1, 2022

Date of Analysis: March 25, 2021

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

The *Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program* (FTC) was established in 2001 through the provision of tax credits to corporate income taxpayers that contribute money to nonprofit Scholarship-Funding Organizations (SFOs). The SFOs award scholarships to students, with the greatest benefit going to families with limited financial resources. In 2009, the program was expanded to provide credits against the insurance premium tax. In 2010, the program was expanded again to provide tax credits against severance taxes on oil and gas production, self-accrued sales tax liabilities of direct pay permit holders, and alcoholic beverage taxes on beer, wine, and spirits. The applicable authorizing statutes are:

- s. 211.0251, F.S., for Severance Taxes on oil and gas
- s. 212.1831, F.S., for Sales and Use Taxes due from direct pay permit holders
- s. 220.1875, F.S., for Corporate Income Tax
- s. 561.1211, F.S., for Beverage Taxes on malt, wine, and liquor
- s. 624.51055, F.S., for Insurance Premium Tax

For Fiscal Year 2020-21, the maximum allocation of credits authorized under the FTC program is \$873.6 million. The Revenue Estimating Conference assumes that the annual cap will remain at this level throughout the forecast by projecting that the approved annual credits stay below the 90 percent threshold needed to achieve the next increment of 25 percent growth. The current projections start at \$730.4 million in Fiscal Year 2020-21 and gradually increase to \$764.6 million in Fiscal Year 2025-26, achieving only 87.5 percent of the effective cap at the end of the forecast. The Fiscal Year 2020-21 level is likely atypically suppressed due to the economic effects of the pandemic.

More recently, CS/HB 7055 became law on March 12, 2018 (Ch. 2018-6, L.O.F.). Section 3 of the bill created s. 212.1832, Florida Statutes, entitled "Credit for Contributions to the Hope Scholarship Program." The program's intent is to give the purchaser of a motor vehicle "...a credit of 100 percent of an eligible contribution made to an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization under s. 1002.40 against any tax imposed by the state and collected from the purchaser by a dealer, designated agent, or private tag agent as a result of the purchase or acquisition of a motor vehicle on or after October 1, 2018." The credit may not exceed the state tax that is actually imposed and is further limited to a maximum of \$105 per motor vehicle. On behalf of the purchaser, the dealer, designated agent, or private tag agent makes the actual contribution to the SFO and applies the credit as part of its submission of taxes to the state. The current credit estimates range from \$68.3 million in Fiscal Year 2020-21 to \$72.8 million in Fiscal Year 2025-26.

In addition, CS/HB 7055 established a second new program designated as the "Credit for Contributions to Eligible Nonprofit Scholarship Funding Organizations." Any tenant or person occupying, using, or entitled to the use of any property for which the rental or license fee is subject to taxation under s. 212.031, F.S., may receive a credit against the tax imposed under that section that is equal to his or her monetary contribution to an SFO. Total credits are capped at \$57.5 million per year on a first come, first-served basis. The tenant must apply to the Department of Revenue for the desired allocation of credits, by dealer if multiple locations and landlords are involved. The program has had low participation, with comments by interested parties indicating that the program is cumbersome to use. The current credit estimates range from \$0.7 million in Fiscal Year 2020-21 to \$2.2 million in Fiscal Year 2025-26.

Finally, the associated reduction in tax revenue caused by the application of any of the credits described above must be apportioned in its entirety to the General Revenue Fund.

b. Proposed Change: The bill creates the Strong Families Tax Credit, which provides a credit for 100% of an eligible contribution to an eligible charitable organization under s. 402.62, F.S., beginning January 1, 2022. The eligible organizations provide services

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Various Taxes

Issue: Strong Families Tax Credit

Bill Number(s): SB908

focused on child welfare and well-being. It authorizes tax credits dollar-for-dollar up to \$5 million annually against certain tax liabilities:

- s. 211.02 or s. 211.025 F.S., for Severance Taxes on oil and gas
- s. 212.183, F.S., for Sales and Use Taxes due from direct pay permit holders
- s. 220.13, F.S., for Corporate Income Tax
- s. 561.1211, F.S., for Beverage Taxes on malt, wine, and liquor
- s. 624.51055, F.S., for Insurance Premium Tax

Businesses must apply to DOR beginning October 1, 2021, for an allocation of tax credit. The taxpayer must specify in the application each tax, a taxpayer may apply for a credit to be used for a prior taxable year before the date the taxpayer is required to file a return for that year pursuant to s. 220.222, F.S. For purposes of s. 624.51056, F.S., a taxpayer may apply for a credit to be used for a prior taxable year before the date the taxpayer is required to file a return for that year pursuant to s. 624.509, F.S., or s. 624.5092, F.S. The DOR is required to approve the tax credits on a first-come, first serve basis and must obtain the approval of the Division prior to approving an alcoholic beverage tax credit under s. 561.1212, F.S.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The program creates a new tax credit that is similar to the existing SFO credit under section 1002.395 F.S. There is a \$5 million cap on tax credits.

The tax credits could be taken against corporate, beverage, insurance premium tax, and direct pay permits which haven't reached max capacity with SFO's. Severance is nearly maxed out. Beverage SFO credits can be taken up to 90% of liability and is currently running at 65%. In addition to available capacity, the program may appeal to some who don't contribute to the SFO program.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22			(\$5.0m)	(\$5.0m)		
2022-23			(\$5.0m)	(\$5.0m)		
2023-24			(\$5.0m)	(\$5.0m)		
2024-25			(\$5.0m)	(\$5.0m)		
2025-26			(\$5.0m)	(\$5.0m)		

List of affected Trust Funds: Beverage, Corporate and Insurance Premium Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/2021) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(5.0)	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	(5.0)
2022-23	(5.0)	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	(5.0)
2023-24	(5.0)	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	(5.0)
2024-25	(5.0)	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	(5.0)
2025-26	(5.0)	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	(5.0)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Electric Vehicle Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N.A.

Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon Becoming Law

Date of Analysis: 04/02/2021

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Battery powered electric vehicles are subject to the 6% sales and use tax per chapter 212, F.S.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The sales tax levied under chapter 212, F.S. may not be collected for the 34 day period beginning May 28, 2021 through June 30, 2021 on the sale of battery electric vehicles. A battery electric vehicle is a motor vehicle that has four wheels, was manufactured for use on public streets, has a powertrain that has not been modified from the original specifications, has a gross vehicle weight rating less than 8,500 pounds, has maximum speed of at least 55 miles per hour, and is propelled at least in part by an electric motor and associated power electronics capable of providing acceleration torque to the drive wheels during normal vehicle operation and which draws electricity from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other sources of electrical current. A battery used as a source of electrical current must have a capacity of at least 4 kilowatt hours and be capable of being recharged from an external source of electricity.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Phone and email contact with staff from HSMV and DOR
 FDOT Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Master Plan Status Report, December 1, 2020
 IBIS World US Industry Specialized Report: Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Manufacturing, January 2021
<https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/focus/future-of-mobility/electric-vehicle-trends-2030.html>
 Highway Safety REC History
 February 2021 National Economic Estimating Conference and Demographic Estimating Conference
 January 2021 Monthly REC

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

According to IBIS World, revenue from hybrid and electric car sales will be \$17.518 billion in 2021. The Florida share of the US population was used to calculate Florida hybrid and electric car sales in 2021 equaling \$1.163 million. This number was further reduced to remove hybrid cars which are not plug-in hybrid vehicles and cars above 8,500 pounds. The annual 6% sales tax was applied to the final calculated annual Florida revenue generated from plug-in hybrid and battery powered vehicles under 8,500 pounds. The result was reduced to the 34 day holiday using the calendar year 2019 monthly rates for sales tax on autos, resulting in a negative impact of \$1.4 million as the low. The middle and high scenarios pull 50% (middle) and 75% (high) of the May and July sales into the holiday period.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(1.4)	0.0	(2.4)	0.0	(3.0)	0.0
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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

List of affected Trust Funds:

Sales and Use Tax Grouping

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Electric Vehicle Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/02/21): The Conference adopted the high estimate and assumes that hybrids are excluded.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(2.6)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.3)	0.0
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	Local Option		Total Local		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2021-22	(0.1)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(3.1)	0.0
2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	Data Sources and Assumptions									
2	IBIS World US Revenue Hybrid and Electric Vehicles			Florida Hybrid vs Plug-in Hybrid vs Battery Electric						
3	Year	Revenue					Fl Regs	%		
4	2021	\$ 17,518,000,000				Hybrid Electric	244,323	78.56%		
5						Plug-in Hybrid	22,617	7.27%		
6	FY 2019-20 Registration Transactions					Battery Electric	44,068	14.17%		
7		Auto less than 2,500 lbs	377,361			Total	311,008			
8		Auto 2,500 - 3,499 lbs	5,739,526			Plug-in Hybrid & Battery Electric %		21.4%		
9		Auto 3,500 or more lbs	4,828,330			Source: FDOT EV Infrastructure Master Plan (HSMV)				
10		Trucks - less than 2,000 lbs	593							
11		Trucks - 2,000 - 2,999 lbs	58,115			Sales Tax Estimate on Autos - 01/2021 Monthlies				
12		Trucks - 3,000 to 4,999 lbs	1,401,394				2018-19	2019-20	CY 2019	Rates
13		Trucks - 5,001 to 7,999 lbs	907,316		JUL	\$ 380.6	\$ 393.7	\$ 398.0		8.20%
14		Trucks - 8,000 to 9,999 lbs	209,260		AUG	\$ 375.1	\$ 398.0	\$ 403.2		8.31%
15		Trucks 10,000 lbs and above	379,031		SEP	\$ 396.4	\$ 403.2	\$ 378.0		7.79%
16		Total	13,900,926		OCT	\$ 369.3	\$ 378.0	\$ 399.9		8.24%
17		Total Under 8,500 lbs	13,364,950		NOV	\$ 374.8	\$ 399.9	\$ 410.2		8.45%
18		% Under 8,500 lbs	96.14%		DEC	\$ 376.4	\$ 410.2	\$ 433.7		8.94%
19					JAN	\$ 414.2	\$ 433.7	\$ 367.7		7.58%
20		Florida Share of US Population (millions)			FEB	\$ 367.7	\$ 409.2	\$ 384.4		7.92%
21		US Population 2nd quarter 2021	330,423		MAR	\$ 384.4	\$ 417.3	\$ 450.0		9.27%
22		Fl Population 2nd quarter 2021	21,932		APR	\$ 450.0	\$ 358.0	\$ 416.3		8.58%
23		Fl % of US	6.64%		MAY	\$ 416.3	\$ 299.2	\$ 417.3		8.60%
24					JUN	\$ 417.3	\$ 411.8	\$ 393.7		8.11%
25								\$ 4,852.4		
26								Low = 34 day holiday		9.83%
27								Middle = plus 50% of May and July		16.52%
28								High = plus 75% of May and July		20.84%
29	Sales Tax Holiday Loss Calculations									
30		US Revenue	\$ 17,518,000,000							
31		Florida Share	\$ 1,162,766,442							
32		Remove Hybrid Cars	\$ 249,315,388							
33		Under 8,500 lbs	\$ 239,702,570							
34		6% sales tax (year)	\$ 14,382,154							
35		Low	\$ (1,414,400)							
36		Middle	\$ (2,375,226)							
37		High	\$ (2,996,749)							
38										